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The Daily

Statistics Canada

Tuesday, July 2, 1991

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MAJOR RELEASES

DATA AVAILABILITY ANNOUNCEMENTS

INDEX TO DATA RELEASES: June 1991

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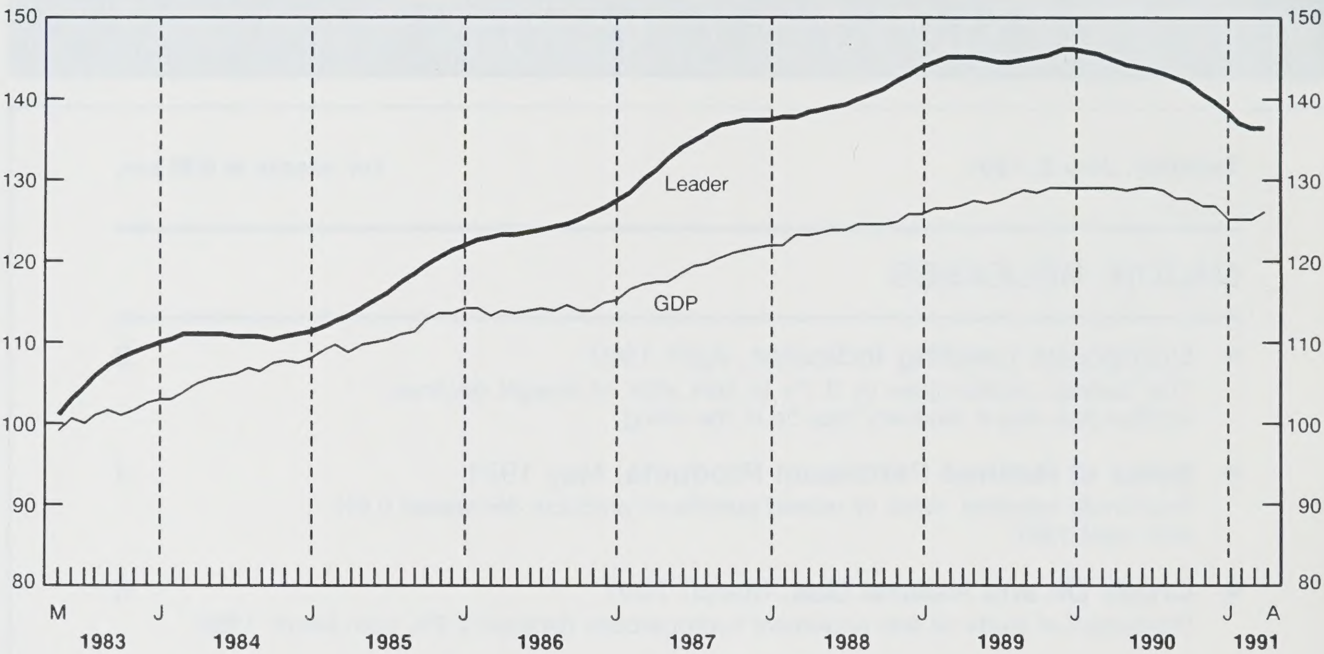
MAJOR RELEASES

Composite Leading Indicator and GDP

1981 = 100



■

Composite Leading Indicator

April 1991

The leading indicator grew by 0.1% in April after 14 straight declines, another sign that a recovery may be in the offing. The upturn reflects the three largest gains on record for the unsmoothed version at any turning point. Five of the 10 components were up in April, four more than in March, as export demand was particularly strong. Weakness in consumer demand and manufacturing was less pronounced after a sharp contraction in the first quarter.

There was some improvement of household demand, at a time of declining interest rates and an upturn in employment. The recovery in housing gained speed, particularly in Quebec where government-aid programs accompanied lower vacancy rates. Existing house sales posted a second straight increase, the largest in five years. The downward trend of sales of durable goods slowed throughout Canada, reflecting the stimulus of rebates to auto sales and of rising housing demand to furniture and appliance sales. Employment in services grew by 0.2%, led by gains in the personal sector.

The smoothed version of new orders for durable goods fell only 0.2% in April, after plunging 2.7% in March. This moderation resulted in part from a sharp gain in U.S. auto demand, and increases in industries related to housing. The ratio of shipments to stocks of finished goods fell again in April, but this component typically lags behind recoveries by four months (because firms sell off unwanted stocks before raising production). The average workweek also decreased, reflecting sharp drops in the unsmoothed version throughout the first quarter, as firms slashed production and labour costs.

The Toronto Stock Exchange posted a third straight gain in prices, while the money supply rose for the first time since December.

The U.S. leading indicator edged up 0.1% in April, the first increase since July 1990. The gain originated in a recovery of consumer confidence in the past few months, and more recently, in household spending. Industrial production posted back-to-back increases for the first time since last September, 0.3% in April and 0.5% in May.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 191.

For more information on the economy, order the July issue of the *Canadian Economic Observer* (11-010, $22/$220), available the week of July 15-19. See "How to Order Publications".

For further information on this release, or future release dates, contact Francine Roy (613-951-3627), Current Economic Analysis Division. ■

Canadian Leading Indicators

	Percentage Change			Level	
	February	March	April	March	April
Composite Leading Indicator (1981 = 100)					
Smoothed	-0.9	-0.6	0.1	136.3	136.5
Unsmoothed	1.6	0.7	3.1	136.6	140.9
Retail Trade					
Furniture and appliance sales	-2.1	-1.6	-0.8	990[4]	982[4]
Other durable goods sales	-0.9	-1.0	-0.7	3,470[4]	3,444[4]
Housing Index[1]	-2.3	-0.1	3.4	100.8	104.2
Manufacturing					
New orders – durables	-3.2	-2.7	-0.2	8,518[4]	8,502[4]
Shipment to inventory ratio (finished goods)[2]	-0.03	-0.03	-0.01	1.34	1.33
Average workweek (hours)	-0.3	-0.5	-0.3	37.6	37.5
Business and personal services employment (thousands)	-0.4	-0.1	0.2	1,755	1,759
United States composite leading index (1967 = 100)	-0.5	-0.2	0.1	187.0	187.2
TSE300 stock price index (1975 = 1000)	0.8	1.6	1.7	3,271	3,328
Money supply (M1) ($1981)[3]	-0.1	-0.1	0.2	23,869[4]	23,907[4]

1 *Composite index of housing starts (units) and house sales (MLS).*
2 *Difference from previous month.*
3 *Deflated by the consumer price index for all items.*
4 *Millions of 1981 dollars.*

Sales of Refined Petroleum Products

May 1991

Highlights

Seasonally Adjusted Sales

- Seasonally adjusted, preliminary estimates of May sales of refined petroleum products totalled 6.7 million cubic metres (m^3), a decrease of 0.8% from April 1991.
- Of the four major products, only motor gasoline sales contributed to this decrease in sales, by falling 3.8%. The other three major products posted increases from April. Heavy fuel oil showed a 3.3% increase, diesel fuel oil rose 3.2% and light fuel oil moved up 0.4%.

Unadjusted Sales

- Preliminary estimates indicate that total sales of refined petroleum products declined 5.5% from May 1990, recording a volume of 6.9 million cubic metres. Three of the four main products contributed to the May decrease, with heavy fuel oil dropping 19.9%, light fuel oil down 5.8% and motor gasoline falling 0.4%. The only increase was shown by diesel fuel oil, a minor one of 0.2% over May 1990.
- Following the May decrease, total product sales for 1991 were 8.0% lower than volumes recorded in 1990. Within this total, heavy fuel oil decreased 27.2%, light fuel oil 13.3%, diesel fuel oil 5.0% and motor gasoline 2.5%.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 628-642 and 644-647.

The May 1991 issue of *Refined Petroleum Products* (45-004, $18.20/$182) will be available the third week of August. See "How to Order Publications".

For more detailed information on this release, contact Gérard O'Connor (613-951-3562), Energy Section, Industry Division.

Sales of Refined Petroleum Products

	February 1991[r]	March 1991[r]	April 1991[r]	May 1991[p]	May 1991/ April 1991
	Adjusted for Seasonal Variation				
	thousands of cubic metres				%
Total, All Products	**6 511.8**	**6 077.7**	**6 763.4**	**6 709.7**	**-0.8**
Main Products:					
Motor Gasoline	2 722.8	2 508.9	2 973.5	2 859.5	-3.8
Diesel Fuel Oil	1 386.3	1 175.3	1 337.7	1 380.5	3.2
Light Fuel Oil	478.5	438.7	510.8	512.8	0.4
Heavy Fuel Oil	572.6	599.0	674.0	696.2	3.3
			Total		
	May 1990	May 1991	Jan.-May 1990	Jan.-May 1991	Cumulative 1991/1990
	Unadjusted for Seasonal Variation				
	thousands of cubic metres				%
Total, All Products	**7 266.7**	**6 864.0**	**34 334.4**	**31 597.2**	**-8.0**
Main Products:					
Motor Gasoline	3 009.6	2 997.1	13 315.5	12 986.6	-2.5
Diesel Fuel Oil	1 524.2	1 527.3	6 486.8	6 165.2	-5.0
Light Fuel Oil	351.2	330.9	3 671.2	3 183.0	-13.3
Heavy Fuel Oil	858.6	687.6	4 553.1	3 312.7	-27.2

p *Preliminary.*
r *Revised.*

Crude Oil and Natural Gas

March 1991

Highlights

- Preliminary figures indicate that production of crude oil and equivalent hydrocarbons amounted to 8.2 million cubic metres in March, a decrease of 2.6% from March 1990. This is the first year-over-year decline in six months.

- Imports of crude oil increased 18.0% over March 1990 to 3.2 million cubic metres. Exports increased 23.4%, marking the 10th increase in 11 months when compared to the same month of the previous year.

- Deliveries to refineries were 7.4 million cubic metres. Although this volume is a 7.6% decrease from March 1990, it is an increase over the low levels recorded in January and February 1991.

- Marketable production of natural gas, at 9.3 billion cubic metres, rose 11.8% over March 1990, the sixth consecutive increase when compared to the same month of the previous year. Exports of gas, at 4.0 billion cubic metres, increased 27.3% over March 1990. This was the 12th consecutive period that an increase was registered. These exports accounted for 39.9% of all sales. Domestic sales of natural gas (including direct sales) were down 32.3% from March 1990.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 127 and 128.

The March 1991 issue of *Crude Oil and Natural Gas Production* (26-006, $10/$100) will be available shortly. See "How to Order Publications".

For more detailed information on this release, contact Gerry O'Connor (613-951-3562), Energy Section, Industry Division. ■

Crude Oil and Natural Gas

	March 1991	% Change from March 1990	Jan. - March 1991	% Change from Jan. - March 1990
	thousands of cubic metres			
Crude Oil and Equivalent				
Production	8 182.1	-2.6	24 324.2	3.7
Exports	3 803.2	23.4	11 815.3	35.6
Imports	3 182.0	18.0	7 740.9	-4.8
Refinery receipts	7 370.6	-7.6	20 397.5	-11.7
	millions of cubic metres			
Natural Gas				
Marketable production	9 325.6	11.8	27 693.0	7.6
Exports	3 968.2	27.3	11 482.0	16.9
Canadian sales	5 978.6	-32.3	19 133.5	0.7

DATA AVAILABILITY ANNOUNCEMENTS

Coal and Coke Statistics

April 1991

Highlights

- Canadian production of coal totalled 5 833 kilotonnes in April 1991, down 2.6% from the corresponding month last year. The year-to-date production figure stood at 23 902 kilotonnes, up 0.5%.
- Exports in April rose 8.9% from April 1990 to 3 398 kilotonnes, while imports decreased 44.4% to 847 kilotonnes. Cumulative figures for the year show exports of 11 755 kilotonnes, 6.8% above last year's level.
- Coke production decreased to 290 kilotonnes, down 20.6% from April 1990.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 9.

The April 1991 issue of *Coal and Coke Statistics* (45-002, $10/$100) will be available shortly. See "How to Order Publications".

For more detailed information on this release, contact Dave Madsen (613-951-9823), Energy Section, Industry Division. ■

Railway Operating Statistics

January 1991

The seven major railways reported a combined net loss of $34.5 million in January 1991. Operating revenues of $549.8 million were down $50.5 million (8.4%) from the January 1990 figure.

Revenue freight tonne-kilometres were down 3.9% from January 1990. Freight train-kilometres registered an increase of 1.2%, but freight car-kilometres decreased by 5.3%.

All 1990 figures have been revised.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 142.

The January 1991 issue of *Railway Operating Statistics* (52-003, $10.50/$105) will be available the second week of July.

For more detailed information on this release, contact Angus MacLean (613-951-2484), Transportation Division. ■

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PUBLICATIONS RELEASED

Greenhouse Industry, 1989 and 1990.
Catalogue number 22-202
(Canada: $26.00; United States: US$31.00; Other Countries: US$36.00).

Survey of Canadian Nursery Trades Industry, 1989 and 1990.
Catalogue number 22-203
(Canada: $22.00; United States: US$26.00; Other Countries: US$31.00).

The Sugar Situation, May 1991.
Catalogue number 32-013
(Canada: $5.00/$50.00; United States: US$6.00/US$60.00; Other Countries: US$7/US$70.00).

Pack of Selected Processed Fruits (Excluding Apples), 1990.
Catalogue number 32-234
(Canada: $13.00; United States: US$16.00; Other Countries: US$18.00).

Air Carrier Operations in Canada, July-September 1990.
Catalogue number 51-002
(Canada: $24.25/$97.00; United States: US$29.00/US$116.00; Other Countries: US$34.00/US$136.00).

Department Store Monthly Sales by Province and Metropolitan Area, March 1991.
Catalogue number 63-004
(Canada: $2.70/$27.00; United States: US$3.20/US$32.00; Other Countries: US$3.80/US$38.00).

Canada's International Transactions in Securities, April 1991.
Catalogue number 67-002
(Canada: $15.80/$158.00; United States: US$19.00/US$190.00; Other Countries: US$22.10/US$221.00).

Science Statistics Service Bulletin: Federal Government Expenditures on Scientific Activities, 1991-92 (Vol. 15, No. 2).
Catalogue number 88-001
(Canada: $7.10/$71.00; United States: US$8.50/US$85.00; Other Countries: US$9.90/US$99.00).

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Air Carrier Operations in Canada	July-September 1990	June 25, 1991
Aviation Statistics Centre Service Bulletin	June 1991	June 17, 1991
Balance of International Payments	First Quarter 1991	June 20, 1991
Blow-moulded Plastic Bottles	First Quarter 1991	June 11, 1991
Book Publishing and Exclusive Agency Distribution	1989-90	June 14, 1991
Building Permits	April 1991	June 27, 1991
Canada's International Transactions in Securities	April 1991	June 25, 1991
Canadian Civil Aviation Statistics	January-March 1991	June 7, 1991
	April 1991	June 17, 1991
Canadian Economic Observer	June 1991	June 19, 1991
Canadian Social Trends	Summer 1991	June 17, 1991
Capacity Utilization in Canadian Manufacturing Industries	First Quarter 1991	June 25, 1991
Cement	April 1991	June 3, 1991
Changing Workload in Youth Courts		June 14, 1991
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Charitable Donations Data Bank	1989	June 11, 1991
Coal and Coke Statistics	March 1991	June 5, 1991
Construction Type Plywood	April 1991	June 19, 1991
Consumer Price Index	May 1991	June 14, 1991
Construction Union Wage Rate Index	May 1991	June 21, 1991
Corrugated Boxes and Wrappers	May 1991	June 21, 1991
Crop Condition Assessment Program		June 3, 1991
Crude Oil and Natural Gas	February 1991	June 3, 1991
Crude Petroleum and Natural Gas Industry: Capital and Operating Expenditures	1990	June 18, 1991

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Dairy Review	April 1991	June 11, 1991
Data Quality and Methodology for CARTLIB	1986	June 10, 1991
Demographic and Income Statistics for Postal Areas	1989	June 25, 1991
Demographic Statistics, Quarterly, for Canada, Provinces/Territories	January-March 1991	June 13, 1991
Department Store Sales and Stocks	April 1991	June 21, 1991
Department Store Sales by Province and Metropolitan Area	April 1991	June 11, 1991
Dependence on Government Transfer Payments	1971-1989	June 4, 1991
Economic Dependency Profile	1989	June 4, 1991
Eggs, Production	April 1991	June 13, 1991
Electric Lamps	May 1991	June 26, 1991
Electric Storage Batteries	April 1991	June 7, 1991
Electrical Appliances, Specified Domestic	April 1991	June 5, 1991
Employment, Earnings and Hours	April 1991	June 27, 1991
Energy Supply-Demand in Canada, Quarterly Report	Fourth Quarter 1990	June 25, 1991
Environmental Information System		June 5, 1991
Export and Import Price Indexes	April 1991	June 19, 1991
Exports by Commodity (H.S. Based)	April 1991	June 28, 1991
Farm Product Price Index	April 1991	June 11, 1991
Field Crop Reporting Series No. 4 – Preliminary Estimates of Principal Field Crop Areas in Canada	1991	June 28, 1991
Financial Flows Accounts	First Quarter 1991	June 20, 1991
Financial Statistics for Enterprises, Quarterly	Fourth Quarter 1990	June 6, 1991
	First Quarter 1991	June 17, 1991
Financial Statistics of Canadian Universities	1988-89	June 7, 1991
Focus on Culture	Summer 1991	June 28, 1991
Footwear Statistics	April 1991	June 6, 1991
Fruit and Vegetable Area Survey	1991	June 17, 1991
Government Employment	First Quarter 1991	June 24, 1991
Government Expenditures on Culture	1989-90	June 21, 1991
Government Revenue and Expenditure (SNA Basis)	First Quarter 1991	June 20, 1991
Grain Marketing Situation Report	May 1991	June 19, 1991
Greenhouse Industry	1989 and 1990	June 7, 1991

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Health Reports	First Quarter 1991	June 12, 1991
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Imports by Commodity (H.S. Based)	April 1991	June 24, 1991
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Industrial Product Price Index	May 1991	June 26, 1991
Input-Output Structure of the Economies of the Yukon/Northwest Territories		June 18, 1991
International Trade, Preliminary Statement	April 1991	June 19, 1991
Labour Force Income Profile	1989	June 4, 1991
Labour Force Survey	May 1991	June 7, 1991
Labour Income, Estimates	April 1991	June 28, 1991
Leading Indicator, Composite	March 1991	June 12, 1991
Livestock and Animal Products Statistics	1990	June 21, 1991
Local Government Assets and Liabilities	December 31, 1990	June 20, 1991
Local Government Long-term Debt	May 1991	June 20, 1991
Major Appliances, Production and Sales	May 1991	June 28, 1991
Major Grains, Deliveries	April 1991	June 10, 1991
Manufacturing, Monthly Survey	March 1991	June 5, 1991
	April 1991	June 18, 1991
Marine Transport Statistics for Canadian Ports: Domestic and International Shipping	January-June 1990	June 21, 1991
Meat Products, Stocks of Frozen	June 1, 1991	June 25, 1991
Milling and Crushing Statistics	April 1991	June 5, 1991
Mineral Wool Including Fibrous Glass Insulation	May 1991	June 21, 1991
Mortality Atlas of Canada: General Mortality Patterns and Recent Trends		June 28, 1991
National Income and Expenditure Accounts (Gross Domestic Product)	First Quarter 1991	June 20, 1991
Natural Gas, Sales	April 1991	June 19, 1991
New Housing Price Index	April 1991	June 10, 1991
New Motor Vehicle Sales	April 1991	June 10, 1991
Nursery Trades Industry	1989 and 1990	June 14, 1991
Oils and Fats	April 1991	June 10, 1991
Other Transportation Equipment Industries	1989 Annual Survey of Manufactures	June 14, 1991
Particleboard, Waferboard and Fibreboard	April 1991	June 11, 1991
Passenger Bus and Urban Transit Statistics	1989	June 6, 1991
	April 1991	June 12, 1991
Poultry Products, Stocks of Frozen	June 1, 1991	June 17, 1991
Processed Fruits and Vegetables	February 1991	June 13, 1991
	March 1991	June 26, 1991

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Pulpwood and Wood Residue Statistics	April 1991	June 7, 1991
Railway Carloadings	April 1991	June 6, 1991
	Seven-day Period Ending May 21, 1991	June 3, 1991
	10-day Period Ending May 31, 1991	June 13, 1991
	Seven-day Period Ending June 7, 1991	June 19, 1991
	Seven-day Period Ending June 14, 1991	June 26, 1991
Railway Operating Statistics	December 1990	June 18, 1991
Raw Materials Price Index	May 1991	June 26, 1991
Real Gross Domestic Product at Factor Cost by Industry	April 1991	June 28, 1991
Restaurants, Caterers and Taverns	March 1991	June 3, 1991
	April 1991	June 17, 1991
Retail Trade	April 1991	June 21, 1991
Rolled Steel, Shipments	April 1991	June 13, 1991
Sawmills East of the Rockies	April 1991	June 20, 1991
Sawmills in British Columbia	April 1991	June 19, 1991
Selected Financial Indexes	May 1991	June 21, 1991
Short-term Expectations Survey		June 5, 1991
Socio-economic Profiles of Taxfilers	1989	June 4, 1991
Soft Drinks	May 1991	June 17, 1991
Steel Pipe and Tubing	April 1991	June 7, 1991
Steel Pipe and Tubing: Revision		June 20, 1991
Steel Primary Forms	April 1991	June 6, 1991
	Week Ending June 1, 1991	June 6, 1991
	Week Ending June 8, 1991	June 13, 1991
	Week Ending June 15, 1991	June 20, 1991
	Week Ending June 22, 1991	June 28, 1991
Steel Wire and Specified Wire Products	April 1991	June 7, 1991
Sugar Sales	May 1991	June 11, 1991
Telecommunications Statistics	First Quarter 1991	June 26, 1991
Telephone Statistics	April 1991	June 12, 1991
Tobacco Products	May 1991	June 18, 1991
Transborder Trucking Survey	1991	June 18, 1991
Travel Between Canada and Other Countries	April 1991	June 7, 1991
Unemployment Insurance Statistics	April 1991	June 26, 1991
Wholesale Trade	April 1991	June 24, 1991
	1988	June 24, 1991

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Help-wanted Index

June 1991

Note to Users

The report, *Help-wanted Index, 1981-1990* ($25), is now available. It provides historical data as well as highlights which describe recent trends, charts relating the index to other labour market indicators, and technical notes explaining the construction of the index. To order the report, or to obtain further information, contact Carole Lacroix-McCann (613-951-4039).

The Help-wanted Index serves as an early indicator of the demand for labour by monitoring changes in the number of help-wanted ads published in 20 major metropolitan areas.

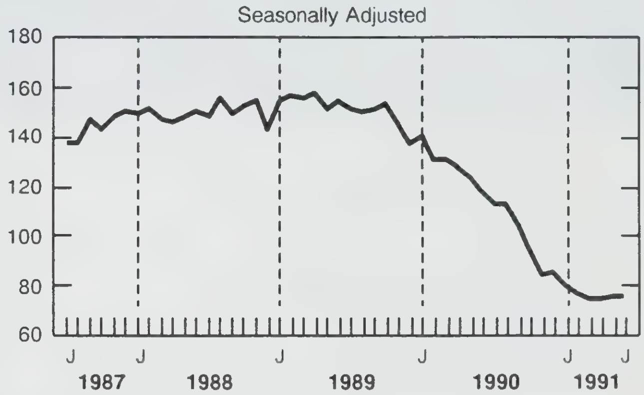
Highlights – Seasonally Adjusted

- The Help-wanted Index for Canada (1981 = 100) remained unchanged at 75 in June 1991. The index has been generally declining from its peak of 157 in April 1989. The rate of decline moderated in the first quarter of 1991 though, and the index remained virtually unchanged in the second quarter.

Changes by Region

- Between May and June 1991, the Help-wanted Index increased 6.1% in Ontario (to 70 from 66), 5.1% in British Columbia (to 82 from 78) and 1.9% in the Prairie provinces (to 53 from 52). The index declined 7.9% in Quebec (to 82 from 89) and 7.6% in the Atlantic provinces (to 109 from 118).

Help-wanted Index, Canada
(1981 = 100)



- Compared with June 1990, the Help-wanted Index decreased in all regions, falling 40.1% in Quebec, 36.9% in Ontario, 33.9% in the Atlantic provinces, 32.9% in the Prairie provinces and 31.7% in British Columbia.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 105 (levels 5 and 7).

For further information, contact André Picard (613-951-4045) or Horst Stiebert (613-951-4044), Labour Division (Fax: 613-951-4087). □

Help-wanted Index (1981 = 100), Canada and Regions

Year and month	**Canada**	Atlantic Region	Quebec	Ontario	Prairie Region	British Columbia
			Seasonally Adjusted			
1990						
June	**118**	165	137	111	79	120
July	**113**	182	119	108	81	117
August	**112**	157	122	107	77	119
September	**104**	159	112	100	77	116
October	**94**	138	109	87	71	97
November	**84**	124	99	74	69	93
December	**85**	135	96	77	68	87
1991						
January	**79**	117	88	73	63	85
February	**76**	120	84	70	57	79
March	**74**	114	78	71	56	78
April	**74**	107	86	67	55	80
May	**75**	118	89	66	52	78
June	**75**	109	82	70	53	82

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DATA AVAILABILITY ANNOUNCEMENTS

Cement
May 1991

Canadian manufacturers shipped 1 014 680 tonnes of cement in May 1991, a decrease of 9.9% from the 1 125 776 tonnes shipped a year earlier, but an increase of 24.3% from the 816 069 tonnes shipped in April 1991.

January-to-May 1991 shipments totalled 2 959 771 tonnes, down 21.6% from the 3 773 920 tonnes shipped during the same period in 1990.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 92 and 122 (series 35).

The May 1991 issue of *Cement* (44-001, $5/$50) will be available at a later date.

For more detailed information on this release, contact Roland Joubert (613-951-3527), Industry Division. ■

Electric Power Statistics
April 1991

Highlights

- Net generation of electric energy in Canada in April 1991 increased to 38 698 gigawatt hours (GWh), up 5.3% from the corresponding month last year. Exports increased 58.6% to 1 640 GWh, while imports decreased from 1 858 GWh to 287 GWh.

- Year-to-date figures show net generation at 175 266 GWh, up 5.6% over the previous year's period. Exports, at 5 551 GWh, were up 44.1%, while imports, at 2 148 GWh, were down 72.7%.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 3987-3999.

The April 1991 issue of *Electric Power Statistics* (57-001, $9/$90) will be available shortly. See "How to Order Publications".

For more detailed information on this release, contact Dave Madsen (613-951-9823), Energy Section, Industry Division. ■

Railway Operating Statistics
February 1991

The seven major railways reported a combined net income of $13.6 million in February 1991. Operating revenues of $550.9 million were up $23.7 million (4.5%) from the figure in February 1990.

Revenue freight tonne-kilometres were up 6.2% from February 1990. Freight train-kilometres registered an increase of 7.9% while freight car-kilometres increased by 7.9%.

All 1990 figures have been revised.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 142.

The February 1991 issue of *Railway Operating Statistics* (52-003, $10.50/$105) will be released the third week of July.

For more detailed information on this release, contact Angus MacLean (613-951-2484), Transportation Division. ■

Surface and Marine Transport Service Bulletin
Vol. 7, No. 3

Motor Carriers of Freight and Household Goods Movers Statistics, 1989

- Operating revenues reported by Canadian-domiciled for-hire trucking establishments increased in 1989; however, the overall operating ratio deteriorated due to increased operating expenses.

Water Transport Financial and Operating Statistics, 1989

- Total operating revenues remained essentially unchanged in 1989, whereas total operating costs climbed almost 5.0%.

Vol. 7, No. 3 of *Surface and Marine Transport Service Bulletin* (52-002, $9.40/$75) will be available shortly. See "How to Order Publications".

Data are available in standard format or special tabulations. For more information on this release, contact Robert Larocque (613-951-2486), Surface and Marine Transport Unit, Transportation Division (Fax: 613-951-0579). ■

PUBLICATIONS RELEASED

Survey Methodology: A Journal of Statistics Canada, June 1991, Vol. 17, No. 1.
Catalogue number 12-001
(Canada: $35.00; United States: US$42.00; Other Countries: US$49.00).

Cereals and Oilseeds Review, April 1991.
Catalogue number 22-007
(Canada: $13.80/$138.00; United States: US$16.60/US$166.00; Other Countries: US$19.30/US$193.00).

Quarries and Sand Pits, 1989.
Catalogue number 26-225
(Canada: $22.00; United States: US$26.00; Other Countries: US$31.00).

Teachers in Universities, 1987-88.
Catalogue number 81-241
(Canada: $27.00; United States: US$32.00; Other Countries: US$38.00).

The paper used in this publication meets the minimum requirements of American National Standard for Information Sciences – Permanence of Paper for Printed Library Materials, ANSI Z39.48 – 1984.
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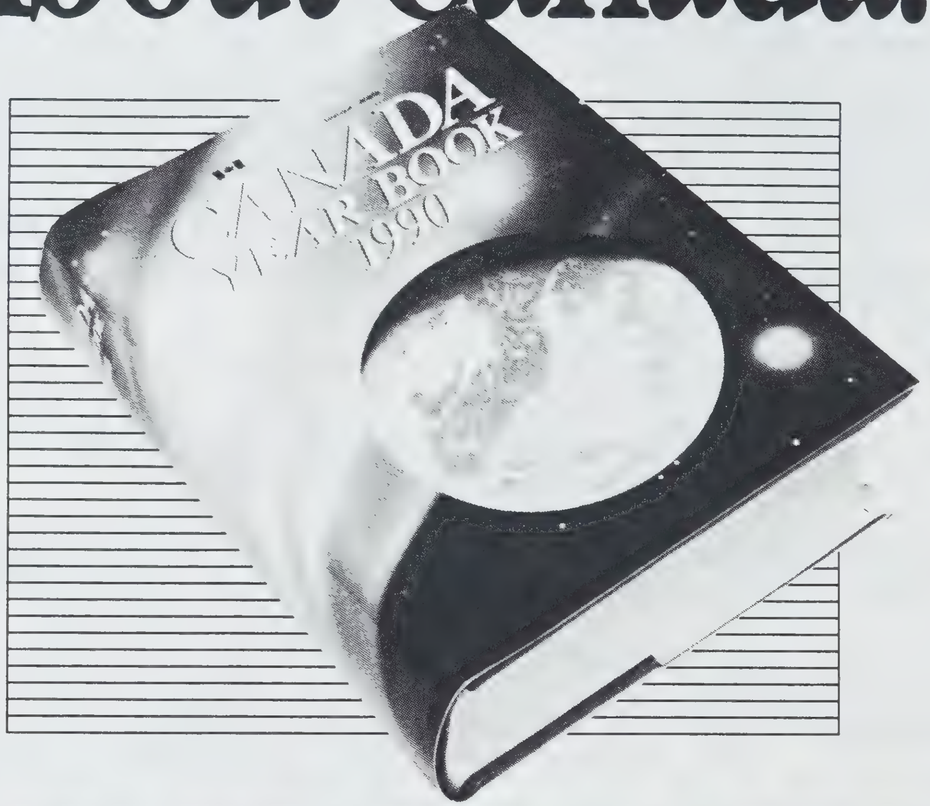

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Short-term Expectations Survey

Note to Users

Since April 1990, Statistics Canada has been canvassing a small number of economists for their monthly forecasts of the year-over-year change in the Consumer Price Index, the unemployment rate and the merchandise trade balance. On average, 23 economists have participated in the survey.

Forecasts of the year-over-year change in the Consumer Price Index and the unemployment rate for June 1991 and the trade balance for May 1991 are released in this issue.

The mean forecast of the year-over-year increase in the Consumer Price Index for June is 6.1%, with estimates ranging between a low of 5.8% and a high of 6.3%. The spread of the forecasts (the difference between the minimum and maximum values) increased with the introduction of the Goods and Services Tax, but has now declined significantly over the last four months. Since the beginning of 1991, the forecasts have underestimated the actual rate: from January to May 1991, the overall average forecast was 6.1% compared to 6.4% for the actual rate.

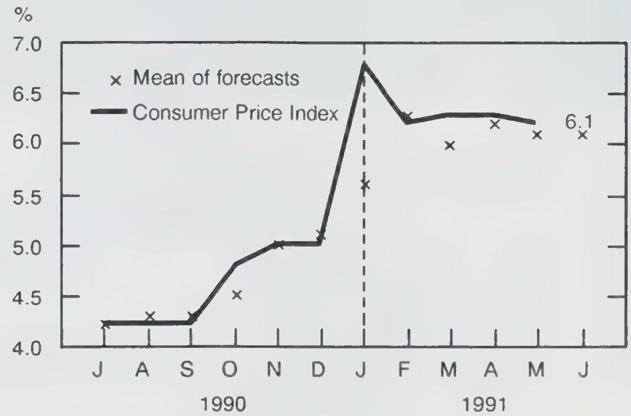
The mean forecast of the unemployment rate for June is 10.3% (minimum 10.0%, maximum 10.8%). The slight tendency to underestimate the unemployment rate has disappeared as the overall mean forecast from April 1990 to May 1991 is now comparable to the average of the actual rate (8.9%).

The survey shows $939 million as the mean forecast for the trade balance in May 1991. The minimum and maximum values for these estimates range from $774 million to $1,200 million. The tendency to underestimate the trade balance is still present: the average monthly forecast from March 1990 to April 1991 was $753 million, while the corresponding average of the trade balance during the same period was $924 million.

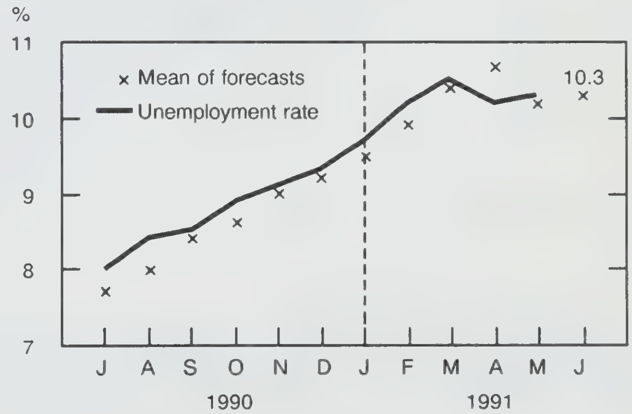
For a complete set of tables or more information concerning this survey, contact Diane Lachapelle (613-951-0568) or Christian Lajule (613-951-3351). ■

FORECASTS VS. ACTUAL

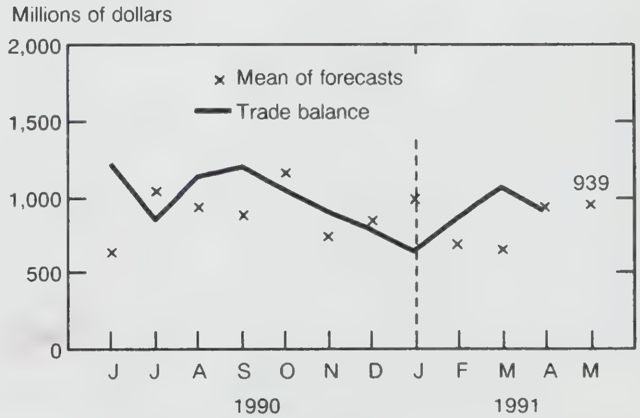
Year-to-Year Percentage Change of the Consumer Price Index



Unemployment Rate



Trade Balance



DATA AVAILABILITY ANNOUNCEMENTS

Railway Carloadings

Seven-day Period Ending June 21, 1991

Highlights

- Revenue freight loaded by railways in Canada during the week totalled 4.9 million tonnes, an increase of 7.3% over the same period last year.
- Piggyback traffic decreased 14.2% from the same period last year. The number of cars loaded also decreased 6.2% during the same period.
- The tonnage of revenue freight loaded to date this year was 0.4% lower than that loaded in the previous year.

Note: Piggyback traffic includes trailers and containers on flat cars. Piggyback traffic numbers are included in total carload traffic. All 1990 figures and 1991 cumulative data have been revised.

For more detailed information on this release, contact Angus MacLean (613-951-2484), Surface Transport Unit, Transportation Division. ■

Process Cheese and Instant Skim Milk Powder

May 1991

Production of process cheese in May 1991 totalled 4 791 108 kilograms, a decrease of 20.2% from the revised April 1991 figure and a decrease of 20.7% from the revised figure for May 1990. The 1991 year-to-date production totalled 30 739 578ʳ (revised) kilograms, compared to the corresponding 1990 amount of 34 641 342ʳ.

Total production of instant skim milk powder during the month was 370 006 kilograms, an increase of 10.0% from April 1991, but a decrease of 14.4% from May 1990. Cumulative year-to-date production totalled 1 948 308 kilograms, compared to the 1 971 664 kilograms reported for the corresponding period in 1990.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 188 (series 1.10).

The May 1991 issue of *Production and Inventories of Process Cheese and Instant Skim Milk Powder* (32-024, $5/$50) will be available at a later date. See "How to Order Publications".

For more detailed information on this release, contact Peter Zylstra (613-951-3511), Industry Division. ■

Gypsum Products

May 1991

Manufacturers shipped 16 129 thousand square metres of plain gypsum wallboard in May 1991, down 32.4% from the 23 843ʳ (revised) thousand square metres shipped in May 1990, but up 4.9% from the 15 376 thousand square metres shipped in April 1991.

Year-to-date shipments were 72 244 thousand square metres, a decrease of 34.6% from the January-to-May 1990 period.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 39 and 122 (series 11).

The May 1991 issue of *Gypsum Products* (44-003, $5/$50) will be available at a later date. See "How to Order Publications".

For more detailed information on this release, contact Roland Joubert (613-951-3527), Industry Division. ■

PUBLICATIONS RELEASED

Paper and Allied Products Industries, 1988.
Catalogue number 36-250
(Canada: $35.00; United States: US$42.00;
Other Countries: US$49.00).

Surface and Marine Transport Service Bulletin,
Vol. 7, No. 3.
Catalogue number 50-002
(Canada: $9.40/$75.00; United States:
US$11.25/US$90.00; Other Countries:
US$13.15/US$105.00).

Communications Service Bulletin:
Telecommunication Statistics, First Quarter 1991.
Catalogue number 56-001
(Canada: $8.20/$49.00; United States:
US$9.85/US$59.00; Other Countries:
US$11.50/US$69.00).

Summary of Canadian International Trade,
April 1991.
Catalogue number 65-001
(Canada: $18.20/$182.00; United States:
US$21.80/US$218.00; Other Countries:
US$25.50/US$255.00).

Labour Force Information, June 1991.
Catalogue number 71-001P
(Canada: $6.30/$63.00; United States:
US$7.60/US$76.00; Other Countries:
US$8.80/US$88.00).
Available Friday, July 5 at 7 a.m.

Unemployment Insurance Statistics, April 1991.
Catalogue number 73-001
(Canada: $14.70/$147.00; United States:
US$17.60/US$176.00; Other Countries:
US$20.60/US$206.00).

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Labour Force Survey

June 1991

Overview

According to estimates from Statistics Canada's Labour Force Survey for the week ending June 15, 1991, unemployment increased while the level of employment declined marginally. The unemployment rate increased 0.2 to 10.5, the level posted in March.

Employment

In June, the seasonally adjusted level of employment declined marginally (-13,000) to 12,351,000, following moderate increases over the last three months. The decline in employment was concentrated among youth, while the employment level for persons 25 and over continued to rise.

- Employment continued to decline among youth (-30,000). Since September 1990, the percentage of persons aged 15 to 24 with a job has fallen from 59.7 to 55.5, a decline of 4.2.
- For adults, employment rose marginally (+17,000), bringing the gain in adult employment since February 1991 to 132,000.
- Full-time employment declined and part-time employment rose. This month's decrease in full-time employment (-46,000) offset the gains posted last month.
- The seasonally adjusted estimate of employment declined in Newfoundland (-8,000) and Quebec (-22,000). It edged up in Alberta (+5,000) and showed little change in the other provinces.

Unemployment and Participation Rate

In June 1991, the seasonally adjusted estimate of unemployment increased by 40,000 to 1,453,000. The unemployment rate rose 0.2 to 10.5, the level observed in March. The participation rate edged up (+0.1) to 66.6.

- For persons in the 15 to 24 age group, the unemployment rate climbed 0.7 to 17.3; for those in the 25 and over age group, it rose 0.2 to 9.0.

Notes to Users

1 The publication Methodology of the Canadian Labour Force Survey (71-526), describing the current sample design of the survey, has recently been released. It can be ordered from Publication Sales (1-800-267-6677).

2 Monthly data are available on CANSIM on the day of release at 7 a.m. E.D.T.

For further information call:

Doug Drew	*(613) 951-4720*
Jean-Marc Lévesque	*(613) 951-2301*
Vincent Ferrao	*(613) 951-4750*
General Inquiries	*(613) 951-9448*

- Provincially, the level of unemployment increased in Quebec and Ontario and declined in New Brunswick. It showed little or no change in the other provinces.
- By province, the seasonally adjusted unemployment rates and the monthly changes were as follows:

	June	Month-to-month Change
• Newfoundland	20.3	+0.4
• Prince Edward Island	17.3	-1.0
• Nova Scotia	11.9	-0.2
• New Brunswick	11.8	-1.0
• Quebec	12.0	+0.5
• Ontario	10.2	+0.5
• Manitoba	8.5	+0.2
• Saskatchewan	7.2	0.0
• Alberta	8.3	-0.2
• British Columbia	10.0	+0.1

Changes Since June 1990

(Unadjusted Estimates)

- Overall, employment was down by 257,000 from the level a year ago (-2.0%).
- Among persons aged 15 to 24, employment fell by 203,000 (-8.2%), and for those aged 25 and over, employment declined by 54,000 (-0.5%).
- The employment/population ratio fell to 60.9 (-5.1) for youth and 61.3 (-1.6) for adults.

- Full-time employment decreased by 371,000 (-3.3%), with losses of 247,000 among men and 124,000 among women. Part-time employment increased by 113,000 (+6.1%), with the increases concentrated among women (+79,000).

- Employment fell by 180,000 in the goods-producing sector (-4.8%) and by 77,000 (-0.8%) in the service-producing sector.

- Declines were noted in manufacturing (-136,000), construction (-75,000), trade (-86,000) and in transportation, communications and other utilities (-45,000). Employment rose in community, business and personal services (+62,000) and in agriculture (+27,000).

- The estimated number of unemployed rose by 410,000 (+42.1%) to 1,384,000.

- The unemployment rate increased by 2.8 to 9.8.

- The participation rate fell by 0.3 to 67.9.

Student Data

From May to September inclusive, data on the participation of students in the labour market are collected through the Labour Force Survey. Persons aged 15 to 24 who were attending school full-time in March 1991 are asked additional questions. The information is compiled for two categories of students: those who plan to return to school in the fall of 1991 and those who do not plan to return at that time or are uncertain of their intentions.

Returning Students

- Compared to June 1990, the unadjusted level of employment for returning students declined slightly to 911,000 and the employment/population ratio fell by 3.8 to 50.9.

- The overall participation rate for returning students edged down from 60.9 to 59.3.

- The unemployment rate was estimated at 14.2 in June, up 4.0 from the rate noted last year. Among the non-student population, the rate stood at 17.4, up 5.8.

Other Students

- The level of employment in this group showed little change from last year. The employment/population ratio fell 2.6 to 62.1.

- The unemployment rate was estimated at 17.7, up 4.2 over last year. The participation rate increased to 75.5 (+0.7).

Available on CANSIM: matrices 2074-2075, 2078-2099, 2101-2107 and table 00799999.

Order the June 1991 issue of *The Labour Force* (71-001, $17.90/$179), available the third week of July, or contact Doug Drew (613-951-4720), Household Surveys Division.

For summary information, available on the day of release, order *Labour Force Information* (71-001P, $6.30/$63). □

Labour Force Characteristics, Canada

	June 1991	May 1991	June 1990
	Seasonally Adjusted Data		
Labour Force ('000)	13,804	13,777	13,642
Employment ('000)	12,351	12,364	12,600
Unemployment ('000)	1,453	1,413	1,042
Unemployment Rate (%)	10.5	10.3	7.6
Participation Rate (%)	66.6	66.5	66.8
Employment/Population Ratio (%)	59.6	59.7	61.7
	Unadjusted Data		
Labour Force ('000)	14,081	13,890	13,929
Employment ('000)	12,697	12,478	12,954
Unemployment ('000)	1,384	1,412	975
Unemployment Rate (%)	9.8	10.2	7.0
Participation Rate (%)	67.9	67.1	68.2
Employment/Population Ratio (%)	61.2	60.3	63.5

■

Federal Government Finance

1991-92 Estimates and 1990-91 Revised Estimates (Financial Management System Basis)

Highlights

- Total federal government expenditure for 1991-92, on a Financial Management System (FMS) basis, is expected to be $168.1 billion, an increase of 5.5% from 1990-91. The average annual growth rate for total federal expenditure in the four-year period from 1986-87 to 1990-91 was 7.2%.

- Total federal government revenue is expected to be $137.7 billion in 1991-92, 6.8% above the 1990-91 level. The average annual growth rate for total federal revenue from 1986-87 to 1990-91 was 9.4%.

- Social services expenditures, including old age security, unemployment insurance, and family allowance payments, are expected to total $54.5 billion in 1991-92, accounting for 32.4% of total expenditure.

- Compared to 1990-91, social services expenditures are expected to increase 11.3%, whereas the average annual increase for the period 1986-87 to 1990-91 was 7.9%.

- Debt charges are expected to grow 1.1% from 1990-91 to 1991-92 compared to the average annual increase of 12.5% for the period of 1986-87 to 1990-91. In 1991-92, debt charges are expected to constitute 25.7% of total federal expenditures.

- The share of total expenditure for health, education, resource conservation and industrial development, transportation and communications, and protection of persons and property are all expected to be lower in 1991-92 than in 1986-87.

Note to Users

The Financial Management System (FMS) provides a standardized presentation of government accounting for the federal, provincial and local governments in Canada. The individual governments' accounting systems are not directly comparable because the policies and structure of governments differ. The FMS adjusts data from government budgets, estimates, Public Accounts and other records to provide detailed, intergovernmentally-comparable data as well as compatible national aggregates that are consistent over time.

Hence, FMS data may not accord precisely with figures published in government financial statements.

- Estimates are based on the February 1991 federal budget and other financial statements. Included in these estimates are data for departments, agencies, boards and commissions, but revenues and expenditures of government enterprises are excluded.

- The second table presents a reconciliation of federal government total revenue and expenditure on a public accounts basis to that on a Financial Management System (FMS) basis.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 2777-2778.

For further information on this release, contact Terry Moore (613-951-8561) or Pierre Doucet (613-951-1820), Public Finance Section, Public Institutions Division.

Data are also available through custom and special tabulations. For more information or general inquiries on Public Institutions Division products or services, contact Patricia Phillips, Data Dissemination Co-ordinator (613-951-0767). □

Federal Government Expenditure

Financial Management System Basis, 1986-87, 1990-91, 1991-92

Expenditure Function	Expenditure			% of Total Expenditure		Average Annual % Change from	
	1986-87	1990-91	1991-92	1986-87	1991-92	1986-87 to 1990-91	1990-91 to 1991-92
		$ millions					
Protection of Persons & Property	11,986	14,985	15,729	9.9	9.4	5.7	5.0
Transportation & Communication	3,536	3,640	3,730	2.9	2.2	0.7	2.5
Health	7,465	7,444	7,123	6.2	4.2	-0.1	-4.3
Social Services	36,193	48,976	54,504	29.9	32.4	7.9	11.3
Education	4,187	3,874	4,123	3.5	2.4	-1.9	6.4
Resource Conservation & Industrial Development	7,072	6,130	5,690	5.9	3.4	-3.5	-7.2
Debt Charges	26,617	42,630	43,114	22.0	25.7	12.5	1.1
All Other Expenditures	23,770	31,606	34,049	19.7	20.3	7.4	7.7
Total Expenditure	120,826	159,285	168,062	100.0	100.0	7.2	5.5
Surplus/(Deficit)	(30,681)	(30,391)	(30,408)	–	–	-0.2	0.1

Federal Government Finance

Reconciliation of Financial Management System (FMS) Data to Data on a Public Accounts Basis

	1991/92 Estimates		
	Revenue	Expenditure	Revenue Minus Expenditure
		$ millions	
1 TOTALS ON A PUBLIC ACCOUNTS BASIS			
– As presented in the Federal Government Budget of February 26, 1991	128,500	159,000	(30,500)
2 ADJUSTMENTS TO PRODUCE FMS DATA			
(i) Net addition of "Special Funds" to reflect the FMS Universe			
– Atomic Energy of Canada	289	289	0
– Canadian Dairy Commission	423	427	(4)
– Cape Breton Development Corp.	260	260	0
– Death Benefit Accounts	67	-31	98
– Pilotage Authorities	85	85	0
– Other Special Funds	82	84	(2)
Total Universe Adjustments	1,206	1,114	92
(ii) Additions to reflect "Gross" treatment of FMS			
– To account for revenues netted against expenditures on a Public Accounts basis:			
– Airport tax	530	530	0
– Police services	523	523	0
– Sales of goods and services	1,423	1,423	0
– Other	100	100	0
– To account for expenditures netted against revenues on a Public Accounts basis:			
– Tax credits	4,903	4,903	0
– Youth Allowance	403	403	
– Other Expenditure	65	65	0
Total adjustments for "Gross" treatment	7,947	7,947	0
Total adjustments to produce FMS data	9,153	9,061	92
3 TOTALS ON A FMS BASIS	137,653	168,061	(30,408)

■

Construction in Canada

1991

Intended capital expenditures on new construction in Canada are expected to reach $87.7 billion in 1991, an increase of 1.6% compared to the preliminary estimate of $86.3 billion in 1990.

Highlights

Building Structures

- Total expenditures on new building construction are expected to decrease by 5.3% (-$3.2 billion) in 1991, to reach $56.9 billion, the second annual decline after seven years of growth. The anticipated decrease in 1991 is mainly attributable to declines in residential building (-$2.3 billion, -6.2%), in commercial building (-$1.0 billion, -7.1%), and in industrial building (-$0.4 billion, -14.4%). These are partly offset by an increase in institutional building ($0.5 billion, 10.6%).

- The decrease in residential construction is expected mainly in single-detached homes (-$1.9 billion, -14.0%) and in apartments and row-housing building (-$1.7 billion, -28.4%). In contrast, the other residential construction, which represents estimates for alterations and improvements to existing housing, is projected to rise 8.4% ($1.4 billion).

Engineering Structures

- Expenditures on new engineering construction in 1991 are expected to increase by 17.8% ($4.7 billion) to reach $30.9 billion, the fourth consecutive annual increase. The anticipated increases in new construction for gas and oil facilities ($2.0 billion, 27.0%), electric power construction ($1.5 billion, 26.9%), road, highway and airport runways ($0.6 billion, 12.2%) and waterworks and sewage systems ($0.3 billion, 13.7%) are to a large extent responsible for the increase in engineering structures expected in 1991.

- The anticipated growth in gas and oil facilities is due in large part to increases of $1.2 billion (29.1%) in oil and gas wells and of $0.5 billion (35.8%) in gas pipelines.

> ***Note to Users***
>
> *These data by type of structure for construction supplement the construction data in* Private and Public Investment in Canada, Intentions 1991 *(61-205). Totals in this release may differ from the totals published in the publication due to rounding.*

- The expected increase in electric power construction is largely attributable to rises of $0.9 billion (28.7%) in transmission and distribution lines and of $0.6 billion (24.7%) in electric power generating plants.

Provincial Detail

Building Structures

- Expenditures on new building construction in 1991 are expected to decrease in all provinces, with the exception of Newfoundland ($98 million) and Saskatchewan ($32 million). The largest declines are projected for Ontario (-$1.4 billion, -5.4%), mainly due to anticipated decreases in residential construction (-$1.0 billion, -6.0%) and in commercial construction (-$0.4 billion, -5.5%), and for British Columbia (-$0.9 billion, -10.8%), largely attributable to an expected fall in residential construction (-$1.1 billion, -18.9%).

Engineering Structures

- Expenditures on new engineering construction are expected to rise in all provinces in 1991, with the exception of Northwest Territories (-$76 million). The largest increases are expected in Ontario ($1.6 billion, 26.6%), Quebec ($1.0 billion, 18.8%), Alberta ($0.6 billion, 9.6%) and Newfoundland ($0.6 billion, 107.0%).

Available on CANSIM: matrices 2849, 2850, 2855-2857, 3721-3774.

Construction in Canada, 1989-1991 (64-201, $39) will be available in July. See "How to Order Publications".

For more detailed information on this release, contact Rachelle Pilon (613-951-9333) or Margaret Hartley (613-951-9331), Capital Expenditures Section, Investment and Capital Stock Division. □

Total Value of Construction Work Purchased – New and Repair by Type of Structure, Canada
1989-1991[1]

Type of Structure	1989			1990			1991		
	New	Repair	Total	New	Repair	Total	New	Repair	Total
	millions of dollars								
Construction – Total	**85,347**	**15,065**	**100,412**	**86,274**	**15,584**	**101,858**	**87,708**	**16,090**	**103,798**
Building Construction – Total	**61,471**	**9,766**	**71,238**	**60,095**	**10,079**	**70,174**	**56,851**	**10,338**	**67,190**
Residential	38,337	4,392	42,730	37,120	4,647	41,767	34,807	4,879	39,687
Industrial	3,437	1,051	4,488	2,968	1,237	4,205	2,539	1,249	3,787
Commercial	13,827	2,366	16,193	13,819	2,168	15,987	12,836	2,091	14,927
Institutional	3,837	1,274	5,111	4,322	1,358	5,680	4,782	1,438	6,220
Other building construction	2,033	685	2,718	1,866	669	2,535	1,887	681	2,569
Engineering Construction – Total	**23,875**	**5,298**	**29,174**	**26,179**	**5,505**	**31,684**	**30,857**	**5,752**	**36,609**
Marine construction	499	115	614	520	109	629	624	112	736
Road, highway and airport runways	4,521	1,678	6,199	5,069	1,745	6,814	5,688	1,835	7,523
Waterworks and sewage systems	2,111	458	2,569	2,408	502	2,911	2,738	525	3,263
Dams and irrigation	414	55	469	467	56	523	484	58	542
Electric power construction	4,593	560	5,153	5,584	554	6,137	7,088	589	7,678
Railway, telephone and telegram	2,425	1,086	3,511	2,183	1,112	3,295	2,120	1,154	3,274
Gas and oil facilities	6,633	770	7,403	7,352	832	8,185	9,340	860	10,199
Other engineering construction	2,679	576	3,254	2,596	594	3,190	2,774	619	3,393

[1] *Actual expenditures 1989, preliminary actual 1990, intentions 1991.*
Note: *Figures may not add to totals due to rounding.*

Value of New Construction Work Purchased, by Province and by Type of Structure
1989-1991[1]

Province	1989			1990			1991		
	Building	Engineering	Total	Building	Engineering	Total	Building	Engineering	Total
	millions of dollars								
Newfoundland	880	525	1,404	896	523	1,419	995	1,083	2,077
Prince Edward Island	226	68	295	224	69	293	220	89	309
Nova Scotia	1,496	508	2,004	1,553	683	2,236	1,368	842	2,210
New Brunswick	1,176	406	1,582	1,164	580	1,744	1,030	769	1,799
Quebec	13,452	4,670	18,122	13,525	5,351	18,876	13,141	6,361	19,502
Ontario	28,929	6,252	35,180	26,032	6,116	32,148	24,620	7,746	32,366
Manitoba	1,511	892	2,403	1,447	1,122	2,569	1,382	1,146	2,528
Saskatchewan	1,388	1,351	2,738	1,421	1,606	3,026	1,452	1,760	3,212
Alberta	4,611	5,849	10,460	5,206	6,539	11,745	4,980	7,167	12,147
British Columbia	7,474	2,779	10,253	8,336	3,147	11,483	7,432	3,516	10,948
Yukon	70	85	155	76	100	176	66	110	175
Northwest Territories	259	491	750	217	344	561	166	268	435
Canada	**61,471**	**23,875**	**85,347**	**60,095**	**26,179**	**86,274**	**56,851**	**30,857**	**87,708**

[1] *Actual expenditures 1989, preliminary actual 1990, intentions 1991.*
Note: *Figures may not add to totals due to rounding.*

Capital Expenditures on Machinery and Equipment by Type of Asset
1989

Highlights

Manufacturing

- In the manufacturing sector, capital expenditures on machinery and equipment increased by 17.6% ($2,545 million) from 1988 to 1989, largely in response to the 18.8% ($1,806 million) increase in processing equipment.

- The expenditures on conventional processing equipment in the manufacturing sector reached $9,106.3 million in 1989, while expenditures on computer-assisted equipment stood at $2,284 million.

Utilities

- Capital expenditures on machinery and equipment decreased by 8.6% (-$547 million) from 1988 to 1989 in the utilities sector, mainly due to a 64.0% decrease (-$1,016 million) for aircraft, helicopters, engines and parts. In contrast, communication and related equipment rose by 8.7% ($239 million), and computer hardware and word processors by 30.7% ($75 million).

Trade, Finance and Commercial

- Capital expenditures on machinery and equipment increased by 15.6% ($1,945 million) from 1988 to 1989 in the trade, finance and commercial sector. This is attributable to a large extent to increases for computer hardware and word processors ($1,240 million, 59.5%), automobiles and major replacement parts ($250 million, 5.8%) and office furniture ($154 million, 8.5%).

Note to Users

The private and public investment survey collects data on 30 different types of machinery and equipment assets for most sectors of the Canadian economy.

These data are now available for the 1989 survey for 55 industries which represent 87% of the all-industry total of $50.7 billion, published in Private and Public Investment in Canada, Intentions 1991 *(61-205). Comparable data are also available for 1985-1988. The agriculture industry was included for the first time in 1989. To complete the coverage, further industries will be added in succeeding years.*

Institutions and Governments

- The increase of 14.7% ($503 million) on machinery and equipment for institutions and government departments was largely due to a $179 million (24.9%) gain in computer hardware and word processors and a $62 million (8.4%) increase in scientific, professional and medical devices.

Provinces and Territories

- Expenditures on machinery and equipment increased in all provinces and territories from 1988 to 1989, with the exception of Saskatchewan. The largest increases were observed in Quebec ($1,543 million, 18.2%), Ontario ($1,403 million, 7.8%) and British Columbia ($774 million, 17.6%).

Capital Expenditures on Machinery and Equipment by Type of Asset, 1989 is available by contacting the division ($40 per issue, $175 for 5 issues).

For more detailed information on this release, or for additional data, contact Rachelle Pilon (613-951-9333) or Margaret Hartley (613-951-9331), Capital Expenditures Section, Investment and Capital Stock Division. □

Capital Expenditures on Machinery and Equipment[1]

1989 Actual Expenditures

Sectors	Published Total Capital Machinery and Equipment	Detail by Asset: Included for 1989	Detail by Asset: To Be Obtained in Later Phases
	millions of dollars		
Agriculture	2,001	2,001	
Fishing	118		118
Forestry	163	163	
Mining	1,155	862	293
Construction industry	1,716		1,716
Manufacturing	16,971	16,971	
Utilities	9,989	5,828	
Pipelines			343
Electric Power			3,818
Trade, Finance, Commercial	14,380	14,380	
Institutions	1,394	1,105	
Schools (Municipal and Provincial)			288
Government Departments	2,828	2,828	
Total	**50,714**	**44,138**	**6,576**
Percentage of Published Total	100%	87%	13%

[1] *Totals by sector or industry as published in Private and Public Investment in Canada (catalogue 61-205).*

Capital Expenditures on Machinery and Equipment in Canada By Type of Asset
1989

	Agriculture, Forestry and Most of Mining	Manufacturing	Utilities	Trade, Finance and Commercial	Institutions, Government Departments	Total
				millions of dollars		
Transportation Equipment						
Automobiles and Major Replacement Parts	237.7	40.0	53.1	4,595.2	183.7	5,109.7
Buses and Major Replacement Parts	0.9	0.0	208.6	121.5	5.4	336.4
Trucks, Vans and Major Replacement Parts	480.9	128.8	465.6	867.8	250.6	2,193.7
All-Terrain Vehicles and Major Replacement Parts	2.7	X	23.6	X	4.8	31.8
Rail/Subway/Rapid Transit Rolling Stock and Parts	X	X	357.0	44.4	0.0	435.5
Ships and Boats and Major Replacement Parts	X	29.8	216.7	X	171.3	422.2
Aircrafts, Helicopters, Engines and Parts	X	X	570.7	144.1	5.9	746.9
Other Transportation Equipment	X	X	52.5	4.7	11.1	78.8
Sub-total	736.5	259.6	1,947.9	5,778.1	632.7	9,354.8
General Machinery and Equipment						
Office Furniture, Furnishings, Office Machines	3.2	226.0	92.3	1,970.2	386.1	2,677.8
Computer Hardware and Word Processors	17.8	504.0	318.6	3,324.8	898.7	5,063.9
Non-Office Furniture, Furnishings and Fixtures	X	45.3	X	1,511.1	226.0	1,796.5
Scientific, Professional and Medical Devices	5.1	104.6	26.9	168.7	799.2	1,104.5
Heating, Electrical, Plumbing, Air Conditioning	17.5	164.8	77.8	42.2	29.3	331.6
Pollution Abatement and Control Equipment	6.3	458.4	2.5	0.6	20.1	487.9
Safety and Security Equipment	2.9	37.5	2.4	11.7	39.1	93.6
Sanitation Equipment	0.0	X	5.8	X	9.3	22.7
Motors, Generators, Transformers, Pumps	39.4	249.8	26.5	172.8	28.9	517.4
Heavy Construction Equipment	356.6	42.6	6.9	390.5	104.4	901.0
Tractors, Farm Equipment	1,423.6	X	X	19.8	21.2	1,498.5
Capitalized Tooling and Other Tools	9.7	926.8	35.7	26.5	16.6	1,015.3
Drilling and Blasting Equipment	32.8	X	0.0	X	0.0	51.2
Industrial Containers	X	12.4	X	21.7	0.0	35.6
Underground Load, Haulage and Dump Equipment	38.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	38.2
Mine Hoists, Cages, Ropes and Skips	16.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	16.7
Material Handling and Conveying Equipment	57.5	150.3	95.8	243.1	9.5	556.2
Processing Equipment	206.1	11,390.4	14.0	184.8	11.8	11,807.1
Communication and Related Equipment	6.3	33.8	2,993.9	166.7	377.4	3,578.1
Other Machinery and Equipment (n.e.s.)	48.2	114.6	6.4	114.8	323.1	607.1
Sub-total	2,288.7	14,481.1	3,741.8	8,388.7	3,300.7	32,201.0
Capital Items Charged to Operating Expense	0.0	2,232.0	137.8	212.6	0.0	2,582.4
Total	**3,025.2**	**16,972.6**	**5,827.5**	**14,379.4**	**3,933.4**	**44,138.1**

X Confidential, to meet secrecy requirements of the Statistics Act.

DATA AVAILABILITY ANNOUNCEMENTS

Steel Primary Forms
Week Ending June 29, 1991

Preliminary estimates indicate that Canadian steel primary forms production for the week ending June 29, 1991 totalled 237 025 tonnes, a decrease of 10.9% from the preceding week's total of 266 009 tonnes and down 15.4% from the year-earlier level of 280 137 tonnes. The cumulative total in 1991 was 6 534 487 tonnes, a decrease of 9.7% from 7 232 500 tonnes for the same period in 1990.

For more detailed information on this release, contact Greg Milsom (613-951-9827), Industry Division. ■

Footwear Statistics
May 1991

Canadian manufacturers produced 2,321,784 pairs of footwear in May 1991, a decrease of 20.9% from the 2,935,952r (revised) pairs produced a year earlier.

Year-to-date production for January to May 1991 totalled 10,567,840 pairs of footwear, down 23.7% from 13,858,005r pairs produced during the same period in 1990.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 8.

The May 1991 issue of *Footwear Statistics* (33-002, $5/$50) will be available at a later date. See "How to Order Publications".

For more detailed information on this release, contact Don Grant (613-951-5998), Industry Division. ■

Motor Carrier Freight Quarterly Survey
First Quarter 1991

The results for the first quarter from the Motor Carrier Freight Quarterly Survey, 1991, covering the activities of 51 large for-hire trucking carriers are now available.

Highlights

- The 51 large carriers, earning $25 million or over annually, reported total operating revenues of $760.2 million during the first quarter of 1991. Some 81.9% of the revenues were generated domestically while 18.1% were from international movements.

- Salaries and wages accounted for 36.4% of the total operating expenses, fuel for 6.9%, payments to owner-operators 23.2%, other purchased transportation expenses 5.8% and the remaining 27.7% for other expenses such as maintenance and administration.

- The operating expenses recorded were $769.4 million for the quarter. Since both revenues and expenses decreased in the same proportion, the operating ratio remained unchanged compared to the previous quarter at 1.012.

- This ratio is, however, a deterioration from the ratio of 0.997 recorded for the same quarter of 1990.

For further information, contact Yasmin Sheikh, (613-951-2518), Transportation Division. ■

Truck Use Survey
1989 (Private Trucking)

There were 521 firms involved principally in intercity and interprovincial private trucking in 1989. These firms reported operating expenses of $1.7 billion. They employed 22,862 full- and part-time personnel in 1989, and engaged the services of 1,192 broker-operators.

Distance travelled by these truckers amounted to 991.6 million kilometres, 3.6% of which was in the United States.

Of the 21,602 power units in service in 1989, 69% were straight trucks. On average, 80% of equipment was owned, and 20% leased.

The 1990 edition of *Trucking in Canada* (53-222, $45) will be available later this year. See "How to Order Publications".

For further information, contact Andrea Mathieson (613-951-2493), Surface Transport Unit, Transportation Division (Fax: 613-951-0579). ■

Primary Glass and Containers Industry
1989 Annual Survey of Manufactures

In 1989, the value of shipments of goods of own manufacture for the primary glass and containers industry (SIC 3561) totalled $641.4 million, down 15.4% from $758.3 million in 1988.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 6856.

The data for this industry will be released in *Non-metallic Mineral Products Industries* (44-250, $35).

For more detailed information on this release, contact Karnail Singh Gill (613-951-3520), Industry Division. ■

PUBLICATION RELEASED

Wholesale Trade, April 1991.
Catalogue number 63-008
(Canada: $14.40/$144.00; United States: US$17.30/US$173.00; Other Countries: US$20.20/US$202.00).

The paper used in this publication meets the minimum requirements of American National Standard for Information Sciences – Permanence of Paper for Printed Library Materials, ANSI Z39.48 – 1984.

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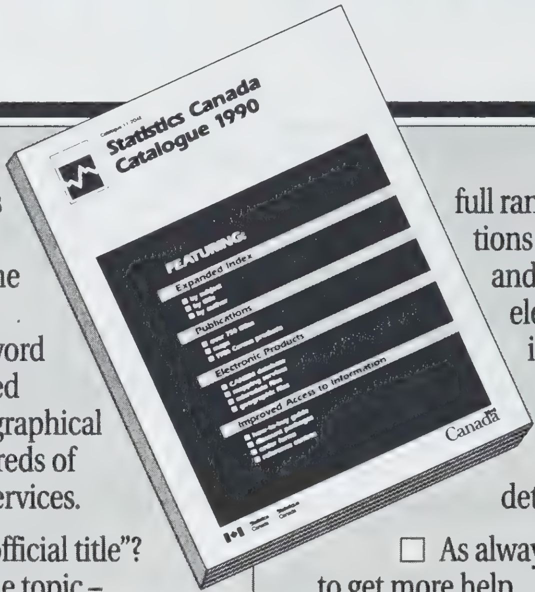
MAJOR RELEASE DATES

Week of July 8-12

(Release dates are subject to change)

Anticipated date(s) of release	Title	Reference period
July		
9	New Housing Price Index	May 1991
11	New Motor Vehicle Sales	May 1991
11	Department Store Sales by Province and Metropolitan Area	May 1991
11	Farm Product Price Index	May 1991
12	Travel Between Canada and Other Countries	May 1991

Pick A Topic... Any Topic



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The Daily

Statistics Canada

Monday, July 8, 1991

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DATA AVAILABILITY ANNOUNCEMENTS

PUBLICATION RELEASED

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DATA AVAILABILITY ANNOUNCEMENTS

Asphalt Roofing
May 1991

Shipments of asphalt shingles totalled 5 557 432 metric bundles in May 1991, an increase of 35.4% from the 4 104 221^{r} (revised) bundles shipped a year earlier.

January-to-May 1991 shipments totalled 13 710 255^{r} bundles, down 10.4% from 15 296 763^{r} bundles shipped during the same period in 1990.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 32 and 122 (series 27 and 28).

The May 1991 issue of *Asphalt Roofing* (45-001, $5/$50) will be available at a later date. See "How to Order Publications".

For more detailed information on this release, contact Sandra Bohatyretz (613-951-3531), Industry Division. ■

Specified Domestic Electrical Appliances
May 1991

Canadian electrical appliance manufacturers produced 73,346 kitchen appliances in May 1991, up 2.5% from the 71,565 appliances produced a year earlier.

Year-to-date production of kitchen appliances totalled 321,020. Corresponding data for the same period in 1990 was 368,491 units.

Data on home comfort products for May 1991 are now available.

The May 1991 issue of *Specified Domestic Electrical Appliances* (43-003, $5/$50) will be available at a later date. See "How to Order Publications".

For more detailed information on this release, contact J.-P. Beauparlant (613-951-3526), Industry Division. ■

Steel Wire and Specified Wire Products
May 1991

Factory shipments of steel wire and specified wire products for May 1991 are now available, as are production and export market data for selected commodities.

Shipments totalled 61 809 tonnes in May 1991, an increase of 10.3% from the 56 044^{r} (revised) tonnes shipped during the previous month.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 122 (series 19).

The May 1991 issue of *Steel Wire and Specified Wire Products* (41-006, $5/$50) will be available at a later date. See "How to Order Publications".

For more detailed information on this release, contact Bruno Pépin (613-951-9837), Industry Division. ■

Rigid Insulating Board
May 1991

Shipments of rigid insulating board totalled 3 811 thousand square metres (12.7 mm basis) in May 1991, an increase of 4.6% compared to 3 642^{r} (revised) thousand square metres (12.7 mm basis) in May 1990.

For January to May 1991, year-to-date shipments amounted to 13 754 thousand square metres (12.7 mm basis) compared to 14 680^{r} thousand square metres (12.7 mm basis) for the same period in 1990, a decrease of 6.3%.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 31 (series 1) and 122 (series 4-7).

The May 1991 issue of *Rigid Insulating Board* (36-002, $5/$50) will be available at a later date. See "How to Order Publications".

For more detailed information on this release, contact Sandra Bohatyretz (613-951-3531), Industry Division. ■

Sugar Sales

June 1991

Canadian sugar refiners reported total sales of 85 432 tonnes for all types of sugar in June 1991, comprising 80 039 tonnes in domestic sales and 5 393 tonnes in export sales. This compares to total sales of 91 450 tonnes in June 1990, of which 85 577 tonnes were domestic sales and 5 873 tonnes were export sales.

The 1991 year-to-date sales reported for all types of sugar totalled 465 387 tonnes: 429 463 tonnes in domestic sales and 35 924 tonnes in export sales. The 1990 year-to-date sales reported for all types of sugar totalled 465 711 tonnes: 437 367 tonnes in domestic sales and 28 344 tonnes in export sales.

The June 1991 issue of *The Sugar Situation* (32-013, $5/$50) will be available at a later date. See "How to Order Publications".

For more detailed information on this release, contact Peter Zylstra (613-951-3511), Industry Division. ■

PUBLICATION RELEASED

Quarterly Report on Energy Supply-Demand in Canada, Fourth Quarter 1990.
Catalogue number 57-003
(Canada: $31.75/$127.00; United States: US$38.00/US$152.00; Other Countries: US$44.50/US$178.00).

The paper used in this publication meets the minimum requirements of American National Standard for Information Sciences – Permanence of Paper for Printed Library Materials, ANSI Z39.48 – 1984.

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Government Publication

The Daily

Statistics Canada

Tuesday, July 9, 1991 For release at 8:30 a.m.

DATA AVAILABILITY ANNOUNCEMENTS

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Revised 1988-89 Migration Estimates by Census Division

Revised migration estimates are now available at the census division level for the period 1988-89. The estimates have been adjusted to reflect changes in the international component; the internal migration data are identical to those released December 18, 1990. These estimates are presented in four different tables as follows:

- Migration for census divisions by province of origin and/or destination;
- Migration by five age groups;
- Migration by type and by sex: interprovincial, intraprovincial, international; and
- Major migration flows by census division of origin/destination.

For more information on these estimates, contact the Small Area and Administrative Data Division (613-951-9720).

DATA AVAILABILITY ANNOUNCEMENTS

Selected Financial Indexes

June 1991

Figures for June 1991 for the Selected Financial Indexes are now available.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 2031.

The second quarter 1991 issue of *Construction Price Statistics* (62-007, $18/$72) will be available in September. See "How to Order Publications".

For more detailed information on this release, contact the Information and Current Analysis Unit (613-951-9607), Prices Division. ■

Industrial Chemicals and Synthetic Resins

May 1991

Canadian chemical firms produced 130 112 tonnes of polyethylene synthetic resins in May 1991, a decrease of 3.8% from the 135 208r (revised) tonnes produced in May 1990.

January-to-May 1991 production totalled 660 143r tonnes, up 1.7% from the 648 983r tonnes produced during the same period in 1990.

Data are also available on Canadian production of three other types of synthetic resins and 24 industrial chemicals for May 1991, May 1990, and corresponding cumulative figures.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 951.

The May 1991 issue of *Industrial Chemicals and Synthetic Resins* (46-002, $5.60/$56) will be available at a later date. See "How to Order Publications".

For more detailed information on this release, contact Raj Sehdev (613-951-3513), Industry Division. ■

Electric Storage Batteries

May 1991

Canadian manufacturers of electric storage batteries sold 124,652 automotive and heavy-duty commercial replacement batteries in May 1991, a decrease of 9.1% from 137,200r (revised) batteries sold the same month a year earlier.

Cumulative sales totalled 690,107 automotive and heavy-duty commercial replacement batteries from January to May 1991, down 9.0% from 758,353r in the same period of 1990.

Information on sales of other types of storage batteries is also available.

The May 1991 issue of *Factory Sales of Electric Storage Batteries* (43-005, $5/$50) will be available at a later date. See "How to Order Publications".

For more detailed information on this release, contact J.-P. Beauparlant (613-951-3526), Industry Division. ■

Oil Pipeline Transport

April 1991

Highlights

- In April, net receipts of crude oil and refined petroleum products into Canadian pipelines decreased 0.9% from the same period last year to 13 421 770 cubic metres (m^3). Year-to-date receipts, at 57 269 030 m^3, were up 0.8% from 1990.

- Pipeline exports of crude oil increased 27.7% compared to April 1990, while pipeline imports rose 44.3% for the same period. On a cumulative basis, exports in 1991 were up 36.2% from 1990 levels, while imports are up by 19.9%.

- Deliveries of crude oil by pipeline to Canadian refineries this month declined 6.8% from 1990, while deliveries of liquid petroleum gases and refined petroleum products decreased 21.1%.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 181.

The April 1991 issue of *Oil Pipeline Transport* (55-001, $10/$100) will be available the third week of July. See "How to Order Publications".

For more detailed information on this release, contact G. O'Connor (613-951-3562), Energy Section, Industry Division. ■

Railway Operating Statistics
March 1991

The seven major railways reported a combined net loss of $60.0 million in March 1991. Operating revenues of $568.4 million were down $50.1 million (-8.2%) from the March 1990 figure.

Revenue freight tonne-kilometres were down 4.4% from March 1990. Freight train-kilometres registered an increase of 2.4% while freight car-kilometres decreased by 3.9%.

All 1990 figures have been revised.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 142.

The March 1991 issue of *Railway Operating Statistics* (52-003, $10.50/$105) will be released the third week of July.

For more detailed information on this release, contact Angus MacLean (613-951-2484), Transportation Division. ■

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PUBLICATIONS RELEASED

Gross Domestic Product by Industry, April 1991.
Catalogue number 15-001
(Canada: $12.70/$127.00; United States: US$15.20/US$152.00; Other Countries: US$17.80/US$178.00).

Crude Petroleum and Natural Gas Production, March 1991.
Catalogue number 26-006
(Canada: $10.00/$100.00; United States: US$12.00/US$120.00; Other Countries: US$14.00/US$140.00).

Capacity Utilization Rates in Canadian Manufacturing Industries, First Quarter 1991.
Catalogue number 31-003
(Canada: $11.00/$44.00; United States: US$13.25/US$53.00; Other Countries: US$15.50/US$62.00).

Production and Inventories of Process Cheese and Instant Skim Milk Powder, May 1991.
Catalogue number 32-024
(Canada: $5.00/$50.00; United States: US$6.00/US$60.00; Other Countries: US$7.00/US$70.00).

Footwear Statistics, May 1991.
Catalogue number 33-002
(Canada: $5.00/$50.00; United States: US$6.00/US$60.00; Other Countries: US$7.00/US$70.00).

Electric Lamps (Light Bulbs and Tubes), May 1991.
Catalogue number 43-009
(Canada: $5.00/$50.00; United States: US$6.00/US$60.00; Other Countries: US$7.00/US$70.00).

Production, Sales and Stocks of Major Appliances, May 1991.
Catalogue number 43-010
(Canada: $5.00/$50.00; United States: US$6.00/US$60.00; Other Countries: US$7.00/US$70.00).

Cement, May 1991.
Catalogue number 44-001
(Canada: $5.00/$50.00; United States: US$6.00/US$60.00; Other Countries: US$7.00/US$70.00).

Gypsum Products, May 1991.
Catalogue number 44-003
(Canada: $5.00/$50.00; United States: US$6.00/US$60.00; Other Countries: US$7.00/US$70.00).

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Catalogue 11–001E (Français 11–001F) ISSN 0827–0465

Government Publications

The Daily

Statistics Canada

Wednesday, July 10, 1991 For release at 8:30 a.m.

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MAJOR RELEASES

New Housing Price Index

May 1991

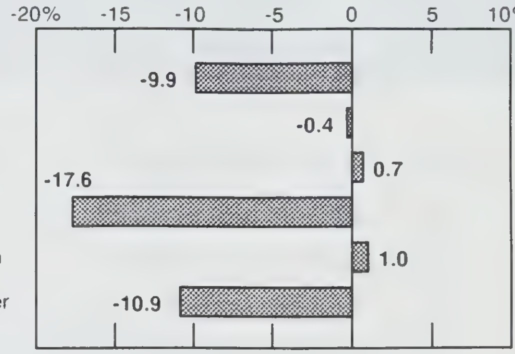
The New Housing Price Index (1986 = 100) for Canada stood at 131.2 in May, up 0.8% from April 1991. The estimated House Only Index increased 1.7%, while the estimated Land Only Index decreased 0.1%.

More than half the cities represented in the Canada composite index showed price increases. The largest monthly increases were in Victoria (2.4%), Toronto (1.2%), London (1.2%) and Vancouver (1.1%).

This index of Canadian housing contractors' selling prices now stands 9.9% lower than the year-earlier level. Toronto housing prices were mainly responsible for this downward movement with a decrease of 17.6% since May 1990, although Vancouver with a year-over-year decrease of 10.9% also contributed significantly.

Prices Division has calculated an analytical index in which current regulations concerning the Goods and Services Tax (GST) and relevant new housing and federal sales tax rebates are applied to the current price sample to calculate an index that includes the estimated net effect of the GST. In May 1991, this index was 135.4, up 0.8% from the Canada Total level of 134.3 for April 1991.

Percentage Change in New Housing Price Index from Same Month of the Previous Year, Canada and Selected Cities, May 1991



Available on CANSIM: matrix 2032.

The second quarter 1991 issue of *Construction Price Statistics* (62-007, $18/$72) will be available in September. See "How to Order Publications".

For more detailed information on this release, contact the Information and Current Analysis Unit (613-951-9607), Prices Division.

New Housing Price Indexes
1986 = 100

	May 1991	April 1991	May 1990	% change May 1991/ April 1991	% change May 1991/ May 1990
Canada Total	**131.2**	**130.2**	**145.6**	**0.8**	**-9.9**
Canada (House only)	**122.2**	**120.2**	**136.9**	**1.7**	**-10.7**
Canada (Land only)	**157.4**	**157.6**	**170.1**	**-0.1**	**-7.5**
St. John's	126.5	126.7	115.8	-0.2	9.2
Halifax	109.2	109.1	109.6	0.1	-0.4
Saint John-Moncton-Fredericton	114.2	113.6	113.5	0.5	0.6
Quebec City	134.2	133.6	129.8	0.4	3.4
Montreal	134.5	134.3	133.6	0.1	0.7
Ottawa-Hull	123.2	123.5	124.4	-0.2	-1.0
Toronto	147.8	146.1	179.4	1.2	-17.6
Hamilton	136.7	136.8	147.4	-0.1	-7.3
St. Catharines-Niagara	134.1	134.4	142.3	-0.2	-5.8
Kitchener-Waterloo	129.8	129.6	142.2	0.2	-8.7
London	145.9	144.2	145.1	1.2	0.6
Windsor	127.1	128.0	128.3	-0.7	-0.9
Sudbury-Thunder Bay	134.7	134.6	135.0	0.1	-0.2
Winnipeg	108.4	108.3	108.8	0.1	-0.4
Regina	111.2	111.4	108.8	-0.2	2.2
Saskatoon	106.4	106.4	107.5	–	-1.0
Calgary	132.6	132.3	137.9	0.2	-3.8
Edmonton	139.6	139.6	138.2	–	1.0
Vancouver	123.9	122.6	139.0	1.1	-10.9
Victoria	123.4	120.5	125.6	2.4	-1.8

– *Nil or zero.*

■

Income Estimates for Subprovincial Areas

1989

Highlights

- A comparison of money income before taxes shows that 14 out of 25 census metropolitan areas (CMAs) were above the Canadian per-capita average of $18,649 in 1989.
- On a per-capita basis, direct taxes totalled $4,455 in 1989, resulting in a tax rate of 21.1% at the national level.
- The CMAs with the highest per-capita personal disposable income in 1989 were Toronto ($20,627), Calgary ($19,089) and Ottawa-Hull ($19,022). The CMAs with the lowest personal disposable income were Chicoutimi-Jonquière ($13,847), Saint John, New Brunswick ($14,239) and Trois-Rivières ($14,643).
- Self-employment earnings as a percentage of total money income averaged 5.3% at the national level.
- In 1989, dependence on government transfer payments remained high in the Atlantic provinces, where transfers made up more than 30% of money income in 11 census divisions. The proportion was highest, at 41.3%, in Census Division 8 in Newfoundland. Across Canada, government transfer payments as a percentage of total money income averaged 13.1%.
- Within the subprovincial regions, per-capita personal disposable income was lowest in Northern Saskatchewan ($7,638) and highest in Central Ontario ($19,670).
- There were 20 subprovincial regions (SPRs) that generated taxes higher than the median per-capita value but received less than the median government transfer payments. These SPRs account for 73% of the Canadian population. The 20 SPRs with lower than median taxes and higher than median government transfer payments contained only 10% of the population. The remaining 20 SPRs with 17% of the population had tax-transfer configurations where taxes and transfers were both higher or lower than the median value and were thus considered tax-transfer neutral.
- In 1989, the index of growth of per-capita personal disposable income for SPRs (1986 = 100) varied between 101.2 for Swift Current-Moose Jaw, Saskatchewan and 136.9 for Peace River, British Columbia. The growth index for Canada was 122.8, while the median index for SPRs was 122.1.

Note to Users

Income Estimates for Subprovincial Areas, *1989 (13-216) presents money income and personal income data on an aggregate and per-capita basis for 260 counties or census divisions, for 60 subprovincial regions, and for Canada's 25 census metropolitan areas. Income is measured both before taxes and after taxes (after-tax measures include money income after tax and personal disposable income.)*

Money income encompasses such items as employment income, investment income and government transfer payments. Personal income is a broader concept derived from the System of National Accounts and includes certain non-monetary income items: income in kind, supplementary labour income (e.g., employers' contributions to pension plans), and imputed rent of owner-occupied dwellings. Money income after tax is money income minus federal and provincial income taxes. Personal disposable income results from the removal of all direct taxes from personal income.

Income Estimates for Subprovincal Areas, 1989 (13-216, $27) is now available. See "How to Order Publications".

For further information concerning the data in this release, contact Tom Greenberg (613-951-0179), Labour and Household Surveys Analysis Division. ■

DATA AVAILABILITY ANNOUNCEMENTS

Railway Carloadings

Nine-day Period Ending June 30, 1991

Highlights

- Revenue freight loaded by railways in Canada during the week totalled 5.3 million tonnes, a decrease of 7.6% from the same period last year.
- Piggyback traffic decreased 21.0% from the same period last year. The number of cars loaded also decreased 16.7% during the period.
- The tonnage of revenue freight loaded to date this year is 0.7% lower than that loaded in the previous year.

Note: Piggyback traffic includes trailers and containers on flat cars. Piggyback traffic numbers are included in total carload traffic. All 1990 figures and 1991 cumulative data have been revised.

For more detailed information on this release, contact Angus MacLean (613-951-2484), Surface Transport Unit, Transportation Division. ■

Canadian Civil Aviation Statistics

May 1991

Preliminary monthly operational data for May 1991 reported by Canadian Level I air carriers on scheduled services show that domestic passenger-kilometres decreased by 12.8% while international passenger-kilometres decreased by 19.8% from May 1990.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 385.

Preliminary civil aviation data for May 1991 will be available in the August 1991 issue of *Aviation Statistics Centre Service Bulletin* (51-004, $9.30/$93). See "How to Order Publications".

For more information on this release, contact Bradley Snider (819-997-6195), Aviation Statistics Centre, Transportation Division. ■

Steel Primary Forms

May 1991

Steel primary forms production for May 1991 totalled 1 046 661 tonnes, a decrease of 21.1% from 1 327 115 tonnes the previous year.

Year-to-date production amounted to 5 433 304 tonnes, down 10.0% from 6 038 977 tonnes a year earlier.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 58 (level 2, series 3).

The May 1991 issue of *Primary Iron and Steel* (41-001, $5/$50) will be available at a later date. See "How to Order Publications".

For more detailed information on this release, contact Gerry Barrett (613-951-3515), Industry Division. ■

Steel Pipe and Tubing

May 1991

Steel pipe and tubing production for May 1991 totalled 141 414 tonnes, an increase of 15.6% from the 122 284 tonnes produced a year earlier.

Year-to-date production totalled 745 291^r (revised) tonnes, up 16.0% from the 642 504 tonnes produced during the same period in 1990.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 35.

The May 1991 issue of *Steel Pipe and Tubing* (41-011 $5/$50) will be available at a later date. See "How to Order Publications".

For more detailed information on this release, contact Gerry Barrett (613-951-3515), Industry Division. ■

Wool Production and Supply

1990

Wool production in Canada in 1990 was an estimated 1 378 300 kilograms, up 5% from the 1 316 900 kilograms in 1989. Wool prices decreased by 49% from $1.67 per kilogram in 1989 to 85¢ per kilogram in 1990.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 1184-1186.

The 1990 issue of *Wool Production and Supply* ($15), a statistical bulletin, is available by contacting Guy Gervais (613-951-2453).

For further information on this release, contact David Burroughs (613-951-2511), Agriculture Division. ■

Microdata Tapes on Incomes of Households, Families and Individuals

1989

Microdata tapes containing information on 1989 income of households, economic families, census families and individuals are now available. A key file is also available which allows the user greater flexibility in the creation of analytical variables and units of analysis. Each file costs $1,000.

In addition to income by source (earnings, investment income and government transfer payments), the files contain personal, family and labour-related characteristics such as age, sex, education, family relationship, occupation and labour force status. The household file includes information on housing characteristics and household facilities and equipment.

The income data were collected as part of the 1990 Survey of Consumer Finances. The housing facilities and equipment data were collected by the 1990 Household Facilities and Equipment Survey. Both surveys are conducted every spring as a supplement to the Labour Force Survey.

The household file contains approximately 39,000 records, the economic family file about 41,000 records, the census family file 43,000 records, the individual file 82,000 records and the key file 105,000 records.

These tapes have been carefully reviewed to ensure that they do not contain information that would allow identification of specific households, families or individuals.

For further information on this release, contact the Income and Housing Surveys Section (613-951-9775), Household Surveys Division (Fax: 613-951-0562). ■

PUBLICATIONS RELEASED

Financial Flow Accounts, First Quarter 1991.
Catalogue number 13-014
(Canada: $12.50/$50.00; United States: US$15.00/US$60.00; Other Countries: US$17.50/US$70.00).

Income Estimates for Subprovincial Areas, 1989.
Catalogue number 13-216
(Canada: $27.00; United States: US$32.00; Other Countries: US$38.00).

Coal and Coke Statistics, April 1991.
Catalogue number 45-002
(Canada: $10.00/$100.00; United States: US$12.00/US$120.00; Other Countries: US$14.00/US$140.00).

Gas Utilities, March 1991.
Catalogue number 55-002
(Canada: $12.70/$127.00; United States: US$15.20/US$152.00; Other Countries: US$17.80/US$178.00).

Quarterly Demographic Statistics, January-March 1991.
Catalogue number 91-002
(Canada: $7.50/$30.00; United States: US$9.00/US$36.00; Other Countries: US$10.50/US$42.00).

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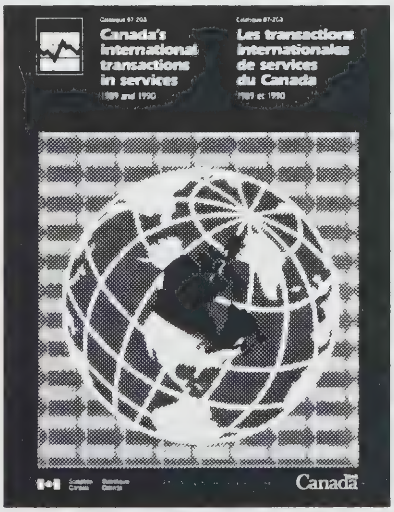
(Continued on page 2)



Canada's International Transactions in Services
1989 and 1990

Latest details on Canada's international services transactions are now available in this annual publication.

Included are 16 categories of business services, cross-classified by affiliation, broad geographic area, country of control and industry sector. Details on travel, freight and shipping, government and other services are also shown, together with analytical text, definitions and sources.

A provincial summary of business services estimated according to province of activity appears for the first time, accompanied by an update of total business services by over 20 countries and world regions.

Canada's International Transactions in Services, 1989 and 1990 (67-203, $32) is now available. See "How to Order Publications".

For further information, contact Hugh Henderson (613-951-9049), Balance of Payments Division.

DATA AVAILABILITY ANNOUNCEMENTS – Concluded

MAJOR RELEASES

New Motor Vehicle Sales

May 1991

Highlights

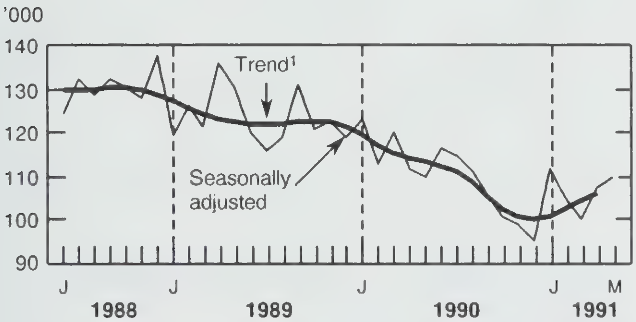
Seasonally Adjusted Sales

- Preliminary estimates indicate that sales of new motor vehicles totalled 110,000 units in May 1991, an increase of 2.5% over the revised April 1991 level. In May, passenger car sales increased by 4.7% while truck sales declined by 1.8%.

- The 2.5% increase in sales in May 1991, the second consecutive monthly gain, further extended the fluctuating but rising sales observed since the beginning of 1991.

- By origin, sales of North American passenger cars increased by 6.9% in May 1991 to a level of 49,000 units, while sales of imported passenger cars recorded a marginal gain of 0.7% to a level of 26,000 units. The increases for both North American and imported passenger car sales marked the second consecutive monthly gain.

Monthly Sales of New Motor Vehicles, Canada, Seasonally Adjusted, in Units, 1988-1991



¹ *The short-term trend represents a moving average of the data.*

> ***Note to Users***
>
> *North American vehicles: motor vehicles manufactured or assembled in North America. These vehicles may be built by domestic or foreign-owned companies.*
>
> *Imported vehicles: Motor vehicles manufactured or assembled overseas and marketed in Canada by domestic or foreign-owned companies.*

Unadjusted Sales

- Sales of all new motor vehicles totalled 147,000 units in May 1991, down 0.7% from the May 1990 level. Sales of passenger cars increased by 0.9% while truck sales decreased by 4.3%.

- The May increase in passenger car sales stemmed from a rise of 1.5% for North American passenger car sales. Imported passenger car sales recorded a marginal decline of 0.4%; the decrease was attributed to a 0.8% drop in Japanese car sales.

- The North American share of the Canadian passenger car market rose slightly to 67.2% in May 1991 from 66.7% a year earlier. This gain was at the expense of the Japanese, as their market share declined to 26.3% from 26.8% in May 1990.

- Provincial growth rates varied considerably with sizable increases in Quebec (+5.3%), Alberta (+5.3%) and New Brunswick (+4.5%), whereas notable decreases were noted in Prince Edward Island (-25.6%), Nova Scotia (-7.8%) and Ontario (-5.0%).

Available on CANSIM: matrix 64.

The May 1991 issue of *New Motor Vehicle Sales* (63-007, $9/$90) will be available the third week of July. See "How to Order Publications".

For more detailed information on this release, contact Roger Laplante (613-951-3552) or Tom Newton (613-951-9693), Retail Trade Section, Industry Division. ☐

New Motor Vehicle Sales – Canada

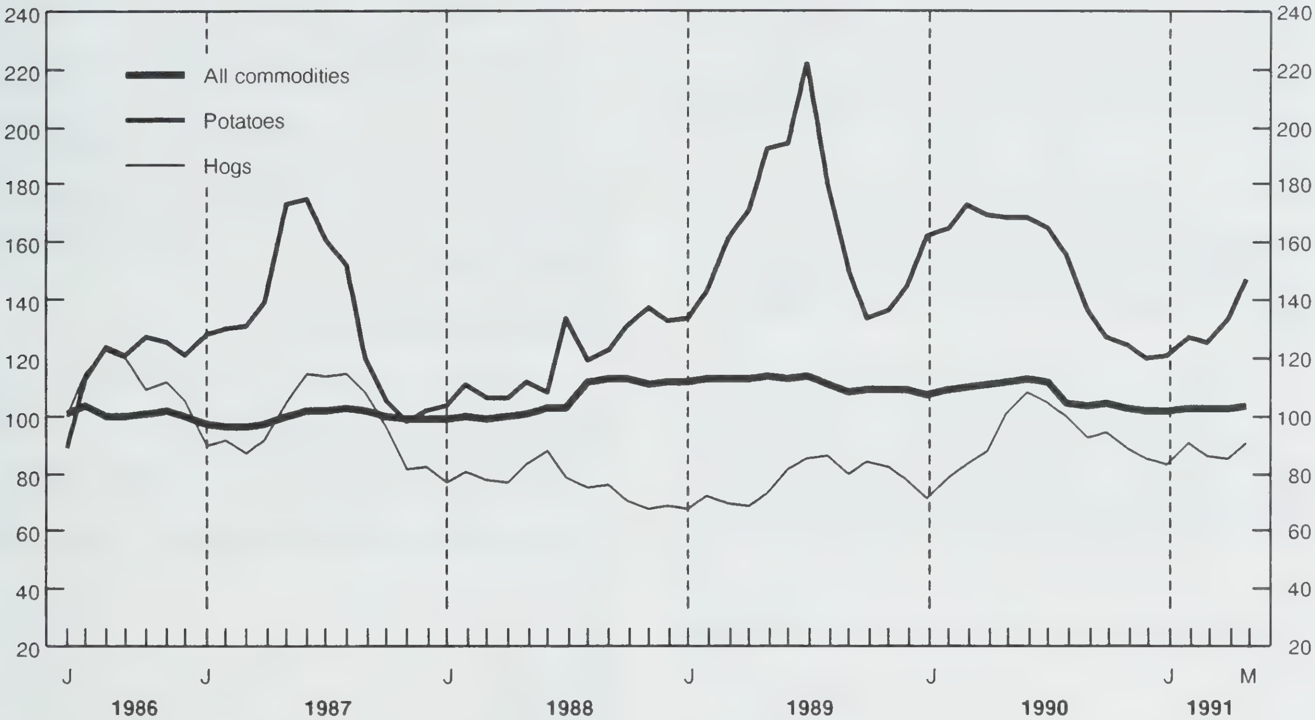
May 1991

	Seasonally Adjusted Data			
	February 1991 r	March 1991 r	April 1991 r	May 1991 p
	Units % Change	Units % Change	Units % Change	Units % Change
Total New Motor Vehicles	**104,827**	**99,834**	**107,084**	**109,768**
	-5.9	**-4.8**	**+7.3**	**+2.5**
Passenger Cars by Origin:				
North America	47,003	41,271	45,358	48,506
	-17.9	-12.2	+9.9	+6.9
Overseas	25,800	25,789	26,134	26,315
	+18.1	–	+1.3	+0.7
Total	**72,803**	**67,060**	**71,492**	**74,821**
	-8.0	**-7.9**	**+6.6**	**+4.7**
Trucks, Vans and Buses	**32,024**	**32,773**	**35,592**	**34,947**
	-1.0	+2.3	+8.6	-1.8

	Unadjusted Sales			
	May 1991	Change 1991/90	January-May 1991	Change 1991/90
	Units	%	Units	%
Total New Motor Vehicles	**146,960**	**-0.7**	**561,511**	**-6.7**
Passenger Cars by Origin:				
North America	68,654	+1.5	253,604	-5.2
Japan	26,917	-0.8	102,699	-2.1
Other Countries (Including South Korea)	6,661	+1.4	26,698	-0.2
Total	**102,232**	**+0.9**	**383,001**	**-4.1**
Trucks, Vans and Buses by Origin:				
North America	36,889	-6.7	150,052	-12.1
Overseas	7,839	+8.9	28,458	-10.4
Total	**44,728**	**-4.3**	**178,510**	**-11.9**

p *Preliminary.*
r *Revised.*
– *Nil or Zero.*

Farm Product Price Index (1986 = 100)



Farm Product Price Index

May 1991

The Farm Product Price Index (1986 = 100) for Canada stood at 102.5 in May, up 1.0% from the revised April level of 101.5. The crops index rose by 0.1%, while the livestock and animal products index was up 1.5%. However, the overall index remained 8.1% below the year-earlier level of 111.5 as Canadian production of the major grains for the 1990-91 crop year (August 1-July 31) was at record levels.

The percentage changes in the index between April and May 1991 by province were as follows: Newfoundland (+0.8%), Prince Edward Island (+13.8%), Nova Scotia (+1.4%), New Brunswick (+4.7%), Quebec (+0.8%), Ontario (+1.4%), Manitoba (+0.8%), Saskatchewan (-0.2%), Alberta (+0.7%) and British Columbia (+1.4%).

Crops

The crops index was up 0.1% in May to 98.7 as decreases in the cereals and oilseeds indexes were offset by an increase in the potatoes index. The crops index stood 19.5% below the year-earlier level of 122.6, as above-average production combined with weak world demand has depressed grain prices throughout the 1990-91 crop year.

- The cereals index decreased 0.4% in May to a level of 91.0. The drop was mainly due to lower prices for off-board wheat and barley, and oats and corn in most provinces. The index trended slightly upwards over the first four months of 1991, but dropped in May and remained 25.3% below the level attained a year earlier.

- The oilseeds index fell 1.1% in May to a level of 106.9 as flaxseed and canola prices dropped. This decrease followed slight seasonal increases in March and April. Canadian oilseed acreage is up 13% in 1991 compared to 1990. In May, the oilseeds index was 17.8% below the year-earlier level.

- The potatoes index increased 10.1% in May to a level of 146.8. The index has increased in five of the last six months, and has risen 22% since January. Table, processing and seed potato prices increased in all provinces. The index remained 12.7% below the level attained one year earlier, as Canadian production increased 4% in 1990.

Livestock and Animal Products

The livestock and animal products index was up 1.5% in May to a level of 104.9 as increases in cattle and hog prices more than offset decreases in poultry and egg prices.

- The hog index rose 6.0% to a level of 89.5 in May as prices rebounded from the declines experienced in March and April. Although U.S. pork production is forecast to increase by 4% in the second quarter of 1991, Canadian production is expected to decrease by between 1% and 2%. The index stood 16.7% below the recent peak seen in June 1990, when the index was at its highest level in almost four years. The index was 10.8% below the level of 100.3 in May 1990.

- The cattle and calves index increased 2.0% to a level of 112.1 in May. The index has increased in four of the last five months and stood 4.4% above its level of a year earlier. North American cattle and calves supplies continued to be seasonally tight as Canadian slaughter for the second quarter of 1991 is forecast to be 4% below second quarter 1990 levels.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 176.

The May 1991 issue of *Farm Product Price Index* (62-003, $7.10/$71) is scheduled for release on July 17. See "How to Order Publications".

For further information on this release, contact Ed Hamilton (613-951-2441), Farm Income and Prices Section, Agriculture Division. ■

DATA AVAILABILITY ANNOUNCEMENTS

Department Store Sales by Province and Metropolitan Area

May 1991

Highlights

- Department store sales including concessions totalled $1,082 million in May 1991. After removing federal sales tax from the 1990 data and allowing for differences in trading days, department store sales decreased 0.7% from May 1990. Concession sales totalled $77.6 million, 7.2% of total department store sales.

- Department store sales during May 1991 for the provinces and the 10 metropolitan areas surveyed were as follows:

Department Store Sales Including Concessions

Province

• Newfoundland	$14.0 million
• Prince Edward Island	$4.3 million
• Nova Scotia	$34.5 million
• New Brunswick	$22.9 million
• Quebec	$221.8 million
• Ontario	$444.7 million
• Manitoba	$45.4 million
• Saskatchewan	$29.1 million
• Alberta	$116.7 million
• British Columbia	$148.6 million

Metropolitan Area

• Calgary	$42.8 million
• Edmonton	$50.9 million
• Halifax-Dartmouth	$17.6 million
• Hamilton	$31.5 million
• Montreal	$116.8 million
• Ottawa-Hull	$53.0 million
• Quebec City	$30.7 million
• Toronto	$170.4 million
• Vancouver	$81.5 million
• Winnipeg	$40.2 million.

Note to Users

Department store sales estimates exclude the Goods and Services Tax (GST). Prior to January 1991, sales data included the Federal Sales Tax (FST). Due to this change in indirect taxes, data for 1991 are not strictly comparable with those of previous years. For users interested in deriving comparable data, an estimate of the amount of FST included in department store sales for 1990 is available for Canada (3.5%). The reliability of this estimate does not permit adjustments at the provincial or metropolitan area level.

Users should note that the year-over-year movement for Prince Edward Island has been affected by a major structural change. The comparisons should therefore be used with caution.

Information on department store sales and stocks by major commodity lines and seasonally adjusted estimates will be released in The Daily during the week of July 22.

Department Store Sales Excluding Concessions

Province

• Newfoundland	$11.7 million
• Prince Edward Island	$4.1 million
• Nova Scotia	$31.7 million
• New Brunswick	$20.9 million
• Quebec	$209.2 million
• Ontario	$412.9 million
• Manitoba	$41.1 million
• Saskatchewan	26.4 million
• Alberta	$108.2 million
• British Columbia	$138.1 million

Metropolitan Area

• Calgary	$39.2 million
• Edmonton	$47.5 million
• Halifax-Dartmouth	$16.3 million
• Hamilton	$29.3 million
• Montreal	$110.8 million
• Ottawa-Hull	$50.2 million
• Quebec City	$29.0 million
• Toronto	$159.4 million
• Vancouver	$76.2 million
• Winnipeg	$36.6 million.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 111 and 112 (levels 10 to 12).

The May 1991 issue of *Department Store Monthly Sales, by Province and Selected Metropolitan Area* (63-004, $2/$20) will be available the fourth week of July.

Contact Roger Laplante (613-951-3552) or Lucie Cloutier (613-951-9824), Retail Trade Section, Industry Division. ■

Steel Primary Forms

Week Ending July 6, 1991

Preliminary estimates indicate that Canadian steel primary forms production for the week ending July 6, 1991 totalled 206 311 tonnes, a decrease of 13.0% from the preceding week's total of 237 025 tonnes and down 8.0% from the year-earlier level of 224 171 tonnes. The cumulative total in 1991 was 6 740 798 tonnes, a decrease of 9.6% from 7 456 671 tonnes for the same period in 1990.

For more detailed information on this release, contact Greg Milsom (613-951-9827), Industry Division. ■

Electric Lamps

June 1991

Canadian light bulb and tube manufacturers sold 19,021,566 light bulbs and tubes in June 1991, a decrease of 4.3% from the 19,876,259 units sold a year earlier.

Year-to-date sales for 1991 amounted to 132,370,411 light bulbs and tubes, up 9.1% from the 121,338,658 sold during the same period in 1990.

The June 1991 issue of *Electric Lamps* (43-009, $5/$50) will be available at a later date. See "How to Order Publications".

For more detailed information on this release, contact Laurie Vincent (613-951-3523), Industry Division. ■

Deliveries of Major Grains

May 1991

Producer deliveries of major grains by prairie farmers showed an increase from May 1990, except in the case of durum wheat, oats, rye and canola where marketings decreased. Deliveries for May 1990 and May 1991 were as follows (in thousand tonnes):

	1990	1991
• Wheat (excluding durum)	1 669.9	1 939.5
• Durum wheat	328.9	134.7
• **Total wheat**	**1 998.8**	**2 074.2**
• Oats	61.3	48.4
• Barley	355.8	395.8
• Rye	31.5	16.7
• Flaxseed	18.2	42.4
• Canola	179.6	161.6
• **Total**	**2 645.2**	**2 739.1**

Available on CANSIM: matrices 976-981.

The May 1991 issue of *Cereals and Oilseeds Review* (22-007, $13.80/$138) is scheduled for release in August. See "How to Order Publications".

For further detailed information on this release, contact A. Bertrand (613-951-3859), Agriculture Division. ■

Milling and Crushing Statistics

May 1991

Milling

The total amount of wheat milled in May 1991 was 198 958 tonnes, up 3% from the 192 294 tonnes milled in May 1990.

The resulting wheat flour production increased 2% to 151 360 tonnes in May 1991 from 149 056 tonnes in May 1990.

Crushing

Canola crushings for May 1991 amounted to 125 317 tonnes, up 51% from the 82 759 tonnes crushed in May 1990. The resulting oil production increased 54% to 50 139 tonnes from 32 578 tonnes in May 1990. Meal production increased 48% to 75 853 tonnes from 51 112 tonnes in May 1990.

Soybean crushings for May decreased 30% to 74 952 tonnes from 107 463 tonnes a year earlier. As a result, oil production decreased 34% to 12 910 tonnes in May 1991 from 19 533 tonnes in May 1990. Meal production decreased 31% to 57 061 tonnes from 82 840 tonnes in May 1990.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 5687.

The May 1991 issue of *Cereals and Oilseeds Review* (22-007, $13.80/$138) is scheduled for release in August. See "How to Order Publications".

For further information on this release, contact A. Bertrand (613-951-3859), Agriculture Division. ■

Railway Carloadings

May 1991

Revenue freight loaded by railways in Canada totalled 21.9 million tonnes in May 1991, an increase of 1.3% from the May 1990 figure. The carriers received an additional 1.1 million tonnes from United States connections.

Total loadings in Canada for the year to date showed a decrease of 3.3% from the 1990 period, while receipts from United States connections showed a decrease of 3.3%.

All 1990 figures and 1991 cumulative data have been revised.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 1431.

The May 1991 issue of *Railway Carloadings* (52-001, $8.30/$83) is to be released the third week of July.

For seasonally adjusted revenue freight loadings, contact Angus MacLean (613-951-2484), Transportation Division. ■

Pulpwood and Wood Residue Statistics

May 1991

Pulpwood receipts amounted to 2 080 879 cubic metres in May 1991, a decrease of 10.8% from 2 332 568^r (revised) cubic metres a year earlier. Receipts of wood residue totalled 5 199 662 cubic metres, up 8.2% from 4 804 464^r cubic metres in May 1990.

Consumption of pulpwood and wood residue was reported at 8 571 293 cubic metres, a decrease of 1.0% from 8 636 069^r cubic metres reported the previous year. The closing inventory of pulpwood and wood residue decreased 7.0% to 17 573 852 cubic metres from 18 890 692^r cubic metres a year earlier.

Year-to-date receipts of pulpwood totalled 15 926 816 cubic metres, an increase of 1.5% from 15 692 357^r cubic metres a year earlier. Receipts of wood residue increased 3.1% to 24 542 436^r cubic metres from the year-earlier level of 23 815 539^r cubic metres.

Consumption of pulpwood and wood residue, at 43 092 359^r cubic metres, was up 1.7% from 42 365 969^r cubic metres a year earlier.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 54.

The May 1991 issue of *Pulpwood and Wood Residue Statistics* (25-001, $5.80/$58) will be available at a later date. See "How to Order Publications".

For more detailed information on this release, contact Jacques Lepage (613-951-3516), Industry Division. ■

Financial Statistics of Community Colleges, Vocational Schools and Paramedical Training in Hospitals

1988-1989

Highlights

- Community college spending totalled $3.95 billion in 1988-89, while vocational schools spent $91 million and training costs in hospitals amounted to $80 million. Expenditures for these levels of education as a percentage of Canada's Gross Domestic Product was 0.7%.

- Total spending for these levels of education rose by 5.5% to reach $4.1 billion in 1988-89.

- In community colleges, salaries and benefits accounted for 66% of total expenditures in 1988-89, while they accounted for 57% in vocational schools.

Note: Data refer to revenues and expenditures of the institutions.

Vol. 13, No. 1 of *Education Statistics Bulletin: Financial Statistics of Community Colleges, Vocational Schools and Paramedical Training in Hospitals, 1988-1989* (81-002, $4.90/$49) is now available. See "How to Order Publications".

For further information, contact Anne Drolet (613-951-1668) or Bernard Bourgoin (613-951-1506), Finance Section, Education, Culture and Tourism Division. ■

PUBLICATIONS RELEASED

Electric Power Statistics, April 1991.
Catalogue number 57-001
(Canada: $10.00/$100.00; United States: US$12.00/US$120.00; Other Countries: US$14.00/US$140.00).

Industry Price Indexes, May 1991.
Catalogue number 62-011
(Canada: $18.20/$182.00; United States: US$21.80/US$218.00; Other Countries: US$25.50/US$255.00).

Canada's International Transactions in Services, 1989 and 1990.
Catalogue number 67-203
(Canada: $32.00; United States: US$38.00; Other Countries: US$45.00).

Education Statistics Bulletin: Financial Statistics of Community Colleges, Vocational Schools and Paramedical Training in Hospitals, 1988-1989 (Vol. 13, No. 1).
Catalogue number 81-002
(Canada: $4.90/$49.00; United States: US$5.90/US$59.00; Other Countries: US$6.90/US$69.00).

The paper used in this publication meets the minimum requirements of American National Standard for Information Sciences – Permanence of Paper for Printed Library Materials, ANSI Z39.48 – 1984.
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Government Publications

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Statistics Canada

Friday, July 12, 1991 **For release at 8:30 a.m.**

MAJOR RELEASE

DATA AVAILABILITY ANNOUNCEMENTS

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MAJOR RELEASE

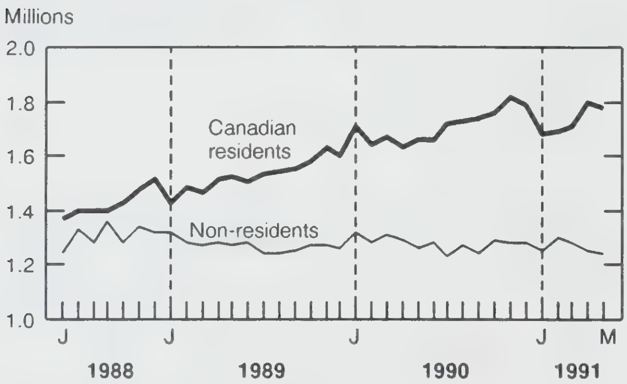
Travel Between Canada and Other Countries

May 1991

Highlights

- In May, automobile travel by Canadian residents to the United States increased 19.6% for same-day trips and 20.7% for trips of one or more nights compared with May 1990.

Trips of One or More Nights between Canada and Other Countries, Seasonally Adjusted



- Trips of one or more nights by other modes to the United States decreased 4.2% from May 1990, and travel to countries other than the United States fell 15.2%.
- Overnight trips by United States residents increased 5.9% by automobile, but for other modes of transportation there was a drop of 7.2% from May 1990. The volume from all other countries was down 2.6% for arrivals staying one or more nights, but direct entries from overseas were up 2.1% in May 1991.

Recent Changes

- Overnight trips abroad by Canadian residents, on a seasonally adjusted basis, decreased marginally in May, following three consecutive monthly increases. Growth in trips to the United States seemed to be resuming, while visits to other countries continue on a downward path.
- Seasonally adjusted data for May indicate that foreign visits of one or more nights declined for the third consecutive month. The trend in foreign overnight travel to Canada is now pointing downwards.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 2661-2697.

The May 1991 issue of *International Travel – Advance Information* (66-001P, $6.10/$61) will be available shortly. See "How to Order Publications".

For further information on this release, contact Paul L. Paradis (613-951-8933), International Travel Section, Education, Culture and Tourism Division. □

International Travel Between Canada and Other Countries

May 1991

	May 1991p	% Change 1991/1990	January-May 1991p	% Change 1991/1990
	Unadjusted			
Estimated Overnight Trips[1]				
Non-resident Travellers:				
All Countries	1,320,185	0.4	3,876,526	-1.7
United States	1,055,241	1.2	3,093,474	-1.4
Auto only	712,335	5.9	2,047,314	3.0
Other Countries	264,944	-2.6	783,052	-3.0
Direct only	150,480	2.1	440,106	1.3
Residents of Canada:				
All Countries	1,649,174	8.7	7,997,423	3.1
United States	1,456,304	12.9	6,702,272	7.3
Auto only	1,071,077	20.7	4,529,816	20.8
Other Countries	192,870	-15.2	1,295,151	-14.2
Estimated Same-day Trips[2]				
Non-resident Travellers:				
All Countries	1,879,255	-2.6	7,382,377	-2.3
United States	1,847,940	-2.8	7,293,419	-2.5
Auto only	1,700,755	-3.6	6,952,324	-2.8
Other Countries	31,315	10.9	88,958	14.4
Residents of Canada:				
United States	5,369,577	19.6	23,317,025	20.9
Auto only	5,243,148	19.6	22,821,698	21.4

	1991			
	Mayp	Aprilr	March	February
	Seasonally Adjusted			
Estimated Overnight Trips[1]				
Non-resident Travellers:				
All Countries	1,236,832	1,247,258	1,269,910	1,294,186
United States	1,000,257	1,003,419	1,023,158	1,035,378
Other Countries	236,575	243,839	246,752	258,808
Residents of Canada:				
All Countries	1,774,278	1,796,168	1,700,561	1,684,648
United States	1,550,044	1,567,198	1,475,417	1,470,173
Other Countries	224,234	228,970	225,144	214,475

1 *Overnight estimates for the United States include auto and bus for one or more nights, and estimated one or more nights numbers for plane, train, boat and other methods. Figures for "Other Countries" exclude same-day entries by land only, via the United States.*

2 *Same-day estimates for the United States include counts of auto and bus, and estimated numbers for plane, train, boat and other methods. Figures for "Other Countries" include same-day entries by land only, via the United States.*

p *Preliminary.*

r *Revised.*

DATA AVAILABILITY ANNOUNCEMENTS

Particleboard, Waferboard and Fibreboard

May 1991

Canadian firms produced 144 364 cubic metres of waferboard in May 1991, a decrease of 23.5% from the 188 707 cubic metres produced in May 1990. Particleboard production totalled 98 442 cubic metres, down 2.8% from 101 321 cubic metres a year earlier. Production of fibreboard for May 1991 was 8 750 thousand square metres (basis 3.175mm), a decrease of 4.4% from the 9 154 thousand square metres (basis 3.175mm) of fibreboard produced in May 1990.

Cumulative production of waferboard during 1991 totalled 563 097 cubic metres, down 39.4% from the 928 883 cubic metres produced in the first five months of 1990. Particleboard production was 414 758 cubic metres, down 16.9% from the 498 907 cubic metres in the same period of 1990. Production of fibreboard was 38 899 thousand square metres (basis 3.175mm), down 7.4% from the 41 992 thousand square metres (basis 3.175mm).

Available on CANSIM: matrices 31 (series 2, 3 and 4) and 122 (series 8 and 34).

The May 1991 issue of *Particleboard, Waferboard and Fibreboard* (36-003, $5/$50) will be available at a later date. See "How to Order Publications".

For more detailed information on this release, contact Jacques Lepage (613-951-3516), Industry Division. ■

The Dairy Review

May 1991

Creamery butter production in Canada totalled 8 878 tonnes in May, a 6.3% decrease from a year earlier. Production of cheddar cheese amounted to 10 132 tonnes, a decrease of 1.9% from May 1990.

An estimated 620 473 kilolitres of milk were sold off Canadian farms for all purposes in April 1991, a decrease of 2.1% from April 1990. This brought the total estimate of milk sold off farms during the first four months of 1991 to 2 365 701 kilolitres, a decrease of 1.9% from January to April 1990.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 3428, 5632-5638, 5650-5661, 5664-5667 and 5673.

The May 1991 issue of *The Dairy Review* (23-001, $12.20/$122) is scheduled for release on July 24. See "How to Order Publications".

For further information, contact David Burroughs (613-951-2511), Agriculture Division. ■

Processed Fruits And Vegetables

April 1991

Data are now available on processed fruits and vegetables for April 1991.

The April issue of *Canned and Frozen Fruits and Vegetables* (32-011, $5/$50) will be released at a later date. See "How to Order Publications".

For further information, contact Peter Zylstra (613-951-3511), Industry Division. ■

Seeded Area of Potatoes

1991

The preliminary 1991 estimate of the area seeded to potatoes by province is now available.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 1044.

To order *Canadian Potato Production* ($21 a year), a statistical bulletin, contact Guy Gervais (613-951-2453), Agriculture Division.

For more detailed information on this release, contact Barb McLaughlin (902-893-7251), Statistics Canada Regional Office, Halifax, or Paul Murray (613-951-0374), Agriculture Division. ■

Fixed Assets in Canada
1991

The total estimated constant (1986) dollar value of non-residential buildings, engineering structures and machinery and equipment is expected to reach $1,472 billion in 1991. This is a real increase of 3.4% over the 1990 level. Valued in current dollars, the stock of fixed assets is expected to amount to $1,722 billion in 1991, up 7.4% from the 1990 level.

In the manufacturing sector, the stock of fixed assets is expected to increase 3.6% in real terms to reach a level of $232 billion. The real increase for the non-manufacturing sector is expected to be 3.3%, with the stock of fixed assets attaining a level of $1,240 billion.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 6520-6570 (fixed capital flows and stocks series, Canada, in current dollars) and 6571-6621 (fixed capital flows and stocks series, Canada, in constant 1986 dollars).

Detailed national and provincial figures are available on request.

For further information, contact Richard Landry (613-951-2579) or Rose Krakower (613-951-2765), National Wealth and Capital Stock Section, Investment and Capital Stock Division. ■

Motor Vehicle Industry
1989 Annual Survey of Manufactures

In 1989, the value of shipments of goods of own manufacture for the motor vehicle industry (SIC 3231) totalled $27,519.2 million, down 2.1% from $28,113.8 million in 1988.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 5550.

Data for this industry will be released in *Transportation Equipment Industries* (42-251, $35). See "How to Order Publications".

For more detailed information on this release, contact G. W. Barrett (613-951-3515), Industry Division. ■

Other Primary Steel Industries
1989 Annual Survey of Manufactures

In 1989, the value of shipments of goods of own manufacture for the other primary steel industries (SIC 2919) totalled $9,204.0 million, up 4.6% from $8,798.8 million in 1988.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 5507.

Data for this industry will be released in *Primary Metal Industries* (41-250, $35). See "How to Order Publications".

For more detailed information on this release, contact G. W. Barrett (613-951-3515), Industry Division. ■

Pulp Industry
1989 Annual Survey of Manufactures

In 1989, the value of shipments of goods of own manufacture for the pulp industry (SIC 2711) totalled $7,142.8 million, up 8.1% from $6,604.6 million in 1988.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 5483.

Data for this industry will be released in *Paper and Allied Products Industries* (36-250, $35). See "How to Order Publications".

For more detailed information on this release, contact Sandra Bohatyretz (613-951-3531), Industry Division. ■

PUBLICATIONS RELEASED

Canadian Economic Observer: Historical Statistical Supplement, 1990-91.
Catalogue number 11-210
(Canada: $27.00; United States: US$32.00; Other Countries: US$38.00).

Construction Price Statistics, First Quarter 1991.
Catalogue number 62-007
(Canada: $18.00/$72.00; United States: US$21.50/US$86.00; Other Countries: US$25.25/US$101.00).

Department Store Sales and Stocks, November 1990.
Catalogue number 63-002
(Canada: $14.40/$144.00; United States: US$17.30/US$173.00; Other Countries: US$20.20/US$202.00).

The paper used in this publication meets the minimum requirements of American National Standard for Information Sciences – Permanence of Paper for Printed Library Materials, ANSI Z39.48 – 1984.

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MAJOR RELEASE DATES

Week of July 15-19
(Release dates are subject to change)

Anticipated date(s) of release	Title	Reference period
July		
16	**Monthly Survey of Manufacturing**	May 1991
18	**Preliminary Statement of Canadian International Merchandise Trade**	May 1991
19	**The Consumer Price Index**	June 1991
19	**Sales of Natural Gas**	May 1991

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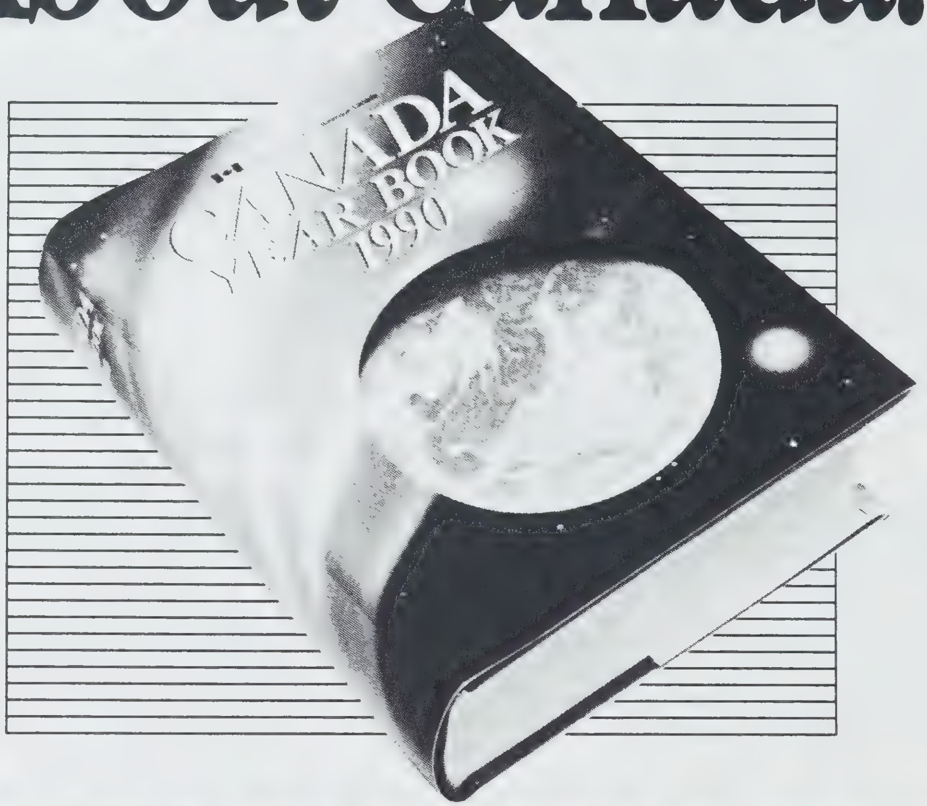

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Catalogue 11–001E (Français 11–001F) ISSN 0827–0465

Government Publications

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Monday, July 15, 1991 **For release at 8:30 a.m.**

DATA AVAILABILITY ANNOUNCEMENTS

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DATA AVAILABILITY ANNOUNCEMENTS

Shipments of Rolled Steel

May 1991

Rolled steel shipments for May 1991 totalled 1 002 466 tonnes, an increase of 10.9% from the preceding month's total of 903 867 tonnes, but a decrease of 17.7% from the year-earlier level of 1 218 686 tonnes. Year-to-date shipments totalled 4 341 662 tonnes, a decrease of 16.9% compared to 5 221 735 tonnes a year earlier.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 58 and 122 (series 22-25).

The May 1991 issue of *Primary Iron and Steel* (41-001, $5/$50) will be available at a later date. See "How to Order Publications".

For more detailed information on this release, contact Gerry Barrett (613-951-3515), Industry Division. ■

Oils and Fats

May 1991

Production by Canadian manufacturers of all types of deodorized oils in May 1991 totalled 58 138 tonnes, an increase of 3.5% from 56 168 tonnes produced in April 1991. The 1991 year-to-date production totalled 288 172 tonnes, an increase of 13.0% from the corresponding 1990 figure of 254 913[r] (revised) tonnes.

Manufacturers' packaged sales of shortening totalled 10 077 tonnes in May 1991, up from the 9 492[r] tonnes sold the previous month. The cumulative sales to date were 50 230[r] tonnes compared to sales of 46 627 tonnes a year earlier.

Sales of packaged salad oil increased to 6 158 tonnes in May 1991 from 4 692 tonnes in April 1991. The cumulative sales to date in 1991 were 31 336 tonnes compared to sales of 29 935 tonnes in 1990.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 184.

The May 1991 issue of *Oils and Fats* (32-006, $5/$50) will be available at a later date. See "How to Order Publications".

For more detailed information on this release, contact Peter Zylstra (613-951-3511), Industry Division. ■

Production of Eggs

May 1991

Canadian egg production in May 1991 totalled 40.9 million dozen, a 1.0% increase from May 1990. The average number of layers increased 0.04% between May 1990 and 1991, while the number of eggs per 100 layers increased to 2,285 from 2,263.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 1145, 1146 and 5689-5691.

To order *Production and Stocks of Eggs and Poultry* ($115 annually), a statistical bulletin, contact Guy Gervais (613-951-2453).

For further information on this release, contact Benoît Lévesque (613-951-2550), Livestock and Animal Products Section, Agriculture Division. ■

Passenger Bus and Urban Transit Statistics

May 1991

In May 1991, a total of 73 Canadian urban transit systems with gross annual total operating revenues of $1,000,000 or more (subsidies included) carried 120,002,877 fare passengers, an increase of 1.8% from the previous month. Operating revenues totalled $103,355,660, up 0.5% from April 1991.

During the same period, 22 passenger bus carriers earning $1,000,000 or more annually from intercity and rural bus operations carried 1,071,549 fare passengers, up 5.5% from the previous month. Earnings of these carriers totalled $20,198,797, a 5.6% increase over the April 1991 operating revenues.

All 1990 figures and 1991 cumulative data have been revised.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 351 and 352.

The May 1991 issue of *Passenger Bus and Urban Transit Statistics* (53-003, $7.10/$71) will be available the third week of July. See "How to Order Publications".

For further information on this release, contact Angus MacLean (613-951-2484), Transportation Division. ■

Survey Estimates of Capacity Utilization in Canadian Manufacturing Industries

1987-1990

Annual survey estimates of capacity utilization in Canadian manufacturing industries for the years 1987 through 1990 are now available.

For further information, contact Richard Landry (613-951-2579), Investment and Capital Stock Division. ■

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PUBLICATIONS RELEASED

Canned and Frozen Fruits and Vegetables – Monthly, March 1991.
Catalogue number 32-011
(Canada: $5.00/$50.00; United States: US$6.00/US$60.00; Other Countries: US$7.00/US$70.00).

Rigid Insulating Board (Wood Fibre Products), May 1991.
Catalogue number 36-002
(Canada: $5.00/$50.00; United States: US$6.00/US$60.00; Other Countries: US$7.00/US$70.00).

Steel Wire and Specified Wire Products, May 1991.
Catalogue number 41-006
(Canada: $5.00/$50.00; United States: US$6.00/US$60.00; Other Countries: US$7.00/US$70.00).

Production and Shipments of Steel Pipe and Tubing, May 1991.
Catalogue number 41-011
(Canada: $5.00/$50.00; United States: US$6.00/US$60.00; Other Countries: US$7.00/US$70.00).

Machinery Industries (Except Electrical Machinery), 1988.
Catalogue number 42-250
(Canada: $35.00; United States: US$42.00; Other Countries: US$49.00).

Specified Domestic Electrical Appliances, May 1991.
Catalogue number 43-003
(Canada: $5.00/$50.00; United States: US$6.00/US$60.00; Other Countries: US$7.00/US$70.00).

Factory Sales of Electric Storage Batteries, May 1991.
Catalogue number 43-005
(Canada: $5.00/$50.00; United States: US$6.00/US$60.00; Other Countries: US$7.00/US$70.00).

Asphalt Roofing, May 1991.
Catalogue number 45-001
(Canada: $5.00/$50.00; United States: US$6.00/US$60.00; Other Countries: US$7.00/US$70.00).

Industrial Chemicals and Synthetic Resins, May 1991.
Catalogue number 46-002
(Canada: $5.60/$56.00; United States: US$6.70/US$67.00; Other Countries: US$7.80/US$78.00).

Retail Trade, April 1991.
Catalogue number 63-005
(Canada: $18.20/$182.00; United States: US$21.80/US$218.00; Other Countries: US$25.50/US$255.00).

Imports by Commodity, April 1991.
Catalogue number 65-007
(Canada: $55.10/$551.00; United States: US$66.10/US$661.00; Other Countries: US$77.10/US$771.00).

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Government Publications

The Daily

Statistics Canada

Tuesday, July 16, 1991 For release at 8:30 a.m.

MAJOR RELEASES

Forward Sortation Area and Rural Postal Code Socio-economic Data
1989

This database provides demographic and income characteristics of taxfilers for areas defined by the postal code. Up to nine tables are available for nearly 7,000 urban Forward Sortation Areas (FSA) and rural postal codes across Canada:

- Number of taxfilers by marital status
- Number of taxfilers by age group and sex
- Number of taxfilers by source of income, by sex
- Income reported by source of income, by sex
- Number of taxfilers in the labour force by sex
- Income range of all taxfilers by sex
- Income range of male taxfilers by age group
- Income range of female taxfilers by age group
- Summary table

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These tables will prove invaluable to the business sector, analysts, planners, marketers, the academic community requiring reliable and up-to-date data for small geographical areas.

Data are also available on magnetic tape and diskette. For further information, contact the nearest Statistics Canada regional reference centre or the Small Area and Administrative Data Division (613-951-9720).

MAJOR RELEASES

Monthly Survey of Manufacturing

May 1991

Seasonally Adjusted

Shipments increased 0.9% in May, the third consecutive monthly increase. The motor vehicle and wood industries accounted for most of this increase. This contrasts with the April increase, which was broadly based as 19 of the 22 major groups recorded increases. Unfilled orders for all manufacturing industries decreased 1.8% mainly due to the aircraft and aircraft parts industries. New orders decreased 2.3%, reflecting a decrease in transportation equipment industries. Inventory levels decreased for the fifth month in a row as 17 of the 22 major groups recorded decreases.

The **short-term trends** for shipments and unfilled orders continued to decline, but at a slower pace in recent months. The new orders trend, which had been declining since July 1990, remained unchanged in the most recent period. The trend for inventories decreased for the 14th consecutive month. The trend for the inventories to shipments ratio, which had been increasing from June 1990, declined for the last two periods.

Highlights

- Preliminary estimates indicate that Canadian manufacturers' **shipments** were $23.3 billion in May, an increase of 0.9% from the previous month. Nine of the 22 major groups recorded increases with motor vehicle (6.1%) and wood industries (7.7%) accounting for most of the increase. The trend for shipments continued to fall, but monthly decreases have slowed from -1.3% in November 1990 to -0.1% in the most recent period. The trends for industries which have started to increase in the last two or three months include motor vehicles, electrical and electronic products, wood, clothing, plastics, aircraft and aircraft parts and primary textiles.

- **Inventories** (owned) decreased 0.9% in May to $36.3 billion. Some 17 of the 22 major groups recorded decreases. Lower levels in refined petroleum and coal products (-5.7%), chemical products (-2.9%) and primary metals (-2.2%) were partially offset by an increase in transportation equipment industries (1.0%). The trend for inventories (owned) has declined since January 1990.

- The **inventories to shipments ratio** decreased from 1.59 in April to 1.56 in May. The trend declined slightly from 1.61 to 1.60.

- **Unfilled orders** decreased 1.8% to $24.7 billion following an increase in April, the first increase in eight months. Most of the May decrease can be attributed to transportation equipment industries, notably the aircraft and aircraft parts industries (-6.0%). The trend for unfilled orders continued to decline, but at a slower pace in recent months.

  Unfilled orders are the stock of orders which will generate future shipments, assuming that orders are not cancelled.

  New orders are defined as the sum of shipments for the current month (i.e., orders received this month and shipped within the same month) plus the change in unfilled orders.

- **New orders** decreased 2.3% to $22.8 billion, following two monthly increases. The trend for new orders remained unchanged in the most recent period following nine consecutive monthly declines.

Year-to-date

- Manufacturers' shipments for the first five months of 1991 were estimated at $114.4 billion, 7.5% lower than the value for the corresponding period in 1990.

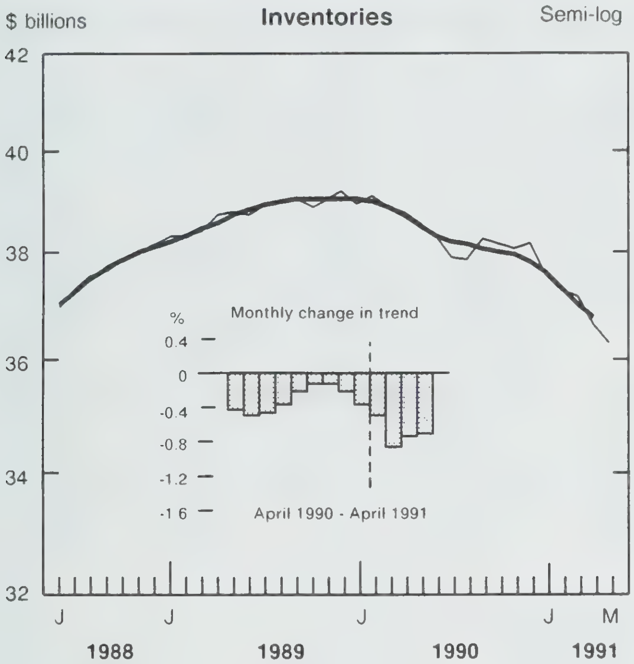
Available on CANSIM: matrices 9550-9580.

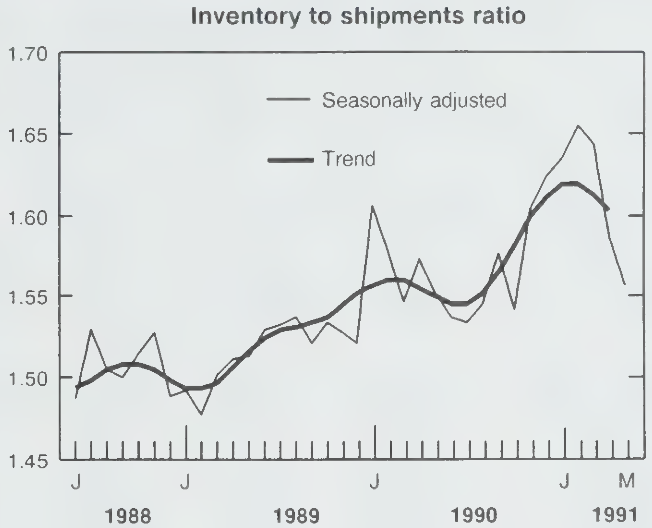
For more information, consult the May 1991 issue of *Monthly Survey of Manufacturing* (31-001, $17.30/$173), available shortly.

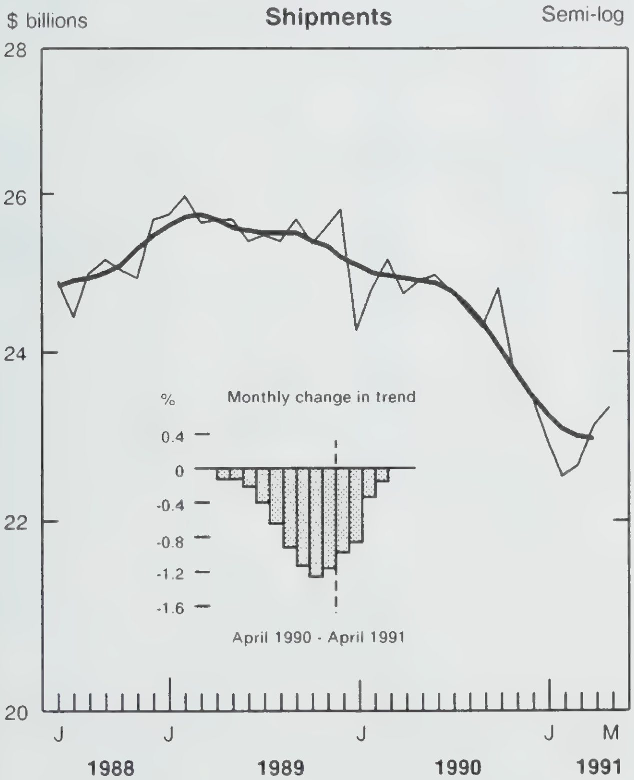
Data for shipments by province in greater detail than normally published may be available on request. For further information, contact Bob Traversy (613-951-9497) or the Monthly Survey of Manufacturing Section (613-951-9832), Industry Division.

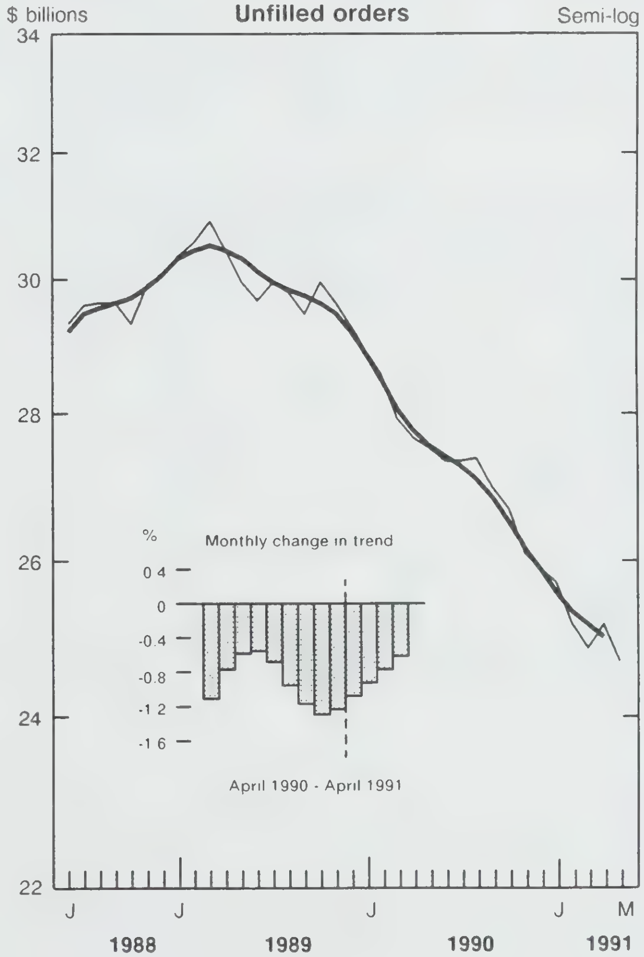
Note: The appendix in the March/April 1991 issue of *Monthly Survey of Manufacturing* (31-001) contains estimated values of shipments, inventories and orders revised back to January 1988. □

Manufacturers' Inventories, Shipments and Unfilled Orders, May 1991









Shipments, Inventories and Orders in All Manufacturing Industries

May 1991

Period	Not seasonally adjusted				Seasonally adjusted			
	Shipments	Inventories	Unfilled orders	New orders	Shipments	Inventories	Unfilled orders	New orders
	$ millions							
May 1990	26,872	38,750	27,900	27,008	24,852	38,538	27,493	24,680
June 1990	26,338	38,204	27,480	25,918	24,931	38,307	27,329	24,767
July 1990	22,601	37,647	27,484	22,605	24,724	37,900	27,315	24,710
August 1990	24,278	37,816	27,585	24,379	24,512	37,867	27,348	24,545
September 1990	24,682	37,840	27,027	24,125	24,260	38,229	26,962	23,874
October 1990	26,715	37,914	26,587	26,275	24,757	38,178	26,692	24,487
November 1990	24,359	37,749	25,831	23,603	23,716	38,037	26,076	23,100
December 1990	21,354	37,411	25,267	20,790	23,492	38,118	25,830	23,245
January 1991	21,636	37,676	25,496	21,865	22,957	37,532	25,691	22,818
February 1991	20,920	37,882	25,048	20,472	22,511	37,261	25,129	21,948
March 1991	22,931	37,762	24,885	22,767	22,620	37,144	24,830	22,321
April 1991	23,545	37,074	25,258	23,918	23,079	36,611	25,140	23,388
May 1991	25,106	36,352	24,976	24,824	23,287	36,266	24,692	22,839

	Seasonally adjusted									
	Shipments		Inventories		Inventory to shipments ratio		Unfilled orders		New orders	
	S.A.	Trend	S.A.	Trend	S.A.	Trend	S.A.	Trend	S.A.	Trend
	Month to month % change				Ratio		Month to month % change			
May 1990	0.7	-0.1	-0.7	-0.5	1.55	1.55	-0.6	-0.8	1.1	0.3
June 1990	0.3	-0.2	-0.6	-0.5	1.54	1.54	-0.6	-0.6	0.4	0.0
July 1990	-0.8	-0.4	-1.1	-0.4	1.53	1.55	-0.1	-0.5	-0.2	-0.4
August 1990	-0.9	-0.7	-0.1	-0.2	1.54	1.55	0.1	-0.7	-0.7	-0.8
September 1990	-1.0	-0.9	1.0	-0.1	1.58	1.56	-1.4	-0.9	-2.7	-1.2
October 1990	2.0	-1.1	-0.1	-0.1	1.54	1.58	-1.0	-1.2	2.6	-1.4
November 1990	-4.2	-1.3	-0.4	-0.2	1.60	1.60	-2.3	-1.3	-5.7	-1.4
December 1990	-0.9	-1.2	0.2	-0.4	1.62	1.61	-0.9	-1.2	0.6	-1.1
January 1991	-2.3	-1.0	-1.5	-0.5	1.63	1.62	-0.5	-1.1	-1.8	-0.8
February 1991	-1.9	-0.8	-0.7	-0.9	1.66	1.62	-2.2	-0.9	-3.8	-0.7
March 1991	0.5	-0.3	-0.3	-0.8	1.64	1.61	-1.2	-0.8	1.7	-0.1
April 1991	2.0	-0.1	-1.4	-0.7	1.59	1.60	1.2	-0.6	4.8	0.0
May 1991	0.9	*	-0.9	*	1.56	*	-1.8	*	-2.3	*

* *The short-term trend represents a weighted average of the data.*

Forward Sortation Area and Rural Postal Code Socio-economic Data

1989

The following highlights are derived from an analysis of 52 selected cities in Canada using median total income[1] values for the entire city and for the highest and lowest Forward Sortation Areas (FSAs) within the city.

A Forward Sortation Area includes all residential addresses covered by the first three characters of a postal code, i.e., if the postal code is K1V 9W8, the district is part of the K1V Forward Sortation Area.

Highlights

- Of the selected cities, the following Forward Sortation Areas (FSAs) had the highest median total incomes:

City	FSA Median	City Median
Winnipeg (R3H)	$36,700	$17,300
Toronto (M4T)	$35,400	$20,900
Edmonton (T6R)	$33,700	$18,900

- The lowest median total incomes for FSAs were recorded in:

City	FSA Median	City Median
Vancouver (V6A)	$5,900	$19,800
Winnipeg (R3A)	$6,600	$17,300
Quebec City (G1K)	$10,000	$17,600

- The following cities recorded the largest differences between the highest and lowest FSAs within their city for median total income:

City	Difference	Highest FSA	Lowest FSA
Winnipeg	$30,100	$36,700 (R3H)	$ 6,600 (R3A)
Montreal	$22,600	$33,400 (H3E)	$10,800 (H3N)
Vancouver	$21,800	$27,700 (V7W)	$ 5,900 (V6A)

- The smallest differences were recorded in the following cities:

City	Difference	Highest FSA	Lowest FSA
Chicoutimi	$2,600	$17,300 (G7G)	$14,700 (G7J)
Niagara Falls	$4,100	$19,500 (L2H)	$15,400 (L2E)
Brampton	$4,200	$26,500 (L6Z)	$22,300 (L6V)

For further information, contact the nearest Statistics Canada regional reference centre or the Small Area and Administrative Data Division (613-951-9720).

[1] *Total income includes employment income, pension income, other transfer payments (Family Allowance, Unemployment Insurance), interest, dividends, Federal Sales Tax Credit, Child Tax Credit and other income (such as alimony, rental income).* □

Total Income for Taxfilers, Including Federal Tax Credits, for the Highest and Lowest Median Incomes for FSAs in 52 Selected Cities
1989

City & Province		Highest and Lowest Median Incomes					
		Highest FSA			Lowest FSA		
		Median Income	FSA	Rank	Median Income	FSA	Rank
Brampton	ON	$26,500	L6Z	23	$22,300	L6V	2
Brantford	ON	$23,600	N3V	37	$16,300	N3S	17
Burlington	ON	$28,200	L7M	17	$22,400	L7R	1
Calgary	AB	$33,100	T3L	6	$12,300	T3G	43
Cambridge	ON	$26,200	N1T	25	$18,500	N1R	10
Chicoutimi	QU	$17,300	G7G	51	$14,700	G7J	31
Dartmouth	NS	$23,500	B2V	38	$17,500	B2Y	13
Delta	BC	$25,300	V4E	29	$20,800	V4C	4
Edmonton	AB	$33,700	T6R	3	$12,200	T5H	44
Gatineau	QU	$28,700	J8V	15	$19,500	J8P	7
Guelph	ON	$30,300	N1L	11	$20,100	N1H	6
Halifax	NS	$21,400	B3H	44	$14,000	B3R	35
Hamilton	ON	$29,200	L9K	13	$13,500	L8L	38
Hull	QU	$26,300	J9A	24	$12,700	J8X	40
Jonquière	QU	$21,700	G7Z	41	$14,700	G7J	30
Kamloops	BC	$27,400	V1S	21	$12,600	V2H	42
Kelowna	BC	$22,700	V1V	40	$14,700	V1X	29
Kingston	ON	$25,600	K7P	27	$15,100	K7K	26
Kitchener-Waterloo	ON	$29,200	N2T	14	$17,400	N2G	14
Lachine	QU	$21,500	H8T	42	$16,000	H8S	20
Laval	QU	$23,800	H7Y	34	$15,800	H7W	22
London	ON	$25,700	N5X	26	$15,900	N6B	21
Longueuil	QU	$27,900	J4S	19	$15,500	J4J	23
Mississauga	ON	$27,000	L5H	22	$18,600	L4T	9
Moncton	NB	$21,500	E1G	43	$14,100	E1C	33
Montreal	QU	$33,400	H3E	4	$10,800	H3N	48
Nanaimo	BC	$23,700	V9V	35	$13,000	V9R	39
New Westminster	BC	$23,300	V3H	39	$18,400	V3M	12
Niagara Falls	ON	$19,500	L2H	46	$15,400	L2E	24
Oakville	ON	$31,700	L6M	8	$21,300	L6K	3
Oshawa	ON	$32,200	L1R	7	$20,300	L1H	5
Ottawa	ON	$33,200	K2S	5	$17,300	K1R	15
Peterborough	ON	$24,500	K9K	32	$16,800	K9H	16
Prince George	BC	$25,100	V1H	30	$15,200	V2L	25
Quebec	QU	$28,100	G1Y	18	$10,000	G1K	50
Regina	SA	$28,700	S4Y	16	$14,100	S4P	34
Roxboro	QU	$25,400	H9J	28	$19,300	H8Y	8
Saint John	NB	$17,600	E2H	50	$10,800	E2L	49
Saskatoon	SA	$23,600	S7S	36	$14,400	S7M	32
Sherbrooke	QU	$19,300	J1J	47	$11,900	J1H	45
St. Catharines	ON	$31,200	L2W	9	$16,200	L2R	18
St. John's	NF	$19,000	A1A	49	$12,700	A1C	41
Sudbury	ON	$21,100	P3E	45	$14,900	P3C	28
Surrey	BC	$24,100	V3X	33	$16,200	V3T	19
Sydney	NS	$16,900	B1R	52	$11,100	B1N	47
Thunder Bay	ON	$29,700	P7G	12	$18,400	P7B	11
Toronto	ON	$35,400	M4T	2	$13,900	M5T	36
Trois-Rivières	QU	$19,200	G8Y	48	$11,100	G9A	46
Vancouver	BC	$27,700	V7W	20	$5,900	V6A	52
Victoria	BC	$24,700	V9E	31	$15,100	V8T	27
Windsor	ON	$30,900	N9K	10	$13,700	N9A	37
Winnipeg	MB	$36,700	R3H	1	$6,600	R3A	51

■

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Pulpwood and Wood Residue Statistics, May 1991.
Catalogue number 25-001
(Canada: $6.10/$61.00; United States: US$7.30/US$73.00; Other Countries: US$8.50/US$85.00).

Electric Lamps (Light Bulbs and Tubes), June 1991.
Catalogue number 43-009
(Canada: $5.00/$50.00; United States: US$6.00/US$60.00; Other Countries: US$7.00/US$70.00).

Refined Petroleum Products, April 1991.
Catalogue number 45-004
(Canada: $18.20/$182.00; United States: US$21.80/US$218.00; Other Countries: US$25.50/US$255.00).

Railway Carloadings, May 1991.
Catalogue number 52-001
(Canada: $8.30/$83.00; United States: US$10.00/US$100.00; Other Countries: US$11.60/US$116.00).

Railway Operating Statistics, December 1990.
Catalogue number 52-003
(Canada: $10.50/$105.00; United States: US$12.60/US$126.00; Other Countries: US$14.70/US$147.00).

Department Store Sales and Stocks, December 1990.
Catalogue number 63-002
(Canada: $14.40/$144.00; United States: US$17.30/US$173.00; Other Countries: US$20.20/US$202.00).

New Motor Vehicle Sales, September 1990.
Catalogue number 63-007
(Canada: $14.40/$144.00; United States: US$17.30/US$173.00; Other Countries: US$20.20/US$202.00).

The Labour Force, June 1991.
Catalogue number 71-001
(Canada: $17.90/$179.00; United States: US$21.50/US$215.00; Other Countries: US$25.10/US$251.00).

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The Daily

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DATA AVAILABILITY ANNOUNCEMENTS

Canadian Economic Observer
July 1991

The July issue of the *Canadian Economic Observer*, Statistics Canada's flagship publication for economic statistics, is now available.

The July issue contains a monthly summary of the economy, major economic events in June, the first quarter 1991 National Accounts, and a feature article on differences in wages and workers hired by large and small firms. A statistical summary contains a wide range of tables and graphs on the principal economic indicators for Canada, the provinces and major industrial nations.

Canadian Economic Observer (11-010, $22/$220) can be ordered from Publication Sales (613-951-7277).

For more information, call Francine Roy (613-951-3627), Current Analysis Section.

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DATA AVAILABILITY ANNOUNCEMENTS

Tobacco Products
June 1991

Canadian tobacco product firms produced 3.63 billion cigarettes in June 1991, a 11.5% decrease from the 4.10 billion cigarettes manufactured during the same month in 1990. Production for the first six months of 1991 totalled 23.70 billion cigarettes, down 3.7% from the 24.60 billion cigarettes for the corresponding period in 1990.

Domestic sales in June 1991 totalled 3.08 billion cigarettes, a decrease of 21.6% from the 3.93 billion cigarettes sold in June 1990. Year-to-date sales for 1991 totalled 19.31 billion cigarettes, down 10.8% from 1990 cumulative total of 21.66 billion cigarettes.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 46.

The June 1991 issue of *Production and Disposition of Tobacco Products* (32-022, $5/$50) will be available shortly. See "How to Order Publications".

For further information, contact Peter Zylstra (613-951-3511), Industry Division. ■

Construction Type Plywood
May 1991

Canadian firms produced 150 329 cubic metres of construction type plywood during May 1991, a decrease of 19.5% from the 186 760 cubic metres produced during May 1990.

January-to-May 1991 production totalled 661 381 cubic metres, a decrease of 27.8% from the 916 502 cubic metres produced during the same period in 1990.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 122 (level 1).

The May 1991 issue of *Construction Type Plywood* (35-001, $5/$50) will be available at a later date. See "How to Order Publications".

For more detailed information on this release, contact Jock Dobie (604-666-2671), Pacific Region, Statistics Canada, Sinclair Centre, 757 West Hastings Street, Vancouver, B.C., V6C 3C9. ■

Stocks of Frozen Poultry Products
July 1, 1991

Preliminary data on cold storage of frozen poultry products as of July 1, 1991 and revised figures for June 1, 1991 are now available.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 5675-5677.

To order *Production and Stocks of Eggs and Poultry* ($115 annually), a statistical bulletin, contact Guy Gervais (613-951-2453).

For more detailed information on this release, contact Benoît Lévesque (613-951-2550), Livestock and Animal Products Section, Agriculture Division. ■

PUBLICATIONS RELEASED

Canadian Economic Observer, July 1991.
Catalogue number 11-010
(Canada: $22.00/$220.00; United States: US$26.00/US$260.00; Other Countries: US$31.00/US$310.00).

Fabricated Metal Products Industries, 1988.
Catalogue number 41-251
(Canada: $35.00; United States: US$42.00; Other Countries: US$49.00).

Electric Power Statistics, 1989.
Catalogue number 57-202
(Canada: $27.00; United States: US$32.00; Other Countries: US$38.00).

Building Permits, April 1991.
Catalogue number 64-001
(Canada: $22.10/$221.00; United States: US$26.50/US$265.00; Other Countries: US$30.90/US$309.00).

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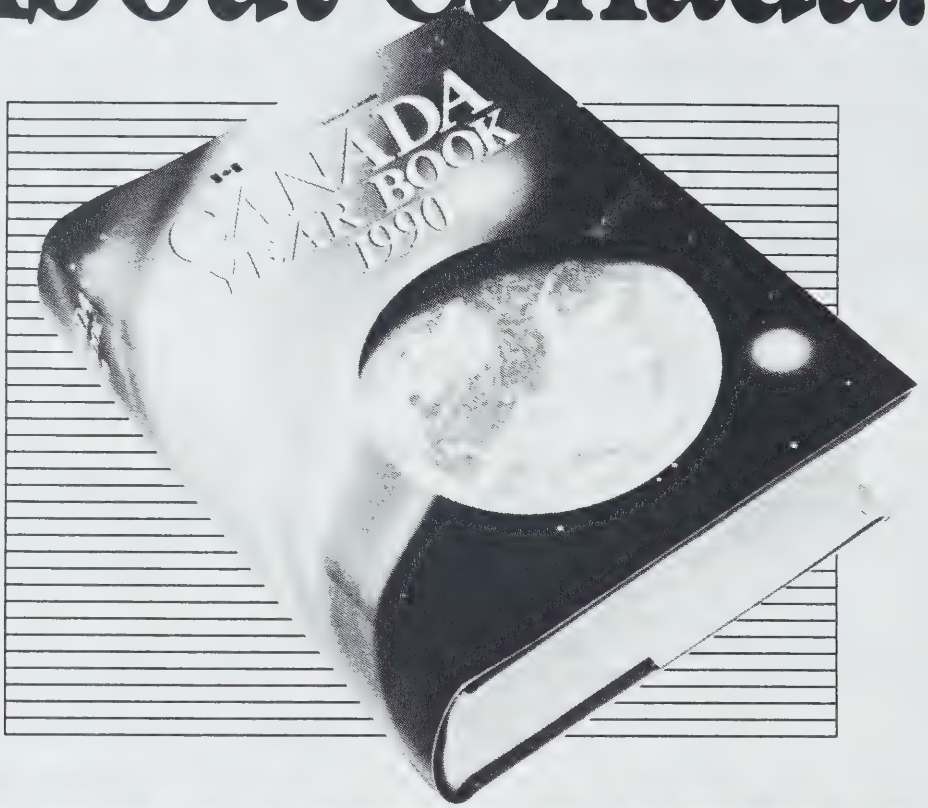

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MAJOR RELEASE

Preliminary Statement of Canadian International Trade

May 1991

Exports declined by $424 million in May to a level of $11.6 billion. The largest contributor to the decrease in exports was the machinery and equipment sector, with a drop of $416 million to $2.2 billion, its lowest monthly level since October 1989. The other major decrease was observed in the energy products sector, which declined by $99 million from April. The overall drop in exports was moderated slightly by a $76 million increase for automotive products. This was the third consecutive monthly increase for the sector, bringing automotive exports to $2.7 billion, their highest level since October 1990.

Imports tumbled by $690 million in May 1991 to $10.4 billion, the lowest monthly total since July 1988. Total imports were strongly affected by a large decrease for machinery and equipment, down by $463 million to $3.2 billion. Imports of industrial goods and materials fell by $161 million, bringing year-to-date figures to a level almost 10% lower than for the same period in 1990. Consistent with continued consumer uncertainty, "other consumer goods" decreased by $146 million to $1.3 billion, their lowest level since March 1990. Somewhat offsetting the overall decline in imports was a marginal increase ($90 million) in imports of automotive products. Car imports were up by $137 million, but trucks and parts both decreased.

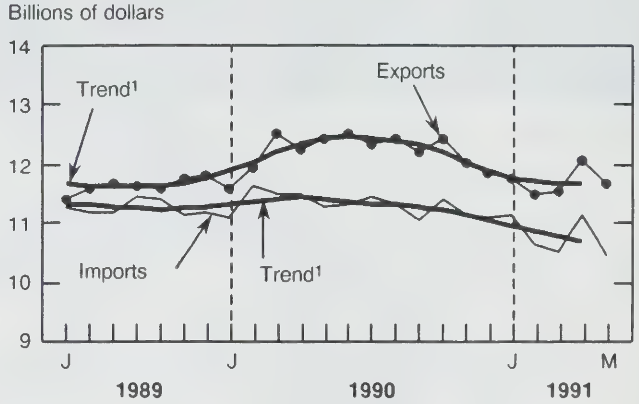
The trade balance for May 1991 was up by $266 million, reaching $1.2 billion, a record high since June 1990. Canada's trade surplus with the United States was $1.5 billion, while a $70 million deficit was registered with Japan. Deficits were registered with all other major trading partners.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 3620-3629, 3651, 3685-3713, 3718, 3719, 3887-3913.

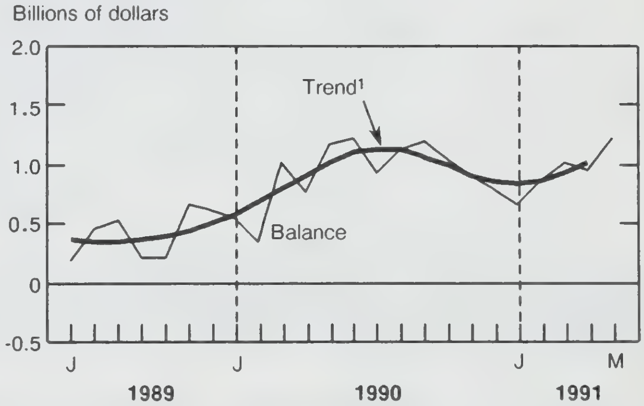
Current account data, which incorporate merchandise trade statistics as well as data concerning trade in services and capital account movements, are available on a quarterly basis in *Canada's Balance of International Payments* (67-001).

For further information on international trade statistics (detailed tables, charts and a more complete analysis), order *Preliminary Statement of Canadian International Trade* (65-001P, $10/$100), now available. See "How to Order Publications".

Merchandise Trade
Seasonally Adjusted
Balance of Payments Basis



Merchandise Trade Balance
Seasonally Adjusted
Balance of Payments Basis



[1] The short-term trend represents a weighted average of the data.

For more detailed information on statistics, concepts and definitions, order the May 1991 issue of *Summary of Canadian International Trade* (65-001, $18.20/$182), available the first week of August, or contact Gordon Blaney (613-951-9647), Trade Information Unit, Marlene Sterparn (613-951-1711) for analysis information, or Denis Pilon (613-951-4808) for price index information, Trade Measures and Analysis Section, International Trade Division. ■

DATA AVAILABILITY ANNOUNCEMENTS

Export and Import Price Indexes

May 1991

Current and fixed-weighted export and import price indexes, on a balance of payments basis, are now available (1986 = 100). Price indexes are listed from January 1986 to May 1991 for the five commodity sections and 62/61 major commodity groups.

Customs-based current and fixed-weighted U.S. price indexes are also available. Price indexes are listed from January 1986 to May 1991 (1986 = 100). Included with the U.S. commodity indexes are the 10 "All Countries" and "U.S. only" SITC section indexes.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 3620-3629, 3651, 3685.

The May 1991 issue of *Summary of Canadian International Trade* (65-001, $18.20/$182) will be available the first week of August. See "How to Order Publications".

For further information on this release, contact Denis Pilon (613-951-4808), Price Index Unit, International Trade Division. ■

Steel Primary Forms

Week Ending July 13, 1991

Preliminary estimates indicate that Canadian steel primary forms production for the week ending July 13, 1991 totalled 208 702 tonnes, an increase of 1.2% from the preceding week's total of 206 311 tonnes, but down 17.2% from the year-earlier level of 251 936 tonnes. The cumulative total in 1991 was 6 893 844 tonnes, a decrease of 11.1% from the 7 751 023 tonnes for the same period in 1990.

For more detailed information on this release, contact Greg Milsom (613-951-9827), Industry Division. ■

Railway Carloadings

Seven-day Period Ending July 7, 1991

Highlights

- Revenue freight loaded by railways in Canada during the week totalled 4.4 million tonnes, an increase of 5.9% over the same period last year.
- Piggyback traffic decreased 16.3% from the same period last year. The number of cars loaded also decreased 8.3%.
- The tonnage of revenue freight loaded to date this year was 0.5% lower than that loaded in the previous year.

Note: Piggyback traffic includes trailers and containers on flat cars. Piggyback traffic numbers are included in total carload traffic. All 1990 figures and 1991 cumulative data have been revised.

For more detailed information on this release, contact Angus MacLean (613-951-2484), Surface Transport Unit, Transportation Division. ■

Mineral Wool Including Fibrous Glass Insulation

June 1991

Manufacturers shipped 2 334 529 square metres of R12 factor (RSI 2.1) mineral wool batts in June 1991, down 16.9% from the 2 808 966 square metres shipped a year earlier, but up 0.2% from the 2 329 615 square metres shipped the previous month.

Year-to-date shipments to the end of June totalled 13 287 739 square metres, a decrease of 27.0% from the same period in 1990.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 40 and 122 (series 32 and 33).

The June 1991 issue of *Mineral Wool Including Fibrous Glass Insulation* (44-004, $5/$50) will be available at a later date. See "How to Order Publications".

For more detailed information on this release, contact Roland Joubert (613-951-3527), Industry Division. ■

Agriculture Production Account

1990

After posting a record-high level in 1989, gross value added by the primary agriculture sector decreased 3.5% in 1990. Net value added decreased to $9.2 billion in 1990, 5% below the 1989 level of $9.7 billion. A $1.4 billion drop in program payments, partly offset by a $0.6 billion increase in the value of inventory change, was largely responsible for the decline.

The agriculture production account includes estimates of the total value of agricultural production, gross and net value added, and the distribution of net value added.

When the distribution of net value added is examined, the most significant component, unincorporated operator returns, dropped 12% in 1990. It is this figure which most closely follows the total net income figure for agriculture.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 3380-3390.

Agriculture Economic Statistics (21-603E, Series 91-001, $21/$42) will be released at a later date. See "How to Order Publications".

For further information on this release, contact Mark Elward (613-951-2445) or Darwin Donison (613-951-2441), Agriculture Division. ■

Soft Drinks

June 1991

Data on soft drinks for June 1991 are now available.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 196.

Monthly Production of Soft Drinks (32-001, $2.70/$27) will be released at a later date. See "How to Order Publications".

For further information contact, Peter Zylstra (613-951-3511), Industry Division. ■

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PUBLICATIONS RELEASED

Canned and Frozen Fruits and Vegetables – Monthly, April 1991.
Catalogue number 32-011
(Canada: $5.00/$50.00; United States: US$6.00/US$60.00; Other Countries: US$7.00/US$70.00).

Particleboard, Waferboard and Fibreboard, May 1991.
Catalogue number 36-003
(Canada: $5.00/$50.00; United States: US$6.00/US$60.00; Other Countries: US$7.00/US$70.00).

Railway Operating Statistics, January 1991.
Catalogue number 52-003
(Canada: $10.50/$105.00; United States: US$12.60/US$126.00; Other Countries: US$14.70/US$147.00).

Consumer Price Index, June 1991.
Catalogue number 62-001
(Canada: $9.30/$93.00; United States: US$11.20/US$112.00; Other Countries: US$13.00/US$130.00).
Available Friday, July 19 at 7 a.m.

New Motor Vehicle Sales, October 1990.
Catalogue number 63-007
(Canada: $14.40/$144.00; United States: US$17.30/US$173.00; Other Countries: US$20.20/US$202.00).

Preliminary Statement of Canadian International Trade, May 1991.
Catalogue number 65-001P
(Canada: $10.00/$100.00; United States: US$12.00/US$120.00; Other Countries: US$14.00/US$140.00).

Exports by Commodity, April 1991.
Catalogue number 65-004
(Canada: $55.10/$551.00; United States: US$66.10/US$661.00; Other Countries: US$77.10/US$771.00).

Touriscope – International Travel, May 1991.
Catalogue number 66-001P
(Canada: $6.10/$61.00; United States: US$7.30/US$73.00; Other Countries: US$8.50/US$85.00).

Canada's Balance of International Payments, First Quarter 1991.
Catalogue number 67-001
(Canada: $27.50/$110.00; United States: US$33.00/US$132.00; Other Countries: US$38.50/US$154.00).

Science Statistics Service Bulletin: Total Spending on Research and Development in Canada, 1971-1991 (Vol. 15, No. 3).
Catalogue number 88-001
(Canada: $7.10/$71.00; United States: US$8.50/US$85.00; Other Countries: US$9.90/US$99.00).

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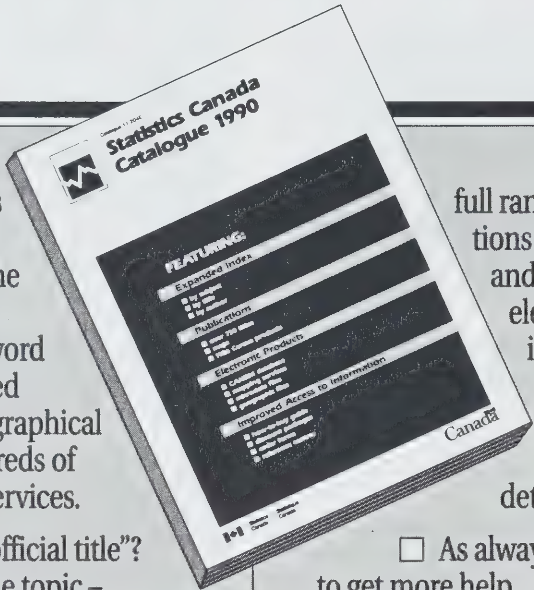

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MAJOR RELEASES

Consumer Price Index

June 1991

National Highlights

All Items

The all-items Consumer Price Index (CPI) for Canada advanced by 0.5% between May and June, the same rate of increase as was observed between April and May. The index level for June stood at 126.7 (1986 = 100). Four of the seven major components registered increases, one remained unchanged, while two posted modest declines. By far, the largest upward pressure on the all-items index resulted from a 1.9% rise in the food index. The all-items excluding food index showed a slight 0.1% increase.

In seasonally adjusted terms, the all-items index rose by 0.4% in June, following increases of 0.1% in April and 0.2% in May.

The year-over-year increase in the CPI between June 1990 and June 1991 was 6.3%, marginally higher than the 6.2% rise reported in May. Since February of this year, the 12-month rate has fluctuated between 6.2% and 6.3%. The compound annual rate of increase for June, based on the seasonally adjusted index levels over the latest three-month period (March to June), was 2.9%, down from the 3.2% increase noted in May.

Food

The food index advanced by 1.9% in June, up sharply from the rise of 0.2% in May. The increase in June was primarily due to a 2.6% rise in the index for food purchased from stores. The index for food purchased from restaurants rose by a marginal 0.1%.

A major proportion of the 2.6% increase in the index for food purchased from stores was attributable to a 24.3% rise in the fresh vegetables index. Sharp price increases were observed for potatoes (39.6%), tomatoes (27.2%), lettuce (50.1%), onions (36.4%) and cucumbers (36.7%). While the fresh vegetable index normally rises in June, supply shortages for these vegetables led to an increase in the index which was much greater than usual. The fresh fruit index rose 3.6%, largely due to a 9.9% increase in apple prices. Further upward pressures resulted from higher prices for beef and chicken (which were partly of a seasonal nature) and for pork (due to higher prices being paid to pork producers). Some moderate additional pressures emerged from price increases for selected bakery, cereal and dairy products and for soft drinks. Some offsetting effects resulted from lower prices for eggs, sugar and coffee.

Over the 12-month period, June 1990 to June 1991, the food index advanced by 6.8%, up from the 6.3% increase noted in May. The change in June was made up of increases of 4.9% in the index for food purchased from stores and 11.2% in the index for food purchased from restaurants.

All Items Excluding Food

On a month-to-month basis, the all-items excluding food index increased by 0.1%. Most of the upward pressure came from a 0.2% rise in the housing index. A 0.6% gain in the tobacco products and alcoholic beverages index also contributed to the increase. Dampening these advances were declines of 0.2% in the clothing and the recreation, reading and education indexes. The transportation index showed no change.

Nearly three-quarters of the 0.2% rise in the housing index was associated with an increase of 0.5% in the index for owned accommodation. This resulted, in large part, from higher prices for new houses, especially in Toronto. Home maintenance and repair charges and homeowners' insurance premiums also registered notable gains. Rented accommodation charges rose slightly, as did the prices of pet food, detergent and soap, cleaning and polishing preparations and selected kitchen utensils. A minor offset resulted from a drop of 2.3% in the natural gas index, largely identified with a one-time rebate to consumers in a number of cities in Southern Ontario. The furniture index also fell slightly.

The 0.6% increase in the tobacco products and alcoholic beverages index resulted from increases of 0.9% in tobacco prices and 0.7% in the prices of alcoholic beverages purchased from stores. Tax increases in Manitoba and British Columbia resulted in higher tobacco prices, while competitive conditions caused prices to be adjusted downward in several cities. The price of alcoholic beverages purchased from stores advanced in response to tax increases in Ontario and higher supplier costs in several provinces.

A moderate 0.2% increase in the health and personal care index contributed marginally to the overall rise in the non-food index. The health care index rose by 0.2%, largely in response to price increases for non-prescribed medicines. The personal care index also rose by 0.2%.

The transportation index posted no change as price increases for gasoline, parking and transportation by air and rail were offset by a drop in the price of new automobiles. Most of the upward pressure on gasoline prices came from Quebec and Ontario while notable price decreases occurred in Saskatchewan. Several cities reported increases in parking rates. Both air and rail fares were up as summer seasonal rates became effective. The drop in new car prices resulted primarily from increases in manufacturers' rebates and other consumer incentives offered by major manufacturers.

Declines of 0.2% in each of the clothing and the recreation, reading and education indexes had a dampening effect on the overall index. In the clothing index, increases registered in women's wear, girls' wear and boys' wear were more than compensated for by decreases due to promotional activity in men's wear and clothing materials. The decline in the recreation, reading and education index was due mainly to a 1.3% drop in selected home entertainment equipment. A small offsetting effect resulted from higher prices for reading materials.

Over the 12-month period, June 1990 to June 1991, the all-items excluding food index increased by 6.1%, down slightly from the 6.3% rise registered the month before.

All Items Excluding Food and Energy

The all-items excluding food and energy index moved up by 0.2% in June, slightly less than the 0.3% rise noted in May. Between June 1990 and June 1991, the increase was 6.2%, the same as was posted in May.

Goods and Services

The goods index climbed by 0.6% in June compared to 0.7% in May. All the latest increase was concentrated in the non-durable goods index which rose by 1.3%. The durable goods index fell by 0.5% and the semi-durable goods index remained unchanged. The services index edged up 0.2% in June, the same as in May.

Between June 1990 and June 1991, the goods index advanced by 6.0% following a 5.9% rise in May. The services index rose by 6.7% in June compared to a 6.6% increase in May.

City Highlights

Between May and June, changes in the all-items indexes for cities for which CPIs are published ranged from a decline of 0.5% in Saskatoon to an increase of 0.9% in Thunder Bay. In Saskatoon, noticeable price declines were observed in the transportation index, due mainly to gasoline price wars, and in the recreation, reading and education index. In Thunder Bay, larger than average increases were noted in the food, housing and health and personal care indexes.

The Consumer Price Index and Major Components (Not Seasonally Adjusted), Canada
(1986 = 100)

	Indexes			Percentage change June 1991 from	
	June 1991	May 1991	June 1990	May 1991	June 1990
All items	126.7	126.1	119.2	0.5	6.3
Food	124.3	122.0	116.4	1.9	6.8
All items excluding food	127.2	127.1	119.9	0.1	6.1
Housing	124.5	124.2	119.2	0.2	4.4
Clothing	128.6	128.9	117.4	-0.2	9.5
Transportation	118.5	118.5	115.8	0.0	2.3
Health and personal care	129.0	128.8	120.3	0.2	7.2
Recreation, reading and education	129.4	129.6	120.4	-0.2	7.5
Tobacco products and alcoholic beverages	163.0	162.0	137.0	0.6	19.0
Purchasing power of the consumer dollar expressed in cents, compared to 1986	78.9	79.3	83.9		
All-items Consumer Price Index converted to 1981 = 100	167.8				

Between June 1990 and June 1991, increases in city CPIs ranged from 4.9% in Toronto to 8.4% in Quebec City.

Main Contributors to Monthly Changes in the All-items Index by City

St. John's

Higher food prices, most notably for fresh vegetables, beef, pork, bakery products and eggs, accounted for a large part of the 0.2% rise in the all-items index. Increased charges for owned and rented accommodation, coupled with higher prices for household furnishings and a rise in household operating expenses, also exerted a considerable upward influence. Charges for personal care supplies and home entertainment equipment advanced as well. Partly offsetting these advances were lower prices for clothing and new cars. Since June 1990, the all-items index has risen 7.5%.

Charlottetown/Summerside

A sharp rise in the food index, due mainly to higher prices for fresh vegetables and, to a lesser extent, to those for pork, beef, restaurant meals, soft drinks and fresh fruit, was the main contributor to the 0.3% rise in the all-items index. Increased charges for personal care supplies and a rise in household operating expenses also accounted for part of the overall upward movement. Moderating these advances were price declines for clothing, new cars, gasoline and home entertainment equipment. Since June 1990, the all-items index has risen 7.7%.

Halifax

The all-items index fell 0.1%. The dominant factors in the decline were lower prices for men's and women's wear, new cars and gasoline (the latter resulting mainly from a decrease in the provincial gasoline tax). Charges for recreational equipment declined as well. A rise in the food index, due mainly to higher prices for fresh vegetables, exerted a notable upward influence. Higher prices for household furnishings and equipment and increased premiums for vehicle insurance also exerted further upward pressures. Between June 1990 and June 1991, the all-items index advanced 6.1%.

Saint John

Advances in the food and housing indexes explained a large part of the 0.2% rise in the all-items index. Within food, most of the upward pressure was due to higher prices for fresh vegetables and, to a lesser extent, price increases for chicken, beef and prepared meat products. The rise in the housing index reflected increased charges for owned and rented accommodation and higher prices for household furnishings. Declines in the clothing and transportation indexes (the latter due to lower prices for new cars) exerted a considerable dampening effect. Charges for personal care supplies also fell. Since June 1990, the all-items index has risen 7.2%.

Quebec City

Higher food prices, most notably for fresh vegetables and, to a lesser extent, for chicken, cereal and bakery products, pork and beef, explained a large part of the 0.4% rise in the all-items index. Higher clothing prices also had a notable upward impact. The transportation index declined, as lower prices for new cars more than offset higher prices for gasoline. Decreased charges for personal care supplies and non-prescribed medicines were also recorded. The housing index registered no change as increases in owned accommodation charges were offset by lower charges for household operation and household furniture and appliances. Since June 1990, the all-items index has risen 8.4%.

Montreal

The all-items index rose 0.4%. A sharp rise in the food index, mainly reflecting higher prices for fresh produce, accounted for a large part of the overall rise. Higher prices for women's and girls' wear also exerted a considerable upward influence. Charges for personal care supplies were up as well. Moderating these advances was a decline in the transportation index, as lower prices for new cars more than offset higher prices for gasoline and increased charges for parking. In addition, the housing index fell mainly due to price declines for furniture and appliances. Prices for home entertainment equipment declined as well. Since June 1990, the all-items index has risen 8.2%.

Ottawa

Higher prices for fresh vegetables, gasoline, rented accommodation and owned accommodation accounted for a large part of the 0.3% rise in the

all-items index. Prices for alcoholic beverages purchased from stores were also up, mainly reflecting changes announced in the recent provincial budget. Moderating these advances were lower prices for new cars, personal care supplies and home entertainment equipment. Between June 1990 and June 1991, the all-items index rose 6.4%.

Toronto

The all-items index rose 0.5%. Increased prices for new houses, fresh produce and gasoline explained much of the upward movement. Higher prices for household furnishings and equipment and for alcoholic beverages purchased from stores (the latter due largely to recently announced changes in the provincial budget) were also recorded. Lower prices for clothing, new cars and home entertainment equipment had a moderating influence on the overall advance. From June 1990 to June 1991, the all-items index advanced 4.9%.

Thunder Bay

The all-items index rose 0.9%, reflecting advances in all seven major component indexes. The largest upward impact originated in the food index, where advances were observed in the prices of fresh produce and, to a lesser extent, beef and pork. A rise in the housing index also exerted a notable influence as increased charges were recorded for household furnishings and equipment, owned accommodation and household operating expenses. The transportation index was up slightly, due mainly to increased gasoline prices and higher local transit fares. Charges for rail and air travel advanced, while prices for new cars declined. Other notable advances were observed for personal care supplies and for alcoholic beverages purchased from stores (the latter reflecting changes announced in the recent provincial budget). Since June 1990, the all-items index has risen 6.5%.

Winnipeg

Higher prices for food and cigarettes were among the main contributors to the 0.5% rise in the all-items index. The rise in the food index reflected higher prices for fresh produce, beef, soft drinks, cereal and bakery products, prepared meat products and pork. The rise in cigarette prices was due to increased provincial cigarette taxes. Higher charges for household furnishings and equipment, rented accommodation and men's wear were also recorded. A notable decline was observed in the transportation index as lower prices for gasoline and new cars were observed. Since June 1990, the all-items index has risen 5.4%.

Regina

The all-items index fell 0.4%, reflecting declines in four of the seven major component indexes. The largest downward influence came from the transportation index, where lower prices for gasoline and new cars were observed. Also contributing to the downward impact were decreased charges for owned accommodation and lower prices for household furnishings. The clothing and tobacco indexes also registered slight declines. Partly offsetting these declines were higher food prices, most notably for fresh vegetables, soft drinks, beef, cereal and bakery products, and pork. Charges for personal care supplies and for home entertainment equipment advanced as well. Since June 1990, the all-items index has risen 5.7%.

Saskatoon

The all-items index fell 0.5%. Among those factors contributing to the downward influence were lower prices for gasoline, new cars, home entertainment equipment and recreational equipment. The clothing index also registered a slight decline. A rise in the food index, largely due to higher prices for fresh vegetables and, to a lesser extent, higher prices for beef, soft drinks, cereal and bakery products and pork, had a notable offsetting effect. Charges for personal care supplies and household operating expenses advanced as well. Since June 1990, the all-items index has risen 5.7%.

Edmonton

No overall change occurred in the all-items index, as a number of offsetting effects were observed. The largest upward influence was recorded in the food index where higher prices for fresh produce, cereal and bakery products, restaurant meals, soft drinks, pork, beef, dairy products and poultry were observed. Other factors contributing a notable upward impact were increased charges for rented accommodation, personal care supplies and non-prescribed medicines. The largest downward influence was registered in the transportation index, where price declines for gasoline, vehicle rentals and new cars were noted. Declines in charges for home entertainment

equipment and clothing also contributed a considerable downward impact, as did lower prices for furniture and decreased charges for owned accommodation. Since June 1990, the all-items index has risen 6.1%.

Calgary

The all-items index rose 0.2%. Higher food prices, particularly for fresh produce, cereal and bakery products, beef, pork and chicken, explained a large part of the overall rise. Higher prices for household furnishings and equipment also exerted considerable upward pressure. Charges for non-prescribed medicines and personal care supplies were up as well. Declines in the clothing, transportation and recreation indexes contributed a notable dampening effect. The decline in transportation was largely due to lower prices for new cars and gasoline, while the drop in the clothing index reflected lower prices for men's wear. Since June 1990, the all-items index has risen 6.1%.

Vancouver

A sharp rise in the food index, due mainly to increased prices for fresh produce, beef and poultry, and higher prices for cigarettes (the latter due to an increase in provincial cigarette taxes) were among the main contributors to the 0.4% rise in the all-items index. Increased charges for rented and owned accommodation, higher prices for household textiles, and a rise in charges for personal care supplies were also recorded. A decline in the transportation index, due mainly to lower prices for gasoline and new cars, had a considerable dampening effect. Since June 1990, the all-items index has risen 5.5%.

Victoria

The all-items index rose 0.4%. Among the main contributors were higher prices for fresh produce, increased prices for cigarettes (the result of an increase in provincial cigarette taxes) and a rise in charges for rented accommodation. Further upward pressures resulted from increased charges for personal care supplies and higher prices for household furnishings and equipment. Declines in the transportation, clothing, and recreation, reading and education indexes exerted a moderate dampening effect. Since June 1990, the all-items index has risen 6.2%.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 2201-2230.

Order the June 1991 issue of the *Consumer Price Index* (62-001, $9.30/$93).

For more detailed information on this release, contact Sandra Shadlock (613-951-9606), Prices Division. □

Consumer Price Indexes for Urban Centres

The indexes in this table measure within each city the percentage change in consumer prices from the base period to subsequent time periods. They cannot be used to compare levels of prices between cities.[1]

	All items	Food	Housing	Clothing	Transportation	Health and Personal Care	Recreation Reading and Education	Tobacco Products and Alcoholic Beverages
St. John's								
June 1991 index	121.6	120.9	117.7	128.4	114.4	125.8	126.3	139.1
% change from May 1991	0.2	1.2	0.4	-0.9	-0.5	0.8	0.2	0.0
% change from June 1990	7.5	7.9	6.4	11.3	3.4	8.9	6.3	14.3
Charlottetown/Summerside								
June 1991 index	125.9	128.0	118.8	122.1	114.2	134.3	128.7	183.2
% change from May 1991	0.3	1.9	0.2	-1.1	-0.7	1.3	-0.2	0.0
% change from June 1990	7.7	8.6	5.7	8.0	3.5	8.2	6.9	23.1
Halifax								
June 1991 index	125.0	130.3	118.7	125.6	115.4	128.6	124.0	169.5
% change from May 1991	-0.1	0.4	0.2	-1.1	-0.5	0.1	-0.2	0.0
% change from June 1990	6.1	6.4	5.3	10.6	2.3	8.5	3.6	14.3
Saint John								
June 1991 index	124.3	125.2	120.0	125.9	113.6	126.9	123.7	181.0
% change from May 1991	0.2	1.3	0.5	-1.0	-0.3	-0.3	0.1	0.1
% change from June 1990	7.2	6.8	6.3	10.6	2.8	6.6	5.5	23.7
Quebec City								
June 1991 index	125.7	122.1	124.7	133.9	112.7	128.3	128.7	158.8
% change from May 1991	0.4	1.9	0.0	1.1	-0.4	-0.4	0.0	-0.1
% change from June 1990	8.4	7.6	6.9	15.2	2.2	6.3	11.9	19.3
Montreal								
June 1991 index	127.3	124.4	126.4	133.6	114.6	129.5	131.7	162.0
% change from May 1991	0.4	2.1	-0.1	1.1	-0.2	0.5	-0.2	0.1
% change from June 1990	8.2	6.4	6.5	14.9	2.6	8.2	11.8	22.4
Ottawa								
June 1991 index	126.3	122.1	124.0	127.9	120.2	133.5	130.4	160.8
% change from May 1991	0.3	1.2	0.2	-0.1	0.6	-0.6	-0.6	0.6
% change from June 1990	6.4	6.3	5.3	7.6	3.4	5.3	8.2	18.3
Toronto								
June 1991 index	129.4	126.9	129.0	128.1	121.7	133.6	131.9	160.6
% change from May 1991	0.5	1.2	0.8	-1.2	0.9	0.1	-0.2	0.8
% change from June 1990	4.9	6.6	2.0	6.7	3.1	7.3	6.7	18.7
Thunder Bay								
June 1991 index	125.1	120.8	121.8	127.1	120.2	125.4	128.9	167.9
% change from May 1991	0.9	3.2	0.7	0.1	0.2	1.0	0.2	0.4
% change from June 1990	6.5	5.9	6.5	7.5	1.9	7.3	6.2	21.1
Winnipeg								
June 1991 index	125.0	125.9	121.4	126.8	117.4	127.4	128.8	161.0
% change from May 1991	0.5	2.8	0.1	0.1	-1.1	-0.1	0.1	2.2
% change from June 1990	5.4	7.0	5.6	6.9	-0.4	5.6	5.7	15.4

See footnote at the end of table.

Consumer Price Indexes for Urban Centres – Concluded

The indexes in this table measure within each city the percentage change in consumer prices from the base period to subsequent time periods. They cannot be used to compare levels of prices between cities.[1]

	All items	Food	Housing	Clothing	Transportation	Health and Personal Care	Recreation Reading and Education	Tobacco Products and Alcoholic Beverages
Regina								
June 1991 index	125.9	130.2	117.7	133.3	119.6	140.4	127.6	161.4
% change from May 1991	-0.4	1.4	-0.1	-0.2	-3.5	1.2	0.2	-0.1
% change from June 1990	5.7	8.7	4.8	14.1	-4.2	7.3	7.0	18.0
Saskatoon								
June 1991 index	125.6	130.1	119.1	132.4	115.7	150.5	125.1	151.2
% change from May 1991	-0.5	1.5	0.0	-0.2	-3.8	0.5	-1.3	0.0
% change from June 1990	5.7	9.7	4.0	14.0	-1.4	4.7	4.9	14.5
Edmonton								
June 1991 index	124.6	123.1	119.9	126.3	116.7	126.8	128.8	176.0
% change from May 1991	0.0	2.0	0.1	-0.5	-1.5	0.3	-0.3	0.1
% change from June 1990	6.1	8.4	4.9	9.2	0.4	7.2	7.2	19.5
Calgary								
June 1991 index	124.6	122.5	120.1	127.6	115.1	126.6	128.2	174.0
% change from May 1991	0.2	1.7	0.3	-0.5	-0.4	0.6	-0.1	0.0
% change from June 1990	6.1	8.6	4.7	9.0	0.8	8.1	7.0	17.5
Vancouver								
June 1991 index	124.0	126.4	119.3	121.5	122.0	123.1	126.6	151.9
% change from May 1991	0.4	2.2	0.2	-0.2	-0.9	0.5	-0.1	2.2
% change from June 1990	5.5	9.4	2.8	6.9	1.6	8.8	7.3	14.6
Victoria								
June 1991 index	124.3	125.8	118.8	123.1	123.4	122.1	129.3	152.0
% change from May 1991	0.4	1.6	0.3	-0.1	-0.2	0.7	-0.4	1.9
% change from June 1990	6.2	7.8	4.7	8.2	3.9	5.9	7.0	13.8

[1] *For inter-city indexes of retail price differentials, refer to Table 23 of the July-September 1990 issue of Consumer Prices and Price Indexes (62-010, $17.25/$69.00).* ■

Sales of Natural Gas

May 1991 (Preliminary Data)

Sales of natural gas (including direct sales) in Canada totalled 3 641 million cubic metres during May 1991, a 3.2% decrease from the level recorded the previous year.

On the basis of rate structure information, sales in May 1991 were broken down as follows, with the percentage changes from May 1990 in brackets: residential sales, 720 million cubic metres (-3.1%); commercial sales, 588 million cubic metres (-3.7%) and industrial sales (including direct sales), 2 333 million cubic metres (-3.1%).

Year-to-date figures for 1991 indicate that sales of natural gas amounted to 27 450 million cubic metres, a 0.3% decrease from the level recorded during the same period in 1990.

On the basis of rate structure information, year-to-date sales were broken down as follows, with the percentage changes from 1990 in brackets: residential sales, 7 873 million cubic metres (+1.5%); commercial sales, 6 411 million cubic metres (+0.2%) and industrial sales (including direct sales), 13 165 million cubic metres (-1.7%).

Based on the sum of the latest 12 months (June 1990 to May 1991), total natural gas sales (including direct sales) posted a 2.1% decrease compared with the period of June 1989 to May 1990.

The May 1991 issue of *Gas Utilities* (55-002, $12.70/$127) will be available the third week of August. See "How to Order Publications".

For more detailed information on this release, contact Gary Smalldridge (613-951-3567), Energy Section, Industry Division.

Sales of Natural Gas – Preliminary Data

May 1991

	Rate structure				
	Residential	Commercial	Industrial	Direct	Total
	(thousands of cubic metres)				
New Brunswick	–	–	–	–	–
Quebec	45 105	90 923	302 849	2 503	441 378
Ontario	354 372	234 662	555 143	153 913	1 298 090
Manitoba	23 824	25 068	35 987	602	85 481
Saskatchewan	54 706	30 797	2 594	122 804	210 901
Alberta	145 796	124 349	945 283	–	1 215 428
British Columbia	96 129	82 397	115 495	96 241	390 262
May 1991 – Canada	**719 932**	**588 196**	**1 957 351**	**376 063**	**3 641 542**
May 1990 – Canada	742 773	611 021	2 092 272	316 517	3 762 583
% change	-3.1	-3.7	-3.1		-3.2
Year-to-date – Canada 1991	**7 873 369**	**6 411 301**	**11 213 929**	**1 950 965**	**27 449 564**
Year-to-date – Canada 1990	7 756 679	6 396 016	11 555 520	1 832 763	27 540 978
% change	1.5	0.2	-1.7		-0.3
Sum of June 1990 – May 1991	**13 632 031**	**11 215 868**	**25 442 308**	**4 090 161**	**54 380 368**
Sum of June 1989 – May 1990	13 416 807	11 127 039	26 728 439	4 260 288	55 532 573
% change	1.6	0.8	-4.2		-2.1

***Note**: Revised figures will be available in the "Gas Utilities" publication (55-002) as well as on CANSIM.*

– *Nil or zero.*

Pension Plans in Canada

January 1, 1990

Highlights

- At the beginning of 1990, over five million workers participated in approximately 20,000 employer-sponsored pension plans in Canada, a membership increase of 3% from 1989 and 14% from 1980.

- Women accounted for over 95% of the growth in membership in employer-sponsored pension plans between 1980 and 1990.

- Between 1980 and 1990, the number of female pension plan members increased 44%, whereas the number of male participants remained relatively unchanged. As a result, women accounted for a growing proportion of plan members during this period, up from 31% to 39%.

- Close to 45% of employed paid workers[1] belonged to employer-sponsored pension plans in 1990. This coverage rate has remained virtually unchanged since 1988, but is down slightly from the 48% recorded in 1980. The coverage rate for males declined from 54.2% in 1980 to 49.6% in 1990, while the rate for women increased slightly, from 37.6% to 39.0%.

[1] *Employed paid workers do not include unpaid family workers, the self-employed and the unemployed, which are included in the total labour force.*

- The number of pension plans decreased 1.5% from 1989, to 19,956 in 1990. The principal change was in plans with fewer than five members, which constituted 34% of all plans in 1990, but covered less than 0.5% of total membership. These small plans, primarily for executives and significant shareholders, declined by over 20% from 1986, after having more than doubled in the first half of the 1980s.

- Plans with 100 or more members constituted just 16% of all plans, but represented almost 95% of total membership.

- Almost 91% of plan members participated in defined benefit plans, those which generally define the pension benefits based on earnings and years of service. Most of the remaining members belonged to defined contribution plans; in these plans, the accumulated contributions plus investment income are used to purchase a pension at the time of retirement.

- Public sector plans numbered 972 in 1990 (5% of all plans), but covered 44% of all plan participants.

- Women accounted for 50% of all public sector pension plan members, but only 30% of the members in the private sector. However, from 1980 to 1990, growth in the number of female members was more rapid in the private sector than the public sector (52% versus 38%).

Detailed data on these 19,956 plans are now available in a package which contains key tables for the reference period January 1, 1990. To order this package ($30), or to obtain information on pension plans in Canada, contact Johanne Pineau (613-951-4034), Pensions Section, Labour Division (Fax: 613-951-4087). □

Selected Characteristics of Employer-sponsored Pension Plans

1980, 1988, 1989 and 1990

Plans	1980 No.	1980 % of Total	1988 No.	1988 % of Total	1989 No.	1989 % of Total	1990 No.	1990 % of Total
Total	**14,586**	**100.0**	**21,239**	**100.0**	**20,250**	**100.0**	**19,956**	**100.0**
Type of plan:								
Defined contribution	6,170	42.3	12,701	59.8	11,844	58.5	11,443	57.3
Defined benefit	8,035	55.1	8,305	39.1	8,177	40.4	8,284	41.5
Other	381	2.6	233	1.1	229	1.1	229	1.1
Public Sector	690	4.7	963	4.5	914	4.5	972	4.9
Private Sector	13,896	95.3	20,276	95.5	19,336	95.5	18,984	95.1

Members	1980 No.	1980 % of Total	1988 No.	1988 % of Total	1989 No.	1989 % of Total	1990 No.	1990 % of Total
Total	**4,475,429**	**100.0**	**4,845,107**	**100.0**	**4,964,745**	**100.0**	**5,109,363**	**100.0**
Male	3,097,696	69.2	3,082,391	63.6	3,095,647	62.4	3,128,225	61.2
Female	1,377,733	30.8	1,762,716	36.4	1,869,098	37.6	1,981,138	38.8
Type of plan:								
Defined contribution	231,275	5.2	370,086	7.6	378,344	7.6	430,561	8.4
Defined benefit	4,194,283	93.7	4,430,429	91.4	4,541,461	91.5	4,633,587	90.7
Other	49,871	1.1	44,592	0.9	44,940	0.9	45,215	0.9
Public sector	1,969,931	44.0	2,172,399	44.8	2,210,989	44.5	2,265,629	44.3
Private sector	2,505,498	56.0	2,672,708	55.2	2,753,756	55.5	2,843,734	55.7

DATA AVAILABILITY ANNOUNCEMENTS

Aviation Statistics Centre Service Bulletin

July 1991

- In April 1991, the Level I air carrier passenger numbers and passenger-kilometres were the lowest April figures reported since 1978.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 385.

- In 1990, commercial airline itinerant activity showed an overall increase of 3%, while private, government and military activity all showed declines.

- Passenger traffic between Canada and the United States increased 10% from 8.3 million passengers in 1989 to 9.1 million passengers in 1990.

- The number of international charter passengers travelling to and from Canada decreased by 4%, from 5.2 million to 5.0 million between 1989 and 1990.

- Preliminary data for the fourth quarter of 1990 showed a decline of 2% in cargo volume from the same period in 1989.

- Total passengers enplaned and deplaned during 1990 increased by 3% over 1989.

Vol. 23, No. 7 issue of *Aviation Statistics Centre Service Bulletin* (51-004, $9.30/$93) will be available shortly. See "How to Order Publications".

For more detailed information on this release, contact the Aviation Statistics Centre (819-997-1986), Transportation Division. ■

Air Carrier Fare Basis Statistics

1990 (Preliminary Estimates)

Data reported by two major Canadian air carriers, Air Canada and Canadian Airlines International Ltd., indicate that 63.6% of passengers carried on domestic scheduled services travelled on discount fares in 1990, up from 60.6% in 1989. In terms of passenger-kilometres, discount fares accounted for 67.6% of total volume in 1990 compared with 66.9% in 1989.

Long-haul services in the domestic southern sector showed the highest rate of discount fare utilization: 68.4% of passengers in this traffic category travelled on a discount fare in 1990. (This is on city-pairs, within the "deregulated" zone as defined in the new 1984 Canadian Air Policy, involving distances of 800 kilometres or more as determined by the flight-coupon origin and destination.)

Vol. 23, No. 8 issue of *Aviation Statistics Centre Service Bulletin* (51-004, $9.30/$93) will be available in August. See "How to Order Publications".

For further information on this release, contact Lisa Di Piétro (819-997-6176), Aviation Statistics Centre, Transportation Division. ■

Corrugated Boxes and Wrappers

June 1991

Canadian domestic shipments of corrugated boxes and wrappers totalled 194 680 thousand square metres in June 1991, a decrease of 2.4% from the 199 368[r] (revised) thousand square metres shipped a year earlier.

January-to-June 1991 domestic shipments totalled 1 008 599 thousand square metres, down 5.2% from the 1 063 896[r] thousand square metres for the same period in 1990.

The June 1991 issue of *Corrugated Boxes and Wrappers* (36-004, $5/$50) will be available at a later date. See "How to Order Publications".

For more detailed information on this release, contact Sandra Bohatyretz (613-951-3531), Industry Division. ■

Electric Lamps

Second Quarter 1991

Data on manufacturers' imports, production, and inventories of electric lamps for the second quarter of 1991 are now available.

For more detailed information, contact J.-P. Beauparlant (613-951-3526), Industry Division. ■

Asbestos Products Industry

1989 Annual Survey of Manufactures

In 1989, the value of shipments of goods of own manufacture for the asbestos products industry (SIC 3592) totalled $26.1 million, down 49.3% from $51.4 million in 1988.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 6861.

Data for this industry will be released in *Non-metallic Mineral Products Industries* (44-250, $35). See "How to Order Publications".

For more detailed information on this release, contact Karnail Singh Gill (613-951-3520), Industry Division. ■

Newsprint Industry

1989 Annual Survey of Manufactures

In 1989, the value of shipments of goods of own manufacture for the newsprint industry (SIC 2712) totalled $8,184.9 million, down 7.4% from $8,843.2 million in 1988.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 5484.

Data for this industry will be released in *Paper and Allied Products Industries* (36-250, $35). See "How to Order Publications".

For more detailed information on this release, contact Sandra Bohatyretz (613-951-3531), Industry Division. ■

PUBLICATIONS RELEASED

Oils and Fats, May 1991.
Catalogue number 32-006
(Canada: $5.00/$50.00; United States: US$6.00/US$60.00; Other Countries: US$7.00/US$70.00).

Clothing Industries, 1988.
Catalogue number 34-252
(Canada: $35.00; United States: US$42.00; Other Countries: $49.00).

Oil Pipe Line Transport, April 1991.
Catalogue number 55-001
(Canada: $10.00/$100.00; United States: US$12.00/US$120.00; Other Countries: US$14.00/US$140.00).

Farm Product Price Index, May 1991.
Catalogue number 62-003
(Canada: $7.10/$71.00; United States: US$8.50/US$85.00; Other Countries: US$9.90/US$99.00).

Employment, Earnings and Hours, April 1991.
Catalogue number 72-002
(Canada: $38.50/$385.00; United States: US$46.20/US$462.00; Other Countries: US$53.90/US$539.00).

The paper used in this publication meets the minimum requirements of American National Standard for Information Sciences – Permanence of Paper for Printed Library Materials, ANSI Z39.48 – 1984.

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The Daily

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MAJOR RELEASE DATES

Week of July 22-26

(Release dates are subject to change)

Anticipated date(s) of release	Title	Reference period
July		
22	**Retail Trade**	May 1991
22	**Department Store Sales and Stocks**	May 1991
23	**Wholesale Trade**	May 1991
24	**Unemployment Insurance Statistics**	May 1991
25	**International Transactions in Securities**	May 1991
25	**Farm Input Price Index**	Second Quarter 1991
26	**Industrial Product Price Index**	June 1991
26	**Raw Materials Price Index**	June 1991

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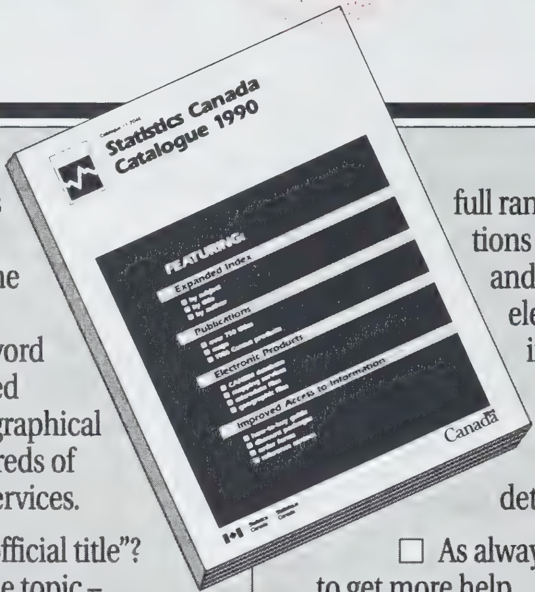

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Publications

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The Daily

Statistics Canada

Monday, July 22, 1991 For release at 8:30 a.m.

MAJOR RELEASES

DATA AVAILABILITY ANNOUNCEMENTS

PUBLICATIONS RELEASED

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MAJOR RELEASES

Retail Trade

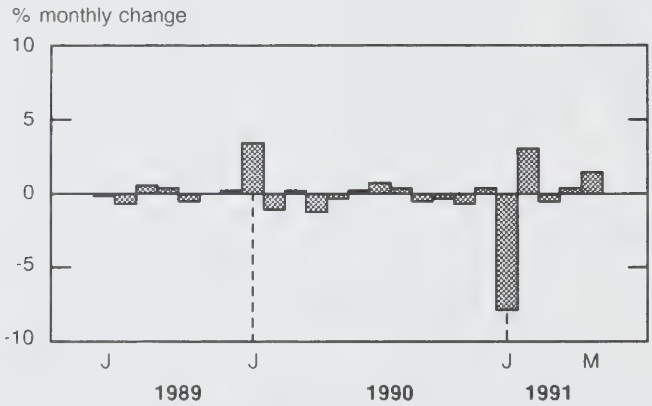
May 1991

Highlights

Seasonally Adjusted Sales

- Preliminary estimates indicate that retail sales increased 1.5% to $15.2 billion in May. Since January 1991 when sales tumbled 3.9% (after removing federal sales tax from the 1990 data), retail sales have registered an average monthly gain of about 1.1%, more than offsetting the January decline.

Retail Sales, Canada, Seasonally Adjusted



- Excluding recreational and motor vehicle dealers, retail sales increased a more moderate 0.4% in May, following no overall growth in April and a decline of 0.4% in March.

- The May increase was broadly based with 12 of the 16 trade groups recording higher sales. The most significant sales increases, in order of dollar impact, were reported by motor vehicle and recreational vehicle dealers (+5.7%), general merchandise stores (+1.6%) and other semi-durable goods stores (+3.8%).

> ***Note to Users***
>
> *Retail sales estimates exclude the Goods and Services Tax (GST). Prior to January 1991, sales data included the Federal Sales Tax (FST). Due to this change in indirect taxes, data for 1991 are not strictly comparable with those of previous years. For users interested in deriving comparable data, an estimate of the amount of FST included in retail sales for 1990 is available for Canada. The reliability of this estimate does not permit adjustments at the provincial or trade group level.*

- Motor vehicle and recreational vehicle dealers' sales increased for the second consecutive month, following a generally declining trend observed since July 1990, while the increase reported by other semi-durable goods stores marked the fourth straight monthly gain. General merchandise stores' sales advanced 1.6% following a marginal decline of 0.2% in April. Among the other major trade groups, sales by service stations slowed from a 2.4% gain in April to a moderate decline of 0.5% in May, and sales by supermarkets and grocery stores edged up 0.1%.

- All provinces except Alberta (-0.8%) and Prince Edward Island (-0.6%) registered higher sales, with gains ranging from 2.6% in Ontario to 0.2% in Manitoba. Together, the Yukon and Northwest Territories recorded a gain of 0.7%.

Year-to-date

- Cumulative retail sales for the first five months of 1991 amounted to $69.7 billion, down 2.7% from the corresponding period in 1990 (after removing federal sales tax from the 1990 data), an improvement from the 3.9% drop recorded for the first four months.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 2399 (seasonally adjusted), 2400 (not seasonally adjusted), 2398 (department store type merchandise totals for the provinces and territories).

The May 1991 issue of *Retail Trade* (63-005, $18.20/$182) will be available the first week of August. See "How to Order Publications".

For more detailed information on this release, contact Roger Laplante (613-951-3552) or Maurice Massaad (613-951-9682), Retail Trade Section, Industry Division. □

Retail Sales, by Trade Group and by Region

May 1991

Trade group	Unadjusted				Seasonally Adjusted						
	May 1990	Apr. 1991 r	May 1991p	May 1991/ 1990*	May 1990	Feb. 1991 r	Mar. 1991 r	Apr. 1991 r	May 1991p	May/ Apr. 1991	May 1991/ 1990*
	millions of $			%	millions of %					%	%
Canada											
Supermarkets and grocery stores	3,668.6	3,411.7	3,876.7	5.7	3,530.4	3,569.8	3,631.0	3,614.7	3,617.2	0.1	2.5
All other food stores	347.9	282.5	334.1	-4.0	328.6	309.7	319.3	300.1	311.4	3.8	-5.2
Drug and patent medicine stores	741.0	714.0	762.4	2.9	743.6	777.8	752.2	754.7	758.5	0.5	2.0
Shoe stores	159.1	127.7	148.9	-6.4	146.9	134.3	133.1	131.9	135.6	2.8	-7.7
Men's clothing stores	175.4	129.1	148.4	-15.4	169.2	146.3	148.3	144.6	145.2	0.4	-14.2
Women's clothing stores	350.2	301.3	324.0	-7.5	331.0	299.9	300.8	302.6	305.2	0.9	-7.8
Other clothing stores	313.6	278.1	301.9	-3.7	329.8	327.4	321.7	311.9	318.6	2.1	-3.4
Household furniture and appliance stores	694.0	567.5	574.4	-17.2	730.8	591.0	616.0	622.3	605.5	-2.7	-17.1
Household furnishings stores	233.0	161.2	174.9	-25.0	226.9	166.8	170.0	170.8	170.7	-0.1	-24.8
Motor vehicle and recreational vehicle dealers	4,290.7	3,667.2	4,003.2	-6.7	3,433.0	2,959.9	2,941.9	2,997.4	3,168.7	5.7	-7.7
Gasoline service stations	1,321.2	1,115.7	1,233.5	-6.6	1,256.9	1,251.3	1,159.8	1,187.5	1,181.9	-0.5	-6.0
Automotive parts, accessories and services	1,162.6	938.9	1,035.4	-10.9	1,013.2	935.4	905.8	923.1	908.8	-1.5	-10.3
General merchandise stores	1,704.3	1,566.0	1,750.1	2.7	1,728.7	1,733.0	1,736.1	1,732.1	1,759.8	1.6	1.8
Other semi-durable goods stores	695.9	480.2	642.4	-7.7	607.5	528.8	531.2	533.0	553.3	3.8	-8.9
Other durable goods stores	447.9	347.7	419.4	-6.4	447.8	405.0	395.3	410.8	414.7	1.0	-7.4
All other retail stores	876.6	736.8	910.7	3.9	821.2	849.4	854.1	837.2	841.3	0.5	2.5
Total, all stores	**17,182.0**	**14,825.5**	**16,640.4**	**-3.2**	**15,845.2**	**14,985.8**	**14,916.5**	**14,974.9**	**15,196.7**	**1.5**	**-4.1**
Total excluding motor vehicle and recreational vehicle dealers	**12,891.3**	**11,158.3**	**12,637.1**	**-2.0**	**12,412.3**	**12,025.9**	**11,974.7**	**11,977.5**	**12,027.9**	**0.4**	**-3.1**
Department store type merchandise	5,514.4	4,672.6	5,246.8	-4.9	5,462.0	5,110.4	5,104.8	5,114.9	5,167.3	1.0	-5.4
Regions											
Newfoundland	313.8	274.4	314.5	0.2	284.1	290.0	275.9	277.5	282.5	1.8	-0.6
Prince Edward Island	72.9	57.7	65.4	-10.3	67.3	62.4	60.0	60.4	60.0	-0.6	-10.8
Nova Scotia	541.1	477.1	530.8	-1.9	506.3	502.2	484.5	490.7	494.0	0.7	-2.4
New Brunswick	436.8	384.3	433.9	-0.7	407.0	398.2	382.9	394.8	397.9	0.8	-2.2
Quebec	4,481.2	3,793.3	4,342.3	-3.1	3,944.4	3,708.6	3,712.9	3,713.9	3,782.4	1.8	-4.1
Ontario	6,350.3	5,363.9	6,071.8	-4.4	5,892.0	5,488.6	5,435.4	5,437.7	5,580.4	2.6	-5.3
Manitoba	591.1	510.4	565.5	-4.3	549.5	520.4	514.7	516.9	518.1	0.2	-5.7
Saskatchewan	478.5	423.6	470.9	-1.6	447.5	443.8	443.7	433.1	441.0	1.8	-1.4
Alberta	1,746.0	1,552.9	1,674.8	-4.1	1,644.7	1,559.1	1,566.1	1,585.8	1,573.5	-0.8	-4.3
British Columbia	2,120.9	1,946.6	2,122.7	0.1	2,029.0	1,965.9	1,959.6	1,975.9	2,002.8	1.4	-1.3
Yukon and Northwest Territories	49.3	41.2	47.8	-3.1	47.5	43.7	44.0	44.9	45.3	0.7	-4.7
Yukon	17.0	13.8	16.8	-0.9	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Northwest Territories	32.3	27.4	31.0	-4.3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

* *Percentage changes contained in this table are not adjusted for the change in indirect taxes. Caution should be exercised in their use.*
r *Revised.*
p *Preliminary.*
.. *Figures not available.*

■

Department Store Sales and Stocks

May 1991

Highlights

Seasonally Adjusted Data

- Department store sales (including concessions) totalled $1,089 million in May 1991, a gain of 1.5% over the previous month's revised total of $1,073 million.

- The 1.5% increase in May followed a decrease of 1.6% in April. However, during the first five months of 1991, sales of department stores have exhibited little strength and the level for May is virtually unchanged from March 1991.

- The increase in May was broadly based with 27 of the 40 major commodity lines recording higher sales. Increases were most pronounced in the footwear, clothing and accessories lines. Notable declines were registered by the furniture, appliances and home furnishings categories.

Note to Users

Department store sales estimates exclude the Goods and Services Tax (GST). Prior to January 1991, sales data included the Federal Sales Tax (FST). Due to this change in indirect taxes, data for 1991 are not strictly comparable with those of previous years. For users interested in deriving comparable data, an estimate of the amount of FST included in department store sales for 1990 is available for Canada.

- Department store stocks (at selling value) totalled $4,980 million at the end of May. The ratio of stocks to sales stood at 4.57:1 in May, little changed from 4.55:1 in April.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 112 (levels 1-3, series 4, 5, 6).

The May 1991 issue of *Department Store Sales and Stocks* (63-002, $13/$130) will be available the third week of September. See "How to Order Publications".

Contact Roger Laplante (613-951-3552) or Lucie Cloutier (613-951-9824), Retail Trade Section, Industry Division.

Department Store Sales, Canada (Including Concessions)

	Unadjusted			Seasonally Adjusted				
	May 1990	April 1991	May 1991	May 1990	February 1991 r	March 1991 r	April 1991 r	May 1991 p
	millions of $							
Total Sales	1,122	958	1,082	1,143	1,091	1,090	1,073	1,089
Total Stocks	4,806	5,019	5,014	4,788	4,758	4,841	4,882	4,980
Stock to Sales Ratio	4.28	5.24	4.63	4.19	4.36	4.44	4.55	4.57

r *Revised estimates.*
p *Preliminary estimates.*

DATA AVAILABILITY ANNOUNCEMENTS

Restaurants, Caterers and Taverns

May 1991

Restaurant, caterer and tavern receipts totalled $1,451 million for May 1991, a decrease of 7.1% from the $1,562 million reported for the same period of last year.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 52.

The May 1991 issue of *Restaurants, Caterers and Taverns* (63-011, $6.10/$61) will be available in approximately three weeks. See "How to Order Publications".

For detailed information on this release, contact William Birbeck (613-951-3506), Services, Science and Technology Division. ■

Processed Fruits And Vegetables

May 1991

Data on processed fruits and vegetables for May 1991 are now available.

Canned and Frozen Fruits and Vegetables – Monthly (32-011, $5/$50) will be released at a later date. See "How to Order Publications".

For further information, contact Peter Zylstra (613-951-3511), Industry Division. ■

Imports by Commodity (H.S. Based)

May 1991

Commodity-country import trade statistics based on the Harmonized System (H.S.) for May 1991 are now available on microfiche, computer printouts or magnetic tapes in advance of the monthly publication.

The May 1991 issue of *Imports by Commodity (H.S. Based)* (65-007, $55.10/$551) will be available the second week of August. See "How to Order Publications".

For more detailed information on this release, contact Gordon Blaney (613-951-9647), International Trade Division. ■

The Daily

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PUBLICATIONS RELEASED

Monthly Survey of Manufacturing, May 1991.
Catalogue number 31-001
(Canada: $17.30/$173.00; United States: US$20.80/US$208.00; Other Countries: US$24.20/US$242.00).

Monthly Production of Soft Drinks, June 1991.
Catalogue number 32-001
(Canada: $2.70/$27.00; United States: US$3.20/US$32.00; Other Countries: US$3.80/US$38.00).

Production and Disposition of Tobacco Products, June 1991.
Catalogue number 32-022
(Canada: $5.00/$50.00; United States: US$6.00/US$60.00; Other Countries: US$7.00/US$70.00).

Construction Type Plywood, May 1991.
Catalogue number 35-001
(Canada: $5.00/$50.00; United States: US$6.00/US$60.00; Other Countries: US$7.00/US$70.00).

Primary Iron and Steel, May 1991.
Catalogue number 41-001
(Canada: $5.00/$50.00; United States: US$6.00/US$60.00; Other Countries: US$7.00/US$70.00).

Railway Operating Statistics, February 1991.
Catalogue number 52-003
(Canada: $10.50/$105.00; United States: US$12.60/US$126.00; Other Countries: US$14.70/US$147.00).

Touriscope – International Travel, January-March 1991.
Catalogue number 66-001
(Canada: $38.50/$154.00; United States: US$46.25/US$185.00; Other Countries: US$54.00/US$216.00).

The paper used in this publication meets the minimum requirements of American National Standard for Information Sciences – Permanence of Paper for Printed Library Materials, ANSI Z39.48 – 1984.

How to Order Publications

Statistics Canada publications may be purchased by mail order from Publication Sales, Room 1710, Main Building, Statistics Canada, Ottawa K1A 0T6 or phone 613-951-7277.

Please enclose cheque or money order payable to the Receiver General for Canada/Publications and provide full information on publications required (catalogue number, title, issue).

Publications may also be ordered through Statistics Canada's offices in St. John's, Halifax, Montreal, Ottawa, Toronto, Winnipeg, Regina, Edmonton, Calgary and Vancouver, or from authorized bookstore agents or other booksellers.

A national toll-free telephone order service is in operation at Statistics Canada. The toll-free line (1-800-267-6677) can be used by Canadian customers for the ordering of Statistics Canada products and services.

Catalogue 11-001E (Français 11-001F) ISSN 0827-0465

Government Publications

The Daily

Statistics Canada

Tuesday, July 23, 1991

For release at 8:30 a.m.

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MAJOR RELEASES

(Continued on page 2)

Socio-economic Profiles of Taxfilers for Census Metropolitan Areas

1989

Labour Force Income and Economic Dependency Profiles are now available for all 26 Census Metropolitan Areas in Canada. The data featured in these profiles are derived from income tax returns for 1989.

These profiles provide detailed information on income, such as employment and self-employment income, and transfer payments, such as unemployment insurance benefits and old age security payments. This information will prove invaluable to economists, planners and analysts.

Selected highlights of these releases are published in this edition of *The Daily*.

For more information, contact the Small Area and Administrative Data Division (613-951-9720).

DATA AVAILABILITY ANNOUNCEMENTS

PUBLICATIONS RELEASED

MAJOR RELEASES

Wholesale Trade

May 1991

Highlights

Seasonally Adjusted Sales

- Preliminary estimates indicate that wholesale merchants' sales were $14.8 billion in May, an increase of 2.2% over the revised April sales. On a year-over-year basis, sales levels were down 3.6%; however, after removing the effect of the change in indirect taxes, there was an increase of approximately 1.0%.

- Sales were higher for the fourth consecutive month, led by the activity of suppliers to the construction sector.

- Seven of the nine trade groups registered higher sales than in April. The overall increase was primarily attributable, in order of dollar impact, to gains reported by wholesalers of lumber and building materials (10.5%) and wholesalers of metals, hardware, plumbing and heating equipment (10.9%).

- All regions of Canada, with the exception of Quebec, posted sales increases, ranging from 11.2% in Saskatchewan to 0.5% in Newfoundland. Sales in Quebec were down 2.8%.

Note to Users

Data collected and published for 1991 exclude provincial sales taxes and the Goods and Services Tax. Prior to January 1991, data included the Federal Sales Tax except for wholesalers which were licensed. Due to this change in indirect taxes, data for 1991 are not comparable with those of previous years.

Seasonally Adjusted Inventories

- In May, wholesale merchants' inventories were $23.9 billion, 0.9% higher than those of the previous month. Stock levels have been rising since January.

- The ratio of inventories-to-sales at the end of May was 1.62:1, down from 1.64:1 recorded in April.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 649 (sales, seasonally adjusted), 648 (sales, not seasonally adjusted), 61 (inventories, seasonally adjusted) and 59 (inventories, not seasonally adjusted).

The May issue of *Wholesale Trade* (63-008, $14.40/$144) will be available the second week of August. See "How to Order Publications".

For more information on this release, contact Larry Murphy (613-951-9683) or Gilles Simard (613-951-3541), Industry Division. □

Chart 1

Wholesale Merchants' Sales

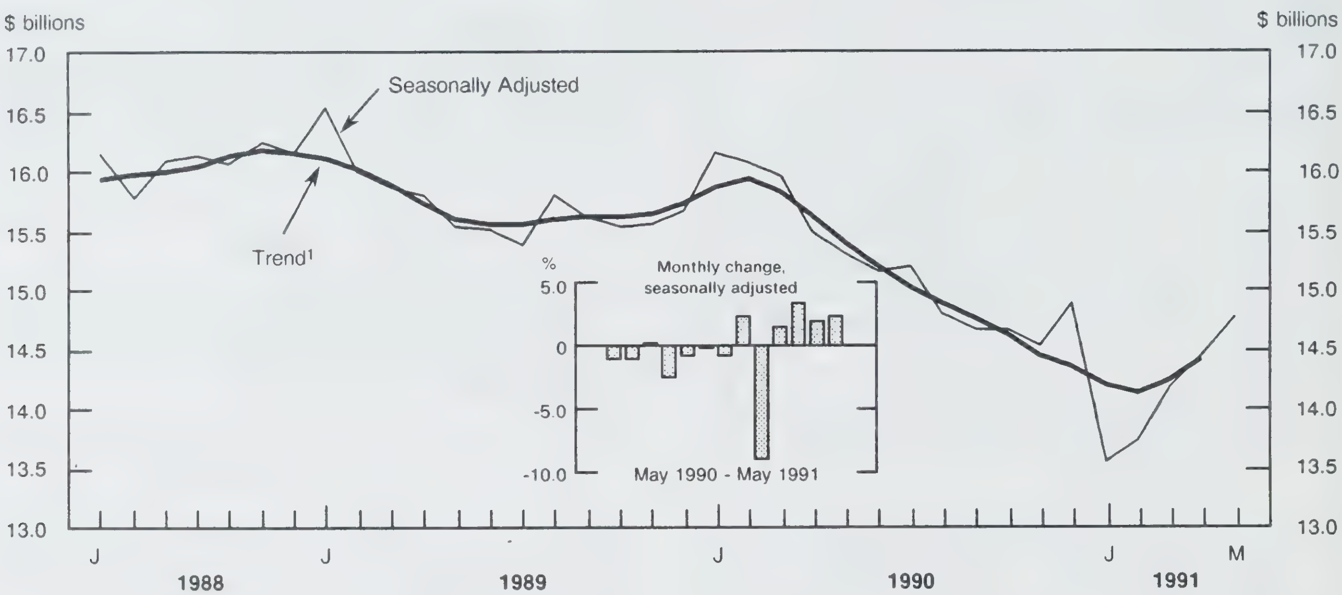
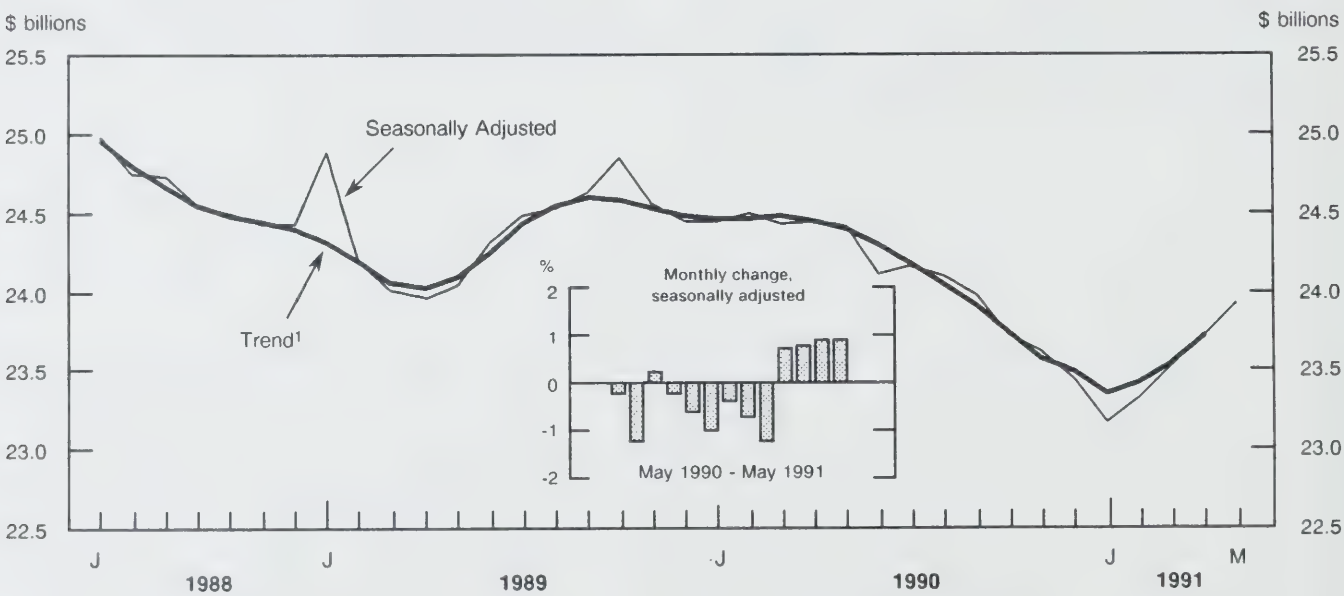


Chart 2

Wholesale Merchants' Inventories



[1] *The short-term trend represents a weighted average of data.*

Wholesale Merchants' Sales, by Trade Group and Region

May 1991

Trade group	Unadjusted				Seasonally Adjusted						
	May 1990	April 1991r	May 1991p	May 1991/ 1990	May 1990	Feb. 1991r	Mar. 1991r	April 1991r	May 1991p	May/ Apr. 1991	May 1991/ 1990*
	millions of $			%	millions of $					%	%
Canada											
Food, beverage, drug and tobacco products	3,722	3,733	3,868	3.9	3,534	3,584	3,677	3,657	3,671	0.4	3.9
Apparel and dry goods	308	327	324	5.2	379	329	331	335	387	15.7	2.1
Household goods	545	494	484	-11.1	550	458	460	493	494	0.3	-10.2
Motor vehicles, parts and accessories	1,898	1,865	1,962	3.4	1,684	1,674	1,719	1,723	1,746	1.3	3.7
Metals, hardware, plumbing and heating equipment and supplies	1,330	1,023	1,189	-10.6	1,200	905	949	969	1,075	10.9	-10.4
Lumber and building materials	1,835	1,297	1,701	-7.3	1,520	1,154	1,230	1,257	1,389	10.5	-8.6
Farm machinery, equipment and supplies	479	357	440	-8.2	382	292	320	306	347	13.6	-9.0
Other machinery, equipment and supplies	3,661	3,356	3,300	-9.9	3,610	2,920	3,124	3,253	3,216	-1.1	-10.9
Other products	2,915	2,526	2,887	-1.0	2,455	2,397	2,357	2,448	2,437	-0.5	-0.7
Total, all trades	**16,693**	**14,978**	**16,155**	**-3.2**	**15,313**	**13,714**	**14,166**	**14,441**	**14,763**	**2.2**	**-3.6**
Regions											
Newfoundland	170	143	161	-5.4	163	154	152	154	154	0.5	-5.5
Prince Edward Island	39	34	40	3.0	38	29	30	35	36	3.1	-4.5
Nova Scotia	418	368	405	-3.2	385	327	341	349	364	4.1	-5.5
New Brunswick	290	230	249	-14.2	271	229	232	230	233	1.4	-14.1
Quebec	4,189	3,706	3,872	-7.6	3,727	3,397	3,526	3,616	3,514	-2.8	-5.7
Ontario	6,627	6,300	6,627	–	6,203	5,640	5,883	6,005	6,140	2.2	-1.0
Manitoba	593	489	599	0.9	508	452	453	481	497	3.4	-2.2
Saskatchewan	607	467	585	-3.7	520	450	454	451	502	11.2	-3.4
Alberta	1,625	1,387	1,603	-1.4	1,469	1,354	1,351	1,335	1,419	6.3	-3.4
British Columbia	2,115	1,837	1,997	-5.6	2,014	1,666	1,731	1,769	1,887	6.7	-6.3
Yukon and Northwest Territories	19	17	18	-6.6	15	15	14	16	17	7.3	11.7

Wholesale Merchants' Inventories, by Trade Group

May 1991

Trade group	Unadjusted				Seasonally Adjusted						
	May 1990	April 1991r	May 1991p	May 1991/ 1990	May 1990	Feb. 1991r	March 1991r	April 1991r	May 1991p	May/ Apr. 1991	May 1991/ 1990*
	millions of $			%	millions of $					%	%
Canada											
Food, beverage, drug and tobacco products	2,482	2,692	2,779	12.0	2,528	2,593	2,630	2,704	2,784	2.9	10.1
Apparel and dry goods	806	802	841	4.4	796	749	770	799	817	2.3	2.6
Household goods	1,186	1,011	1,046	-11.8	1,186	927	972	1,011	1,046	3.5	-11.8
Motor vehicles, parts and accessories	3,437	3,493	3,465	0.8	3,383	3,558	3,519	3,404	3,447	1.3	1.9
Metals, hardware, plumbing and heating equipment and supplies	2,017	2,079	2,065	2.4	1,983	1,782	1,829	2,004	2,004	–	1.1
Lumber and building materials	2,652	2,238	2,392	-9.8	2,518	2,316	2,240	2,188	2,266	3.5	-10.0
Farm machinery, equipment and supplies	1,577	1,489	1,412	-10.5	1,542	1,420	1,396	1,409	1,389	-1.5	-9.9
Other machinery, equipment and supplies	7,491	7,253	7,268	-3.0	7,391	6,875	7,064	7,144	7,122	-0.3	-3.6
Other products	3,138	3,151	3,091	-1.5	3,081	3,097	3,089	3,057	3,054	-0.1	-0.9
Total, all trades	**24,784**	**24,208**	**24,359**	**-1.7**	**24,407**	**23,316**	**23,510**	**23,720**	**23,928**	**0.9**	**-2.0**

* *Percentage changes contained in these tables are not adjusted for the change in indirect taxes. Caution should be exercised in their use.*
r *Revised figure.*
p *Preliminary figure.*
– *Amount too small to be expressed.*

Crude Oil and Natural Gas

April 1991

Highlights

- Preliminary figures for April 1991 indicate that production of crude oil and equivalent hydrocarbons totalled 7.4 million cubic metres, a decrease of 5.8% from April 1990. This is only the second year-over-year decline in seven months.
- Imports of crude oil decreased 14.7% from April 1990 to 2.0 million cubic metres. Exports increased 29.8%, marking the 11th increase in 12 months when compared to the same month of the previous year.
- Deliveries to refineries were 6.0 million cubic metres. This volume is a 12.2% decrease from April 1990 and the fourth consecutive year-over-year decline.
- Marketable production of natural gas, at 8.8 billion cubic metres, rose 8.0% over April 1990, the seventh consecutive increase over the same period of the previous year. Exports of gas, at 3.9 billion cubic metres, increased 23.1% over April 1990; this was the 13th consecutive increase when compared to the same period of the previous year. Domestic sales, at 4.7 billion cubic metres, were down 2.7% from April 1990.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 127 and 128.

The April 1991 issue of *Crude Oil and Natural Gas Production* (26-006, $10/$100) will be available during the first week of August. See "How to Order Publications".

For more detailed information on this release, contact Gerry O'Connor (613-951-3562), Energy Section, Industry Division.

Crude Oil and Natural Gas

	April 1991	% Change from April 1990	Jan. - April 1991	% Change from Jan. - April 1990
	thousands of cubic metres		thousands of cubic metres	
Crude Oil and Equivalent				
Production	7 442.8	-5.8	31 767.0	1.3
Exports	3 766.8	29.8	15 582.1	34.2
Imports	2 015.7	-14.7	9 756.6	-7.0
Refinery receipts	6 011.0	-12.2	26 408.5	-11.8
	millions of cubic metres		millions of cubic metres	
Natural Gas				
Marketable production	8 762.1	8.0	36 466.0	7.7
Exports	3 902.7	23.1	15 725.7	21.0
Canadian sales	4 668.8	-2.7	23 806.4	0.0

■

Labour Force Income Profile – Census Metropolitan Areas

1989

Highlights

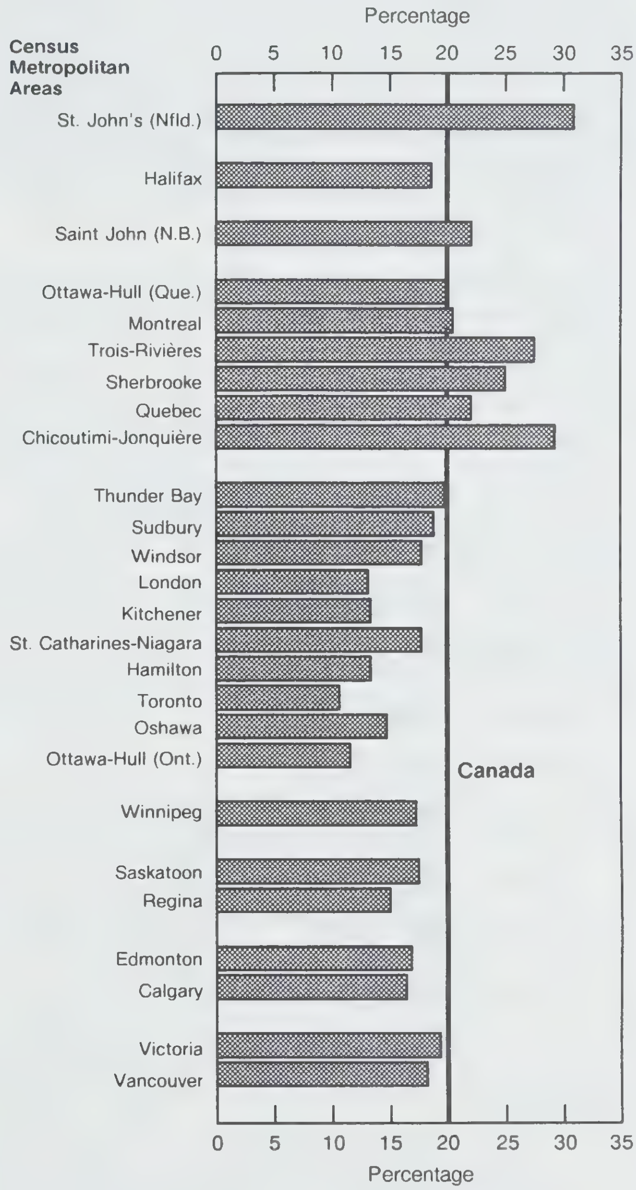
Note to Users

Unemployment insurance beneficiaries include not only "qualified individuals" that have lost their job, but others who have had an interruption of employment earnings. This could be due to sickness, maternity leave, adoption, retirement benefits, training courses, job-creation projects or work-sharing agreements.

The accompanying graph depicts the percentage of individuals in the labour force that collected Unemployment Insurance (UI) benefits at least once during the 1989 tax year. The data are reported for all Census Metropolitan Areas (CMAs) across Canada.

- In 1989, one out of every five (20%) Canadian taxfilers in the labour force received unemployment insurance benefits.
- Of the 26 Census Metropolitan Areas, 18 had a lower percentage of individuals in the labour force reporting unemployment insurance benefits than the national level.
- All six Census Metropolitan Areas in Quebec, as well as St. John's and Saint John, had a higher percentage of individuals reporting unemployment insurance benefits than the percentage for Canada.
- Three CMAs in Quebec were among the areas with the highest percentages: Chicoutimi-Jonquière (29.3%), Trois-Rivières (27.5%) and Sherbrooke (25.1%).
- St. John's had the highest percentage of individuals in the labour force who received unemployment insurance benefits (30.8%).
- Toronto had the lowest percentage of its labour force collecting unemployment insurance benefits (10.6%). The Ontario portion of the Ottawa-Hull CMA had the second lowest percentage (13.1%).

Percentage of the Labour Force Reporting Unemployment Insurance Benefits, 1989



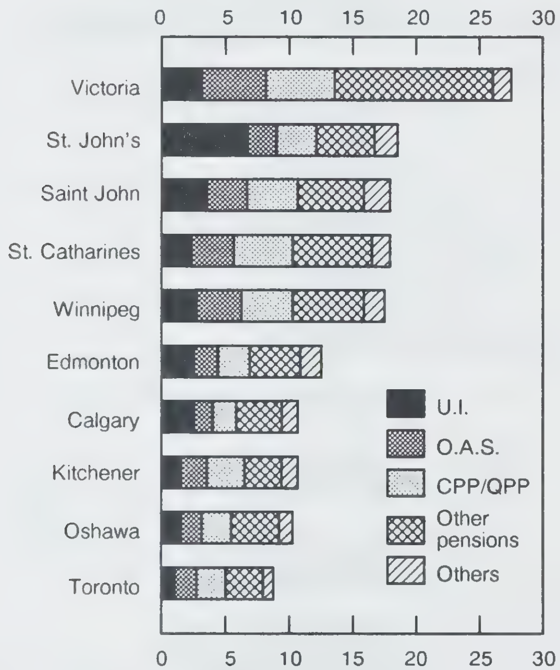
For more information, contact the Small Area and Administrative Data Division (613-951-9720). ■

Economic Dependency Profile – Census Metropolitan Areas
1989

Highlights

- Victoria, St. John's, Saint John, St. Catharines-Niagara and Winnipeg were the Census Metropolitan Areas with the highest economic dependency ratios in 1989. Edmonton, Calgary, Kitchener, Oshawa and Toronto recorded the lowest ratios.

Contributions to Economic Dependency Ratio by CMA, 1989



Note to Users

The Economic Dependency Ratio (EDR) is the aggregate of transfer payments expressed as a percentage of total employment income for a given area. The total of transfer payments includes Family Allowance, the Child Tax Credit, Federal Sales Tax Credit, Old Age Security, Canada or Quebec pension plan benefits, Unemployment Insurance benefits and other pension benefits. These amounts represent payments made by an organization or government to an individual who provides no goods or services in return.

The accompanying graph depicts the Economic Dependency Ratio (EDR), and the contribution of its main components for 10 of the 26 Census Metropolitan Areas (CMAs). The ratio is an indicator of the reliance of Canadians on transfer payments.

- Of all CMAs, Victoria ranked first with the highest economic dependency ratio (27.3). Total transfer payments consisted of unemployment insurance benefits (11%), Old Age Security benefits (18%), Canada/Quebec pension plan benefits (19%) and, more importantly, other pension benefits (45%).

- St. John's had the second highest economic dependency ratio, but with a different composition. Unemployment insurance benefits made up 36% of the total, while 12% was from Old Age Security benefits, 16% from Canada/Quebec pension plan benefits and 25% from other pension benefits.

- Of all CMAs, Toronto had the lowest economic dependency ratio (8.9). Its total was made up by 12% unemployment insurance benefits, 19% Old Age Security benefits, 24% Canada/Quebec pension plan benefits and 33% other pension benefits. Oshawa, where the ratio was only slightly higher (10.1) had the following composition: 13% unemployment insurance benefits, 16% Old Age Security benefits, 24% Canada/Quebec pension plan benefits and 35% other pension benefits.

For more information, contact the Small Area and Administrative Data Division (613-951-9720). ■

DATA AVAILABILITY ANNOUNCEMENTS

Financial Statistics of Private Elementary and Secondary Schools
1985-86 to 1988-89

Highlights

- Between 1985-86 and 1988-89, total expenditures of private elementary and secondary schools in Canada rose at an annual average rate of 9.7%, reaching a total of $1.2 billion in 1988-89. Expenditures accounted for 4.4% of all expenditures allocated to elementary and secondary education in 1988-89.

- Fees paid by individuals accounted for close to 50% of the financing of private schools.

- In 1988-89, Alberta recorded the highest costs per student ($6,418) and the Atlantic Provinces had the lowest ($3,622).

- More than half of private school spending was for teachers' salaries.

Vol. 13, No. 2 of *Education Statistics Bulletin: Financial Statistics of Private Elementary and Secondary Schools, 1985-86 to 1988-89* (81-002, $4.90/$49) is now available. See "How to Order Publications".

For further information, contact Anne Drolet (613-951-1668) or Bernard Bourgoin (613-951-1506), Finance Section, Education, Culture and Tourism Division. ■

Exports by Commodity (H.S. Based)
May 1991

Commodity-country export trade statistics based on the Harmonized System (H.S.) for May 1991 are now available on microfiche, computer printouts or magnetic tapes in advance of the monthly publication.

The May 1991 issue of *Exports by Commodity (H.S. Based)* (65-004, $55.10/$551) will be available the second week of August. See "How to Order Publications".

For more detailed information on this release, contact Gordon Blaney (613-951-9647), International Trade Division. ■

The Daily

Statistics Canada's Official Release Bulletin for Statistical Information

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PUBLICATIONS RELEASED

Corrugated Boxes and Wrappers, June 1991.
Catalogue number 36-004
(Canada: $5.00/$50.00; United States: US$6.00/US$60.00; Other Countries: US$7.00/US$70.00).

Mineral Wool Including Fibrous Glass Insulation, June 1991.
Catalogue number 44-004
(Canada: $5.00/$50.00; United States: US$6.00/US$60.00; Other Countries: US$7.00/US$70.00).

Aviation Statistics Centre Service Bulletin, July 1991 (Vol. 23, No. 7).
Catalogue number 51-004
(Canada: $9.30/$93.00; United States: US$11.20/US$112.00; Other Countries: US$13.00/US$130.00).

Passenger Bus and Urban Transit Statistics, May 1991.
Catalogue number 53-003
(Canada: $7.10/$71.00; United States: US$8.50/US$85.00; Other Countries: US$9.90/US$99.00).

New Motor Vehicle Sales, November 1990.
Catalogue number 63-007
(Canada: $14.40/$144.00; United States: US$17.30/US$173.00; Other Countries: US$20.20/US$202.00).

Construction in Canada, 1989-1991.
Catalogue number 64-201
(Canada: $39.00; United States: US$47.00; Other Countries: US$55.00).

Education Statistics Bulletin: Financial Statistics of Private Elementary and Secondary Schools, 1985-86 to 1988-89, Vol. 13, No. 2.
Catalogue number 81-002
(Canada: $4.90/$49.00; United States: US$5.90/US$59.00; Other Countries: US$6.90/US$69.00).

The paper used in this publication meets the minimum requirements of American National Standard for Information Sciences – Permanence of Paper for Printed Library Materials, ANSI Z39.48 – 1984.

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Catalogue 11-001E (Français 11-001F) ISSN 0827-0465

Government Publications

The Daily

Statistics Canada

Wednesday, July 24, 1991

For release at 8:30 a.m.

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DATA AVAILABILITY ANNOUNCEMENTS

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MAJOR RELEASES

Unemployment Insurance Statistics

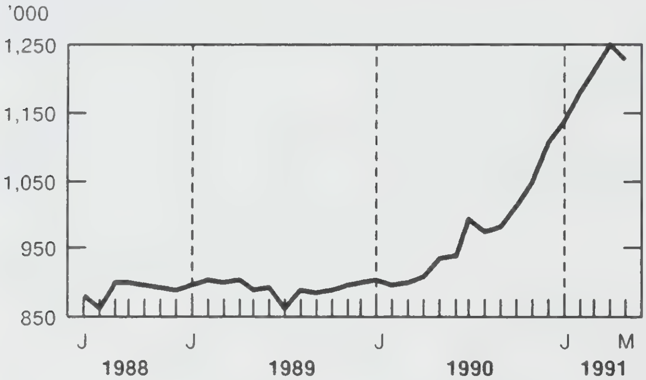
May 1991

Seasonally Adjusted Data

- For the week ended May 18, 1991, the preliminary estimate of the number of beneficiaries[1] receiving regular unemployment insurance benefits was 1,226,000, down 1.8% from a month earlier.

Beneficiaries Receiving Regular Unemployment Insurance Benefits, Canada

Seasonally adjusted



- Between April and May 1991, the number of beneficiaries who received regular benefits increased in five jurisdictions, decreased in six, and remained unchanged in one province. The largest percentage increases occurred in Alberta (4.7%), Newfoundland (3.4%), and Saskatchewan (2.3%). The most significant decreases were observed in Ontario (-4.3%), Quebec (-3.0%), the Northwest Territories (-2.6%) and British Columbia (-2.1). In the remaining provinces and territory, there were only minor or no changes.

- In May 1991, total benefit payments[2], adjusted for seasonal variations and the number of working days, rose 6.7% to $1,504 million. The number of benefit weeks advanced 3.2% to 6.3 million.

Data Not Adjusted for Seasonal Variation

- In May 1991, the number of beneficiaries[1] (including all persons qualifying for regular and special unemployment insurance benefits) stood at 1,395,000, up 29.4% from the same month a year earlier. Over the same period, the number of male beneficiaries rose 34.9% to 797,000, while the number of female beneficiaries advanced 22.6% to 598,000.

- In the following Census Metropolitan Areas, the year-over-year percentage changes in the number of beneficiaries exceeded the national average[3]:

	Beneficiaries, May 1991	% Change from May 1990
• Toronto	148,330	86%
• Oshawa	8,750	71%
• Hamilton	24,060	68%
• Kitchener	16,310	57%
• St. Catharines-Niagara	16,430	56%
• St. John's, Nfld.	15,440	55%
• Sudbury	5,650	41%
• London	15,940	40%
• Vancouver	71,720	39%
• Edmonton	31,570	32%
• Halifax	14,930	31%
• Calgary	27,500	30%

- Benefits paid during May 1991 totalled $1,609 million[2], up 37.8% from May 1990. Since the start of 1991, benefit payments amounted to $8,391 million, an increase of 37.8% compared with the same period a year earlier. For the same five-month period, the average weekly payment increased 5.2% to $244.59, while the number of benefit weeks advanced 30.3% to 34.1 million.

[1] *The number of beneficiaries represents a count of persons who qualified for unemployment insurance benefits during a specific week of the reference month.*
[2] *Benefits paid, number of benefit weeks and number of claims received relate to a complete calendar month, and these data are usually final estimates when released. It should be noted that these estimates are affected by the number of working days available during the reference month to process claims and to pay benefits. If short-term comparisons are made, it is not uncommon to observe different trends between these data and the number of beneficiaries.*
[3] *Information on the other Census Metropolitan Areas is available on request.*

- A total of 267,000 claims[2] (applications) for unemployment insurance benefits were received in May 1991. This represents an increase of 7.3% over the same month a year earlier. For the first five months of 1991, 1,600,000 claims have been received, up 18.1% from last year.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 26 (series 1.6), 5700-5717, 5735 and 5736. The last two matrices contain monthly data, starting in January 1984, on beneficiaries by sex and Census Metropolitan Area (CMA) or Census Agglomeration (CA).

The May 1991 issue of *Unemployment Insurance Statistics* (73-001, $14.70/$147), containing data for March, April and May 1991, will be available in August. See "How to Order Publications".

For further information, contact Carole Lacroix-McCann (613-951-4039) or Horst Stiebert (613-951-4044), Labour Division (Fax: 613-951-4087).

Unemployment Insurance Statistics

	May 1991	April 1991	March 1991	May 1990	% change May 1991/ April 1991
	Seasonally adjusted				
Benefits					
Amount paid ($000)	1,504,390	1,410,420	1,390,520	1,055,735	6.7
Weeks of benefit (000)	6,319	6,122	5,838	4,662	3.2
Beneficiaries – Regular benefit (000)	**1,226p**	**1,249p**	**1,209r**	**932**	**-1.8**
	May 1991	April 1991	March 1991	May 1990	% change May 1991/ May 1990
	Unadjusted				
Benefits					
Amount paid ($000)	1,609,500	1,778,357	1,624,564	1,167,894	37.8
Weeks of benefit (000)	6,599	7,219	6,536	5,074	30.1
Average weekly benefit ($)	243.81	244.65	244.94	230.16	5.9
Claims received (000)	**267**	**297**	**283**	**249**	**7.3**
Beneficiaries (000)					
Total	1,395p	1,568p	1,612r	1,079	29.4
Regular benefits	1,189p	1,352p	1,393r	910	30.6
	January to May				% change 1991/1990
	1991		1990		
Benefits					
Amount paid ($000)	8,390,874		6,091,152		37.8
Weeks of benefit (000)	34,130		26,189		30.3
Average weekly benefit ($)	244.59		232.59		5.2
Claims received (000)	**1,600**		**1,354**		**18.1**
Beneficiaries					
Year-to-date average (000)	**1,535p**		**1,207**		**27.2**

p *Preliminary figures.*
r *Revised figures.*

Construction Union Wage Rate Index

June 1991

The Canada Total Union Wage Rate Index (including supplements) for construction trades (1986 = 100) remained unchanged in June from May's level of 123.1. On a year-over-year basis, the composite index increased by 5.1%, from 117.1 to 123.1.

The table below shows wage rates for reinforcing steel erectors, roofers and asbestos mechanics for selected cities.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 956, 958 and 2033-2038.

The second quarter 1991 issue of *Construction Price Statistics* (62-007, $18/$72) will be available in September. See "How to Order Publications".

For further information on this release, contact the Information and Current Analysis Unit (613-951-9607), Prices Division.

Construction Union Wage Rates[1]

June 1991

	Trades					
	Reinforcing Steel Erectors		Roofers		Asbestos Mechanics	
	B	B + S	B	B + S	B	B + S
	(In dollars)					
St. John's	16.43	19.51	16.28	19.35	16.53	19.47
Halifax	18.95	21.38	18.54	20.58	21.89	27.32
Saint John	15.50	18.05	15.55	18.33	20.52	23.01
Montreal	21.67	25.94	20.34	24.05	21.57	25.67
Ottawa	22.77	29.41	20.58	25.48	22.92	29.86
Toronto	23.33	30.32	26.09	28.90	24.62	31.73
Thunder Bay	26.11	29.83	21.36	25.44	24.00	31.05
Winnipeg	19.00	22.66	18.16	20.69	18.40	20.44
Regina	19.39	23.16	15.00	17.95	17.40	20.13
Edmonton	16.50	20.00	18.00	21.32	20.65	24.59
Vancouver	21.38	28.16	21.35	27.06	21.33	28.31

[1] *Rates are available for other trades and other cities.*

B = Basic Rate.

B + S = Basic Rate and selected pay supplements: vacation pay, statutory holiday pay, employer's contribution to health and welfare and pension plans

DATA AVAILABILITY ANNOUNCEMENTS

Railway Carloadings

Seven-day Period Ending July 14, 1991

Highlights

- Revenue freight loaded by railways in Canada during the week totalled 4.7 million tonnes, an increase of 2.2% over the same period last year.
- Piggyback traffic decreased 11.8% from the same period last year. The number of cars loaded also decreased 2.4% during the same period.
- The tonnage of revenue freight loaded to date this year was 0.6% lower than that loaded in the previous year.

Note: Piggyback traffic includes trailers and containers on flat cars. Piggyback traffic numbers are included in total carload traffic. All 1990 figures and 1991 cumulative data have been revised.

For more detailed information on this release, contact Angus MacLean (613-951-2484), Surface Transport Unit, Transportation Division. ■

Production and Sales of Major Appliances

June 1991

Domestic sales of major appliances by Canadian manufacturers totalled 161,646 units in June 1991, up 13.1% from 142,919 units in May 1991, but down 17.9% from the 197,003 units sold in June 1990.

Year-to-date domestic sales from January to June 1991 totalled 803,013 units compared to 1,045,298 units for the same period of 1990, a 23.2% decrease.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 65, 66 and 122 (series 30).

The June 1991 issue of *Production, Sales and Stocks of Major Appliances* (43-010, $5/$50) will be available at a later date. See "How to Order Publications".

For more detailed information on this release, contact J.-P. Beauparlant (613-951-3526), Industry Division. ■

Production, Shipments and Stocks of Sawmills East of the Rockies

May 1991

Production of lumber in sawmills east of the Rockies decreased 8.2% to 1 862 690 cubic metres in May 1991 from 2 029 077 (revised) cubic metres in May 1990.

Stocks on hand at the end of May 1991 totalled 3 047 172 cubic metres, an increase of 11.3% compared to 2 736 835 cubic metres in May 1990.

Year-to-date production in 1991 amounted to 8 494 085 cubic metres, a decrease of 12.1% compared to 9 657 968 cubic metres (after revisions) for the same period in 1990.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 53 and 122 (series 2).

The May 1991 issue of *Production, Shipments and Stocks on Hand of Sawmills East of the Rockies* (35-002, $10/$100) will be available at a later date. See "How to Order Publications".

For more detailed information on this release, contact Jacques Lepage (613-951-3516), Industry Division. ■

Production, Shipments and Stocks of Sawmills in British Columbia

May 1991

Sawmills in British Columbia produced 2 708 700 cubic metres of lumber and ties in May 1991, a decrease of 8.0% from the 2 943 900 cubic metres produced in May 1990.

January-to-May 1991 production was 13 001 200 cubic metres, a decrease of 13.2% from the 14 973 400 cubic metres produced over the same period in 1990.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 53 (series 1.2, 2.2 and 3.2).

The May 1991 issue of *Production, Shipments and Stocks on Hand of Sawmills in British Columbia* (35-003, $7.10/$71) will be available at a later date. See "How to Order Publications".

For more detailed information on this release, contact Jock Dobie (604-666-2671), Pacific Region, Statistics Canada, Sinclair Centre, 757 West Hastings Street, Vancouver, B.C., V6C 3C9. ■

Telephone Statistics

May 1991

Canada's 13 major telephone systems reported monthly revenues of $1,139.2 million in May 1991, up 1.7% from May 1990.

Operating expenses were $844.8 million, a decrease of 2.3% from May 1990. Net operating revenue was $294.4 million, an increase of 15.5% from May 1990.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 355.

The May 1991 issue of *Telephone Statistics* (56-002, $8.30/$83) is now available. See "How to Order Publications".

For more detailed information on this release, contact J.R. Slattery (613-951-2205), Services, Science and Technology Division. ■

Local Government Long-term Debt

June 1991

Estimates of the accumulated long-term debt of local governments in Canada, except Ontario, at the end of June 1991 are now available.

For further information on this release, contact Marlene Vollmer (613-951-1830), Public Institutions Division.

For more information, or general inquiries on Public Institutions Division products or services, contact Patricia Phillips (613-951-0767). ■

PUBLICATIONS RELEASED

The Dairy Review, May 1991.
Catalogue number 23-001
(Canada: $12.20/$122.00; United States: US$14.60/US$146.00; Other Countries: US$17.10/US$171.00).

Telephone Statistics, May 1991.
Catalogue number 56-002
(Canada: $8.30/$83.00; United States: US$10.00/US$100.00; Other Countries: US$11.60/US$116.00).

The paper used in this publication meets the minimum requirements of American National Standard for Information Sciences – Permanence of Paper for Printed Library Materials, ANSI Z39.48 – 1984.

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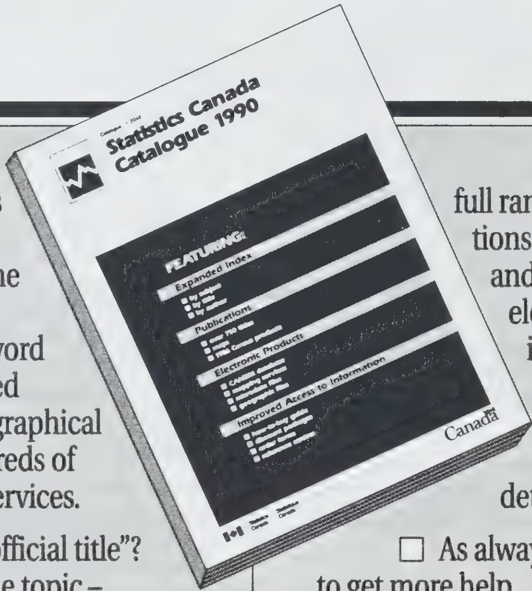

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Statistics Canada

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DATA AVAILABILITY ANNOUNCEMENTS

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Canadian Cancer Statistics

1991

During 1991, an estimated 109,000 new cases of cancer will be diagnosed in Canada[1] (excluding non-melanoma skin cancer), with the number of new cases increasing by 2,000 to 3,000 per year. The estimated number of deaths due to cancer will be 56,700 in 1991. During their lifetime, more than one in three Canadians can expect to develop an invasive cancer.

Deaths due to childhood cancer have decreased by one-half since the early 1970s: the decline is attributed largely to the improved treatment of leukemia in children. However, the mortality rate from childhood brain cancer has also fallen slightly, at about 1.4% per year, while the rate for all other childhood cancers has declined by 5.6% per year.

The fifth edition of *Canadian Cancer Statistics, 1991* is now available for health professionals and interested members of the public. New topics covered this year in the booklet are smoking and lung cancer, and cancer among Canadian Inuit and Saskatchewan Registered Indians. Highlights of the publication, released jointly today by Statistics Canada and the Canadian Cancer Society, include the following:

- The incidence rates for lung cancer among men continued to show signs of levelling off as rates stabilized between 1982 and 1986. This parallels the trends in mortality rates for lung cancer which have remained stable for men since 1982.

- Lung cancer is the leading cancer for Inuit men, accounting for 40% of the cases, while for Inuit women, lung and cervical cancers together account for 40% of all cancers. Canadian Inuit have a considerably elevated risk of cancers of the lung, cervix, nasopharynx, and salivary gland when compared to the Canadian average. Among Indian men, prostate and lung are the leading cancers, while cervical and breast are the most common cancers among Indian women. Cervical cancer is the only cancer showing an elevated risk among Registered Indians in Saskatchewan.

- In 1966, 54% of men and 32% of women aged 15 and over smoked regularly. By 1989, the proportion of men who smoked regularly had fallen dramatically to 33% while the proportion of females who smoked regularly had fallen by only three percentage points to 29%.

- In 1991, the highest incidence of lung cancer among men will be in Quebec (with an estimated age-standardized rate of 98 per 100,000 population) and among women in British Columbia (with an estimated rate of 33 per 100,000 population).

- One-third of the cancer deaths among males is due to lung cancer. Breast cancer still exceeds lung cancer for female deaths, but the gap is narrowing, especially in British Columbia.

- More than half of all women diagnosed with cancer (57%) survive five years after the original diagnosis, while just under one-half of men (46%) survive five years. This is primarily due to the greater incidence among men of cancers with very poor survival rates, such as lung cancer: one in 10 men with lung cancer will survive five years.

- Seven in 10 women with breast cancer survive at least five years.

- For women, lung cancer is the most rapidly increasing type of cancer: incidence rates have tripled since 1970, reflecting an average annual increase of just under 6%.

- Melanoma of the skin is the second most rapidly increasing form of cancer, with average annual increases in incidence of 6.0% for men and 4.6% for women. Melanoma is expected to account for 2,900 new cases of cancer and 540 deaths in 1991.

Canadian Cancer Statistics, 1991 is available free of charge from the Canadian Cancer Society, 10 Alcorn Avenue, Toronto, Ontario, M4V 3B1 (416-961-7223), through any local office of the Canadian Cancer Society or the local regional reference centre of Statistics Canada.

For further information, contact Leslie Gaudette (613-951-1740) or Eva Illing (613-951-1775), Health Status Section, Canadian Centre for Health Information.

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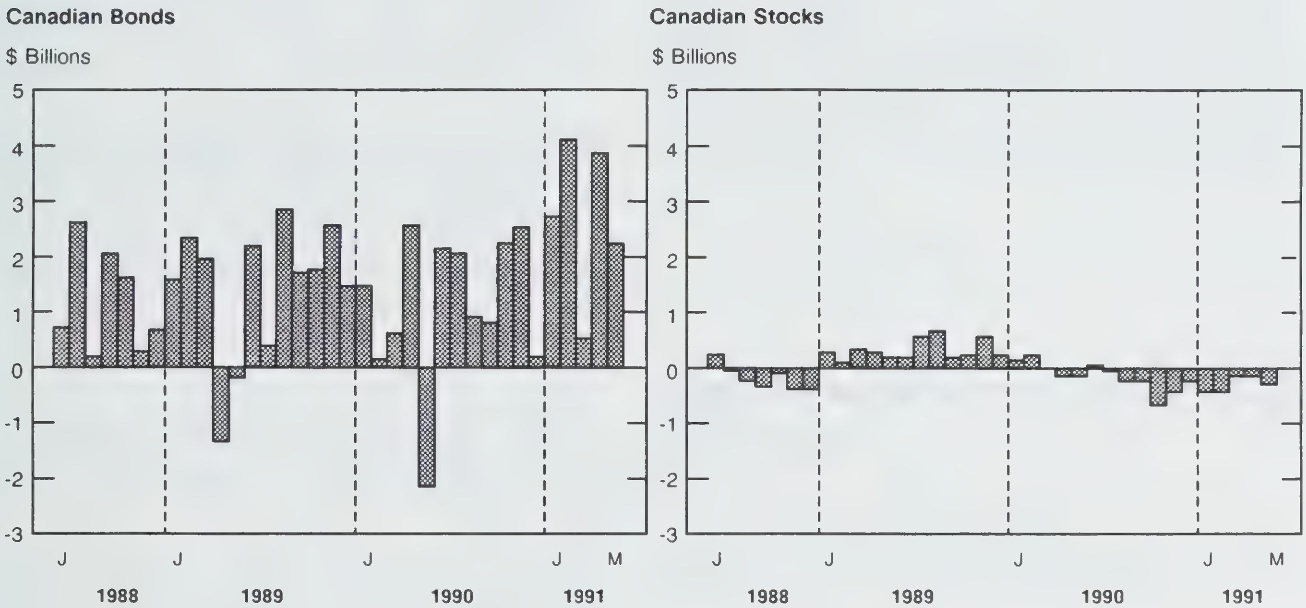
[1] *Estimates of new cases of cancer and deaths were produced by applying regression methodology to actual figures for cancer incidence (1970-1986) and deaths (1970-1989) as reported to Statistics Canada by provincial cancer registries and vital statistics registrars.* ■

Security Transactions with Non-residents
(Net sales to non-residents + / net purchases from non-residents –)



Canada's International Transactions in Securities
May 1991

Canadian Securities

In May 1991, non-residents invested $0.4 billion in all Canadian securities, sharply lower than the $3.4 billion recorded in the previous month. While non-residents continued to invest in Canadian bonds ($2.2 billion), they were major net sellers of Canadian money-market paper ($1.5 billion) and Canadian stocks ($0.3 billion).

Non-residents purchased a substantial $2.2 billion of Canadian bonds compared to the near-record $3.9 billion of the previous month. The current month's foreign investment was entirely channelled into new issues ($3.2 billion) and was partially offset by a small net disinvestment in the secondary market and continued low retirements.

New bond sales to non-residents, at $3.2 billion, remained strong by historical standards although below the unusually high monthly sales recorded so far this year. The provinces and their enterprises placed $1.9 billion in foreign markets, down from $3.4 billion in April. Non-residents purchased $0.8 billion of new federal issues compared to no investment in April when the Government of Canada was absent from the new-issue market. For the third consecutive month, the interest-rate differential on five-year government bonds between Canada and the United States stabilized below 200 basis points, down from over 350 basis points one year earlier.

In the secondary market, non-residents sold a net $0.2 billion of Canadian bonds, a shift from their $0.7 billion net investment in April. In the current month, on a net basis, non-residents sold Government of Canada bonds ($0.4 billion) but purchased other Canadian bonds ($0.2 billion). European and U.S. investors were net sellers ($0.7 billion) during May, while Japanese and other Asian investors were net buyers ($0.5 billion). The gross value of trading remained at the record $30 billion reached in the previous month.

The Canadian money market recorded a further net disinvestment of $1.5 billion in May, bringing to $4.3 billion the total net disinvestment so far this year. In the current month, non-residents reduced their holdings of both Government of Canada Treasury bills and other paper, each by $0.8 billion.

Non-residents reduced their holdings of Canadian stock by a further $0.3 billion in May, in line with the pattern of net disinvestment which has prevailed since early 1990. United States investors were the major net sellers in the current month while overseas investors were small net buyers. The gross value of trading with non-residents declined further to $2.7 billion, down from the record $4.0 billion in March 1991. Canadian stock prices, as measured by the TSE300 Index, rose by 2.2% in May.

Foreign Securities

Residents acquired, on a net basis, $1.0 billion of foreign securities in May, similar to the amount recorded in April. Residents bought both foreign stocks ($0.7 billion) and foreign bonds ($0.3 billion), mostly in the U.S. market.

The May 1991 issue of *Canada's International Transactions in Securities* (67-002, $15.80/$158) will be available in August. See "How to Order Publications".

For further information in this release, contact D. Granger (613-951-1864), Balance of Payments Division.

Canada's International Transactions in Securities

Period	Canadian Securities							Foreign Securities		
	Bonds				Money-market paper (net)	Stocks (net)	**Total**	Bonds (net)	Stocks (net)	**Total**
	Outstanding bonds (net)	New issues	Retire-ments	Total bonds						
	$ millions									
1990										
January	609	1,332	-462	1,479	116	165	**1,760**	-640	-96	**-737**
February	-59	1,233	-1,025	150	-385	229	**-7**	582	38	**620**
March	-408	2,548	-1,543	597	684	-1	**1,280**	429	-38	**392**
April	611	2,685	-747	2,549	1,162	-165	**3,545**	-703	127	**-575**
May	-2,282	1,607	-1,481	-2,156	402	-129	**-1,882**	281	397	**678**
June	499	2,720	-1,066	2,152	-820	32	**1,364**	-434	49	**-384**
July	1,246	1,474	-691	2,029	1,576	-28	**3,577**	-200	-95	**-295**
August	557	1,424	-1,095	886	663	-239	**1,311**	-65	-539	**-604**
September	688	1,524	-1,403	810	-106	-260	**443**	653	-371	**283**
October	726	2,876	-1,378	2,225	443	-687	**1,981**	395	-24	**371**
November	639	2,487	-580	2,545	-179	-423	**1,943**	254	-200	**54**
December	206	1,522	-1,557	170	1,972	-221	**1,921**	-593	-302	**-894**
1991										
January	-232	3,430	-495	2,703	-497	-418	**1,788**	257	91	**348**
February	183	5,208	-1,282	4,110	-1,960	-450	**1,700**	-390	-312	**-701**
March	-1,553	4,236	-2,155	528	-16	-153	**359**	-57	-30	**-87**
April	688	3,802	-624	3,867	-335	-123	**3,408**	-590	-409	**-999**
May	-244	3,167	-707	2,217	-1,538	-265	**413**	-318	-653	**-971**
January to May										
1990	-1,541	9,405	-5,258	2,606	1,979	90	**4,675**	-57	404	**348**
1991	-1,167	19,844	-5,263	13,415	-4,347	-1,400	**7,667**	-1,086	-1,446	**-2,532**

Note: *A minus sign indicates the purchase of securities from non-residents, i.e., an outflow of capital from Canada.* ■

DATA AVAILABILITY ANNOUNCEMENTS

Legal Aid in Canada: The 1980s in Review

Highlights

- In 1989-90, there were 856,000 applications for legal aid, a 14% increase from 1985-86. In each year since 1985-86, almost two-thirds of the applications for legal aid have been approved.

- Government was the major source of funding for legal aid: 81% of revenues came from federal, provincial and territorial governments in 1989-90.

- In 1989-90, the average cost of an approved application for legal aid services was $596. In constant dollar terms, the average cost per approved application has increased by 20% since 1985-86.

- Total expenditures on legal aid in Canada reached $342 million in 1989-90. National expenditures increased by an average of 6% per year on a per-capita basis, from $7.19 in 1980-81 to $11.35 in 1989-90 in constant dollars.

Vol. 11, No. 11 of the *Juristat Bulletin* (85-002, $3.90/$78) is now available. This bulletin describes legal aid services in Canada with information on revenues, costs, personnel and caseloads. See "How to Order Publications".

For further information on this release, contact Information and Client Services (613-951-9023), Canadian Centre for Justice Statistics (Fax: 613-951-6615). ■

Steel Primary Forms

Week Ending July 20, 1991

Preliminary estimates indicate that Canadian steel primary forms production for the week ending July 20, 1991 totalled 183 824 tonnes, an decrease of 11.9% from the preceding week's total of 208 702 tonnes and down 30.0% from the year-earlier level of 262 440 tonnes.

The cumulative total in 1991 was 7 077 668 tonnes, a decrease of 11.7% from 8 013 463 tonnes for the same period in 1990.

For more detailed information on this release, contact Greg Milsom (613-951-9827), Industry Division. ■

Stocks of Frozen Meat Products

July 1, 1991

Total frozen meat in cold storage as of July 1 amounted to 26 703 tonnes compared with 29 280 tonnes a month earlier and 31 680 tonnes a year earlier.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 87 and 9517-9525.

To order *Stocks of Frozen Meat Products* ($11.50/$115), a statistical bulletin, contact Guy Gervais (613-951-2453).

For more information on this release, contact David Burroughs (613-951-2510), Agriculture Division. ■

PUBLICATIONS RELEASED

Summary of Canadian International Trade, May 1991.
Catalogue number 65-001
(Canada: $18.20/$182.00; United States: US$21.80/US$218.00; Other Countries: US$25.50/US$255.00).

Juristat Bulletin: Legal Aid in Canada – The 1980s in Review, Vol. 11, No. 11.
Catalogue number 85-002
(Canada: $3.60/$90.00; United States: US$4.30/US$108.00; Other Countries: US$5.00/US$126.00).

The paper used in this publication meets the minimum requirements of American National Standard for Information Sciences – Permanence of Paper for Printed Library Materials, ANSI Z39.48 – 1984.

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Editor: Bruce Simpson (613-951-1103)

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Statistics Canada

Friday, July 26, 1991

For release at 8:30 a.m.

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DATA AVAILABILITY ANNOUNCEMENTS

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MAJOR RELEASES

Industrial Product Price Index

June 1991

According to preliminary figures, the Industrial Product Price Index (IPPI, 1986 = 100) edged down 0.2% to 108.6 in June 1991 from May's revised level of 108.8, the fifth consecutive monthly decrease registered by the IPPI. Of the 21 major groups of products, 12 decreased, six increased and three remained unchanged. The main indexes contributing decreases in June were primary metal products (-1.6%), paper and paper products (-0.8%) and chemicals and chemical products (-0.7%). One additional factor in June was the 0.6% decline of the U.S. dollar versus its Canadian counterpart, and the downward effect on prices of exported goods denominated in U.S. currency. Mainly affected were autos, trucks and other transportation equipment (-0.3%). The increase of 3.3% for lumber, sawmill and other wood products moderated the overall decrease.

Since June 1990, the IPPI has decreased 0.7%. The year-over-year rate has steadily gone down since January 1991, when it stood at 2.2%. The major forces behind the annual change were paper and paper products (-9.6%) and primary metal products (-8.1%). The intermediate goods index showed a year-to-year rate of -2.3%, down from 1.1% in January 1991, mainly reflecting the effect of the above-noted decreases. These drops were partially offset by increases for chemicals and chemical products (1.8%), autos, trucks and other transportation equipment (1.7%) and lumber, sawmill and other wood products (2.1%). The finished goods index, which had a year-to-year rate of 4.0% in January 1991, was at a rate of 1.8%. Excluding petroleum and coal products, the 12-month change was -0.8% in June.

Highlights

- With a drop of 1.6% in June 1991, the primary metal products index recorded its ninth consecutive monthly decline. Decreases of 4.8% for aluminum products and 2.6% for copper and copper alloy products led the way. Over the last 12 months, a similar pattern of decreases for aluminum products (-15.6%) and other non-ferrous metal products (-19.9%) pushed the primary metal index down by 8.1%.

- For a ninth consecutive month, the paper and paper products index fell (-0.8% in June), due mainly to the effect of a 2.1% drop in pulp prices. Lower prices were experienced on both domestic and export markets. Lower export prices for newsprint (-0.9%) also contributed to the monthly decline. Over the last 12 months, the pulp index has fallen 27.9% and was the major factor behind the 9.6% decline in the paper and paper products index, while the newsprint paper index edged down 1.4%.

- The chemicals and chemical products index went down 0.7% in June 1991, its fifth consecutive monthly decline, mainly due to a 1.5% drop for industrial chemicals. This reflected the lower prices shown for organic industrial chemicals (-2.3%) and for synthetic resins (-1.9%). Over the last 12 months, higher prices for pharmaceuticals (4.7%) and other chemical products (3.7%) were the main contributors to the 1.8% increase for the chemicals and chemical products index.

- For a fourth consecutive month, the lumber, sawmill and other wood products index showed an increase – 3.3% in June 1991. That followed nine consecutive monthly declines. Leading the way, the softwood lumber index was up 6.8%, reflecting higher prices in all regions. Higher prices were also registered for Douglas fir plywood (1.7%), other softwood plywood (3.5%) and particleboard and waferboard (4.4%). Over the last 12 months, a similar pattern of increases for these products helped push the lumber, sawmill and other wood products index up 2.1%. This marks the first time since July 1990 that the year-to-year rate has been positive.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 2000-2008.

The June 1991 issue of *Industry Price Indexes* (62-011, $18.20/$182) will be available at the end of August. See "How to Order Publications".

For further information on this release, contact the Information and Current Analysis Section (613-951-9607), Prices Division. □

Industrial Product Price Indexes
(1986 = 100)

Index	Relative Importance[1]	Index June 1991[2]	June 1991/ May 1991	June 1991/ June 1990
			% change	
Industrial Product Price Index - Total	**100.0**	**108.6**	**-0.2**	**-0.7**
Total IPPI excluding petroleum and coal products[3]	**93.6**	**109.5**	**-0.2**	**-0.8**
Intermediate goods	**60.4**	**108.2**	**-0.2**	**-2.3**
First-stage intermediate goods	13.4	107.6	-1.5	-9.0
Second-stage intermediate goods	47.0	108.3	0.2	-0.3
Finished goods	**39.6**	**109.3**	**-0.1**	**1.8**
Finished foods and feeds	9.9	115.3	0.2	2.0
Capital equipment	10.4	107.7	-0.1	1.6
All other finished goods	19.3	107.1	-0.1	1.6
Aggregation by commodities:				
Meat, fish and dairy products	7.4	110.7	0.2	1.1
Fruit, vegetable, feed, miscellaneous food products	6.3	112.2	0.0	-1.4
Beverages	2.0	121.1	0.0	3.6
Tobacco and tobacco products	0.7	135.3	0.0	12.0
Rubber, leather, plastic fabric products	3.1	114.5	-0.1	-0.4
Textile products	2.2	109.5	0.2	-0.1
Knitted products and clothing	2.3	113.2	-0.1	1.2
Lumber, sawmill, other wood products	4.9	111.6	3.3	2.1
Furniture and fixtures	1.7	118.7	-0.1	1.1
Paper and paper products	8.1	111.0	-0.8	-9.6
Printing and publishing	2.7	124.9	-0.2	3.5
Primary metal products	7.7	103.9	-1.6	-8.1
Metal fabricated products	4.9	111.9	0.1	-0.2
Machinery and equipment	4.2	115.2	0.1	1.4
Autos, trucks, other transportation equipment	17.6	98.4	-0.3	1.7
Electrical and communication products	5.1	110.1	-0.2	-0.8
Non-metallic mineral products	2.6	110.9	-0.1	-1.4
Petroleum and coal products[3]	6.4	95.0	-0.3	-0.5
Chemical, chemical products	7.2	114.9	-0.7	1.8
Miscellaneous manufactured products	2.5	111.6	0.1	2.2
Miscellaneous non-manufactured commodities	0.4	74.3	-1.1	-8.9

1 *Weights are derived from the "make" matrix of the 1986 Input/Output table.*
2 *Indexes are preliminary.*
3 *This index is estimated for the current month.*

Raw Materials Price Index

June 1991

According to preliminary estimates, the Raw Materials Price Index (RMPI, 1986 = 100) showed a 0.2% decrease between May and June 1991, to reach a level of 104.0. The main contributor to this decrease was the non-ferrous metals component which declined by 2.0%. The RMPI excluding mineral fuels decreased by 0.3%.

Between June 1990 and June 1991, the RMPI increased by 0.4%. The main contributor to the year-to-year increase was the mineral fuels component for which prices rose 16.2%. Excluding the mineral fuels component, the RMPI was down by 5.5%.

Highlights

- The non-ferrous metals index was down 2.0% in June, mainly as a result of lower prices for aluminum materials (-6.4%) and concentrates of copper (-3.1%). Over the last 12 months, the index decreased by 16.3% as lower prices were recorded for concentrates of copper (-14.8%), lead (-29.0%), zinc (-37.3%) and aluminum materials (-27.7%).

- The mineral fuels index remained unchanged between May and June 1991. Compared to a year earlier, the mineral fuels index was up by 16.2%. Although prices for crude mineral oil have fallen by 38.0% since November 1990, prices were up 17.1% from a year earlier.

- The vegetable products index in June was up by 0.3% from the previous month. Increases in prices for fresh potatoes (14.8%) and unrefined sugar (16.3%) were offset by decreases in prices for grains (-2.9%) and oilseeds (-5.1%). Between June 1990 and June 1991, the vegetable products index decreased by 12.3% as a result of lower prices for grains (-23.0%), oilseeds (-10.5%) and unrefined sugar (-25.6%).

- The animal and animal products index rose by 0.4% in June. Increases in prices for hogs (3.3%) and fresh fish (5.9%) were partially offset by decreases in prices for cattle (-2.5%). On a year-to-year basis, the animal and animal products index decreased by 1.1%. The main contributors to this drop were hogs (-12.4%), hides and skins (-22.9%) and chickens (-8.8%). Prices for fresh fish and unprocessed milk were up 24.5% and 2.8%, respectively, from a year earlier.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 2009.

For further information on this release, contact the Information and Current Analysis Section (613-951-9607), Prices Division.

Raw Materials Price Index
(1986 = 100)

	Relative Importance	Index June 1991[1]	June 1991/ May 1991	June 1991/ June 1990
			% Change	
Raw Materials Total	**100**	**104.0**	**-0.2**	**0.4**
Mineral fuels	32	102.7	0.0	16.2
Vegetable products	10	89.7	0.3	-12.3
Animal and animal products	25	107.9	0.4	-1.1
Wood	13	124.2	-0.2	-0.1
Ferrous materials	4	89.5	-1.0	-4.8
Non-ferrous metals	13	94.3	-2.0	-16.3
Non-metallic minerals	3	105.8	0.1	2.7
Total excluding mineral fuels	**68**	**104.6**	**-0.3**	**-5.5**

[1] *These indexes are preliminary.*

■

DATA AVAILABILITY ANNOUNCEMENTS

Process Cheese and Instant Skim Milk Powder

June 1991

Production of process cheese in June 1991 totalled 6 763 376 kilograms, an increase of 34.8% from the revised figure for May 1991, but a decrease of 12.2% from the revised figure for June 1990. Year-to-date production in 1991 totalled 37 729 542[r] (revised) kilograms, compared to 42 341 613[r] kilograms in 1990.

Total production of instant skim milk powder during the month was 372 570 kilograms, an increase of 0.7% from May 1991, but a decrease of 14.5% from June 1990. Cumulative year-to-date production totalled 2 320 878 kilograms, compared to the 2 407 583 kilograms reported for the corresponding period in 1990.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 188 (series 1.10).

The June 1991 issue of *Production and Inventories of Process Cheese and Instant Skim Milk Powder* (32-024, $5/$50) will be available at a later date. See "How to Order Publications".

For more detailed information on this release, contact Peter Zylstra (613-951-3511), Industry Division. ■

Cement Industry

1989 Annual Survey of Manufactures

In 1989, the value of shipments of goods of own manufacture for the cement industry (SIC 3521) totalled $955.9 million, up 1.9% from $938.3 million in 1988.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 6851.

Data for this industry will be released in *Non-metallic Mineral Products Industries* (44-250, $35).

For more detailed information on this release, contact Karnail Singh Gill (613-951-3520), Industry Division. ■

Other Paper Industries

1989 Annual Survey of Manufactures

In 1989, the value of shipments of goods of own manufacture for the other paper industries (SIC 2719) totalled $2,722.0 million, up 4.5% from $2,604.9 million in 1988.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 5487.

Data for this industry will be released in *Paper and Allied Products Industries* (36-250, $35).

For more detailed information on this release, contact Sandra Bohatyretz (613-951-3531), Industry Division. ■

Steel Pipe and Tube Industry

1989 Annual Survey of Manufactures

In 1989, the value of shipments of goods of own manufacture for the steel pipe and tube industry (SIC 2921) totalled $1,514.9 million, down 2.7% from $1,557.5 million in 1988.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 5508.

Data for this industry will be released in *Primary Metal Industries* (41-250, $35).

For more detailed information on this release, contact G. W. Barrett (613-951-3515), Industry Division. ■

PUBLICATION RELEASED

Production, Shipments and Stocks on Hand of Sawmills in British Columbia, May 1991.
Catalogue number 35-003
(Canada: $7.10/$71.00; United States: US$8.50/US$85.00; Other Countries: US$9.90/US$99.00).

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Editor: Bruce Simpson (613-951-1103)

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MAJOR RELEASE DATES

Week of July 29 – August 2

(Release dates are subject to change)

Anticipated date(s) of release	Title	Reference period
July		
29	Employment, Earnings and Hours	May 1991
30	Building Permits	May 1991
30	Sales of Refined Petroleum Products	June 1991
31	Real Gross Domestic Product at Factor Cost by Industry	May 1991
31	Major Release Dates	August 1991
August		
1	Business Conditions Survey, Canadian Manufacturing Industries	July 1991

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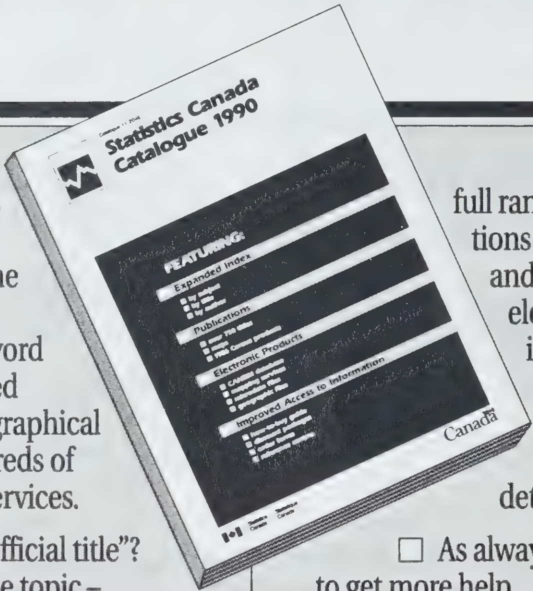

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Statistics Canada

Monday, July 29, 1991 **For release at 8:30 a.m.**

MAJOR RELEASE

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MAJOR RELEASE

Employment, Earnings and Hours

May 1991 (Unadjusted)

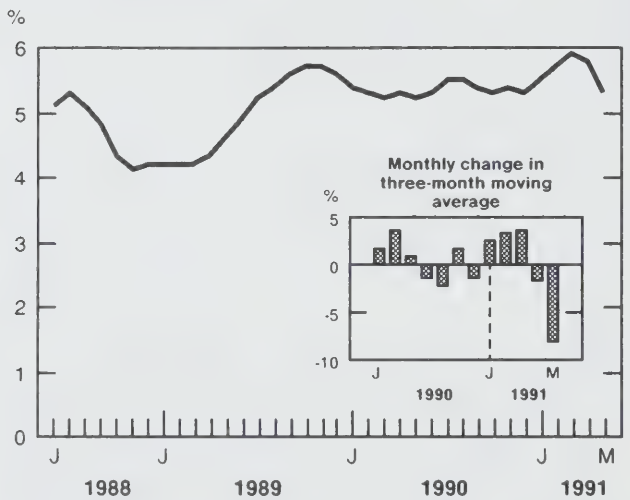
Industrial Aggregate Summary

In May, the preliminary estimate of average weekly earnings for all employees in the industrial aggregate[1] was $536.88, up 0.3% from April. Earnings increased 5.7%[2] ($28.75) from May 1990.

Canada industrial aggregate employment was estimated at 9,686,000, up 2.2% from the April 1991 level. On a year-over-year basis, employment decreased for the 17th consecutive month, down 6.2% from May 1990.

Three-month Moving Average of the Year-over-year Percentage Change in Average Weekly Earnings

Industrial Aggregate – Canada



National Highlights

Average Weekly Earnings

- In the goods-producing industries, the average year-to-year growth in earnings for January to May 1991 was 5.1%, compared to a growth of 5.7% over the same period in 1990. Mines, quarries and oil wells, manufacturing and construction all contributed to the slower growth in earnings.
- The year-over-year average increase in earnings in the service-producing industries was 6.6% from January to May 1991 compared to a growth of 5.6% over the same period in 1990. Contributing to this strength were transportation, communication and other utilities and non-commercial services.
- The May 1991 year-over-year growth in earnings for non-commercial services[3] (6.2%) was higher than its annual increases in the last two years. The strength in the average weekly earnings was due in part to contract settlements in both education and related services, and health and welfare services.
- In contrast to the pick-up in earnings growth for non-commercial services, earnings in commercial services grew by 4.3% compared to the annual average of 7.5% in 1990.
- Finance, insurance and real estate had the lowest year-over-year growth in average weekly earnings (3.8%) in the service-producing industries, except for public administration. This weakness was primarily due to the real estate industry which has shown year-over-year declines for 16 consecutive months.
- Public administration showed year-over-year weakness in earnings (+1.4%) due to the hiring of temporary census employees in the federal administration sector.

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[1] *The industrial aggregate is the sum of all industries with the exception of agriculture, fishing and trapping, religious organizations, private households and military personnel.*

[2] *Not adjusted for inflation.*

[3] *Commercial services comprise amusement and recreation services, services to business management, personal services, accommodation and food services and miscellaneous services. Non-commercial services include education and health and welfare.*

Number of Employees

- Employment in the goods-producing industries has declined for 18 consecutive months on a year-over-year basis, and in May 1991 was down 12.2% from May 1990. Declines in durable goods manufacturing were noted in all provinces and the Yukon.

- In construction, employment dropped 11.5% from May 1990, continuing a generally declining trend evident since the beginning of last year.

- On a year-over-year basis, the number of employees in the service-producing industries declined for the 11th consecutive month and was down 4.2% from May 1990.

- On a year-over-year basis, employment in wholesale trade (-10.0%) has declined for five consecutive months, while in May 1991, retail trade employment (-11.9%) declined for the 11th consecutive month.

- Services to business management (-6.9%) and accommodation and food services (-14.2%) were major contributors to the May decline in commercial services.

- Non-commercial services[3] had the strongest year-to-year employment growth (2.3%) of all industries, except for public administration. Both education and related services, and health and welfare services contributed to this increase.

- Public administration (+7.4%) showed year-over-year strength in employment in the federal administration sector due to census operations.

Hours and Hourly Earnings

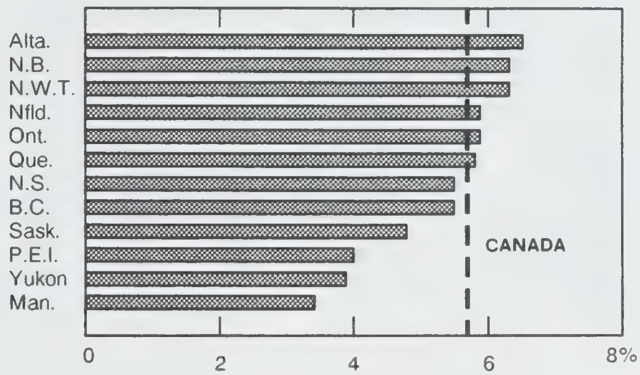
- In May 1991, average weekly hours for employees paid by the hour[4] were estimated at 31.2, down from 31.5 a year ago. On a year-over-year basis, the average weekly hours have generally been declining since 1989.

- In the goods-producing industries, average weekly hours for hourly-paid employees were estimated at 38.0, while in the service-producing industries the average was 28.1. This compares with average weekly hours of 38.2 in the goods-producing industries and 28.3 in the service-producing industries in May 1990.

- The drop in weekly hours observed in the goods-producing industries over the past year was the result of declines in the paid hours in non-durable goods manufacturing and in construction industries.

- Average hourly earnings for employees paid by the hour were estimated at $13.58 in May 1991, up 6.7% from a year earlier. Hourly earnings were estimated at $16.02 in the goods-producing industries and $12.08 in the service-producing industries.

Percentage Change in Average Weekly Earnings May 1990 – May 1991



Provincial and Territorial Highlights

- In May 1991, year-over-year declines in employment occurred in all provinces and territories except Prince Edward Island (+3.1%). The largest decreases were noted in Ontario (-8.1%), Manitoba (-5.9%) and Quebec (-5.8%).

- In May, Alberta (+6.5%), the Northwest Territories (+6.3%) and New Brunswick (+6.3%) had the highest year-over-year growth in earnings, while Manitoba recorded the lowest year-over-year growth at 3.4%.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 8003-9000 and 9584-9638.

Data are available from *Employment, Earnings and Hours* (72-002, $38.50/$385) and by special tabulation. For further information on this release or on the program, products and services, contact Sylvie Picard (613-951-4090), Labour Division (Fax: 613-951-4087).

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4 *Employees paid by the hour account for approximately half of industrial aggregate employment.* □

Employment, Earnings and Hours,

May 1991 (Data not seasonally adjusted)

Industry Group – Canada (1970 S.I.C.)	May 1991p	April 1991r	May 1990	May 1991/1990	January-December 1990/1989	January-December 1989/1988
	Number of employees *					
	Thousands			Year-over-year % change		
Industrial aggregate	**9,685.8**	**9,478.5**	**10,325.2**	**-6.2**	**-1.8**	**2.3**
Goods-producing industries	**2,233.1**	**2,144.1**	**2,543.5**	**-12.2**	**-7.0**	**1.6**
Forestry	49.8	40.0	50.8	-1.8	-11.7	-0.3
Mines, quarries & oil wells	147.8	143.3	150.8	-2.0	-2.4	-6.8
Manufacturing	1,600.5	1,577.4	1,850.6	-13.5	-7.3	0.8
Construction	435.0	383.5	491.4	-11.5	-6.4	6.6
Service-producing industries	**7,452.7**	**7,334.4**	**7,781.7**	**-4.2**	**-0.0**	**2.5**
Transportation, communication & other utilities	822.7	808.1	867.9	-5.2	0.8	3.4
Trade	1,679.6	1,655.6	1,893.6	-11.3	-0.3	1.3
Finance, insurance & real estate	642.1	632.0	643.8	-0.3	0.6	0.4
Community, business & personal services	3,545.4	3,536.0	3,666.0	-3.3	-0.5	3.4
Public administration	762.9	702.7	710.3	7.4	1.3	2.7
Industrial aggregate – Provinces						
Newfoundland	139.4	133.0	145.5	-4.2	-1.1	2.9
Prince Edward Island	38.4	34.6	37.3	3.1	1.9	1.2
Nova Scotia	286.0	275.2	294.9	-3.0	-0.8	4.9
New Brunswick	226.6	211.4	228.6	-0.9	-0.5	3.4
Quebec	2,373.1	2,317.0	2,518.8	-5.8	-3.0	1.0
Ontario	3,870.8	3,799.6	4,211.8	-8.1	-3.0	2.3
Manitoba	370.6	365.5	393.9	-5.9	-0.4	-0.1
Saskatchewan	295.1	287.8	306.3	-3.7	-0.4	0.8
Alberta	935.8	919.0	990.1	-5.5	0.7	3.6
British Columbia	1,120.5	1,107.2	1,167.4	-4.0	1.6	4.5
Yukon	10.1	9.5	10.5	-3.9	-7.0	6.8
Northwest Territories	19.4	18.6	20.1	-3.7	-2.6	2.1
	Average weekly earnings *					
	Dollars			Year-over-year % change		
Industrial aggregate	**536.88**	**535.38**	**508.13**	**5.7**	**5.3**	**5.0**
Goods-producing industries	**654.89**	**652.62**	**620.18**	**5.6**	**5.8**	**5.4**
Forestry	697.76	727.74	630.48	10.7	3.3	6.0
Mines, quarries & oil wells	919.74	918.31	861.10	6.8	5.4	6.5
Manufacturing	627.72	627.38	600.74	4.5	5.5	5.1
Construction	659.98	649.33	618.38	6.7	6.6	6.3
Service-producing industries	**501.52**	**501.11**	**471.50**	**6.4**	**5.8**	**4.8**
Transportation, communication & other utilities	687.36	681.24	640.58	7.3	4.2	4.1
Trade	392.06	388.83	372.05	5.4	4.8	5.6
Finance, insurance & real estate	557.54	562.23	537.30	3.8	1.5	4.2
Community, business & personal services	465.00	461.29	435.60	6.7	6.9	4.9
Public administration	664.66	703.93	655.70	1.4	7.5	4.6
Industrial aggregate – Provinces						
Newfoundland	507.64	512.98	479.43	5.9	4.0	4.9
Prince Edward Island	428.92	435.70	412.29	4.0	4.7	5.6
Nova Scotia	480.93	483.21	455.80	5.5	5.9	3.6
New Brunswick	485.21	487.24	456.28	6.3	4.7	5.1
Quebec	525.82	525.22	497.06	5.8	6.2	4.2
Ontario	561.00	557.88	529.91	5.9	5.3	5.5
Manitoba	478.01	476.15	462.29	3.4	4.0	5.5
Saskatchewan	464.95	465.46	443.51	4.8	4.7	3.5
Alberta	539.03	535.65	506.24	6.5	5.3	4.7
British Columbia	541.52	540.90	513.52	5.5	5.0	5.4
Yukon	627.39	633.31	603.79	3.9	4.6	5.2
Northwest Territories	729.80	725.54	686.26	6.3	6.3	6.9

p *Preliminary estimates.*
r *Revised estimates.*
* *For all employees.*

■

DATA AVAILABILITY ANNOUNCEMENTS

Hospital Statistics – Preliminary Annual Survey

1989-90

Data from the Preliminary Annual Survey of Hospitals are now available for the 1989-90 reporting year. These provide key information on hospital utilization and expenditures. Utilization variables include patient-days, occupancy, separations, admissions and average length of stay. Expenditures variables include data on paid hours, salaries and benefits, medical and surgical supplies and drug costs. Data are compiled by province and hospital type and size. Although these statistics are preliminary, they nevertheless provide a reasonably accurate portrayal of costs and utilization of general and allied special hospitals in Canada.

For more information, contact Nelson Nault (613-951-1746), Information Requests Section, Canadian Centre for Health Information. ■

Rigid Insulating Board

June 1991

Shipments of rigid insulating board totalled 3 908 thousand square metres (12.7 mm basis) in June 1991, an increase of 6.4% compared to 3 674^r (revised) thousand square metres (12.7 mm basis) in June 1990.

For January to June 1991, year-to-date shipments amounted to 17 919^r thousand square metres (12.7 mm basis) compared to 18 355^r thousand square metres (12.7 mm basis) for the same period in 1990 – a decrease of 2.4%.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 31 (series 1) and 122 (series 4-7).

The June 1991 issue of *Rigid Insulating Board* (36-002, $5/$50) will be available at a later date. See "How to Order Publications".

For more detailed information on this release, contact Sandra Bohatyretz (613-951-3531), Industry Division. ■

Production of Biscuits

January-June 1991

Production of biscuits (all types) totalled 94 944 604 kilograms for the six-month period ending June 1991, a decrease of 2.6% from the 97 517 100^r (revised) kilograms produced during the same period of 1990.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 190.

Production of Selected Biscuits (32-026, $6.75/$13.50) will be available at a later date. See "How to Order Publications".

For more detailed information on this release, contact Peter Zylstra (613-951-3511), Industry Division. ■

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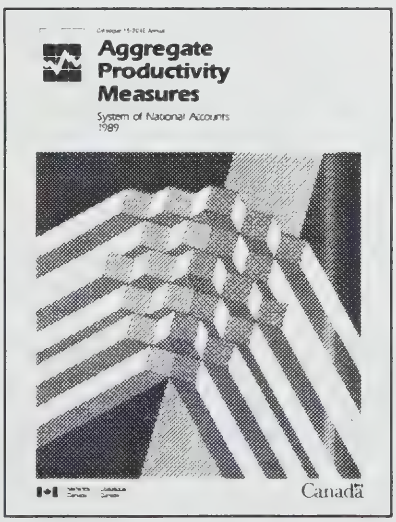
University of Toronto

(continued on page 2)



Aggregate Productivity Measures
1989

The 1989 issue of *Aggregate Productivity Measures* contains labour productivity and experimental multifactor productivity for several business-sector industries. While multifactor productivity was introduced in the previous issue of this publication, the current issue reports on the progress of the multifactor productivity program by introducing an additional productivity measure and a framework for the interpretation of alternative productivity models. Because of the ongoing interest in analyzing the competitiveness of Canadian industries, the publication compares the labour and multifactor productivity indexes of Canada to those of the United States.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 7916-7938 (labour productivity) and 7900, 7901, 7903 (multifactor productivity).

The 1989 issue of *Aggregate Productivity Measures* (15-204E, $40) is now available. See "How to Order Publications".

For further information, contact Aldo Diaz (613-951-3687), Input-Output Division.

DATA AVAILABILITY ANNOUNCEMENTS – Concluded

MAJOR RELEASES

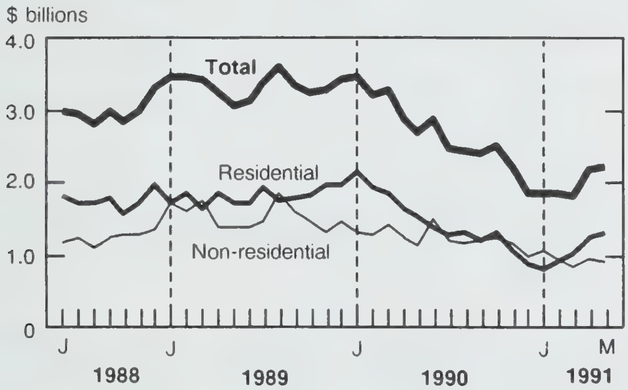
Building Permits

May 1991

Summary

The preliminary value of building permits issued in Canada rose by 1.1% in May to a level of $2,220 million, up from $2,195 million in April. This increase was entirely attributable to the residential sector.

Value of Building Permits Issued in Canada
Seasonally adjusted

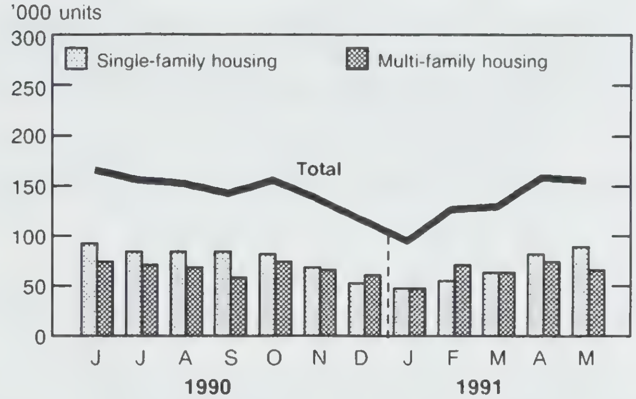


Note: Revised data for April, preliminary data for May.

Residential Sector

- The preliminary value of residential building permits rose 6.1% in May to $1,314 million, up from $1,238 million in April.
- The single-family dwelling sector increased by 11.6% to $952 million, while the multi-family dwelling sector declined 6.1% to a level of $362 million.
- Quebec (-6.0%) and the Prairies (-2.5%) were the only regions to report declines in the value of residential building permits in May.
- The total number of dwelling units authorized in May fell 2.3% to 153,000 units at annual rates (88,000 single-detached and 65,000 multiple dwellings). This decline occurred after three consecutive monthly increases in the number of dwelling units.

Dwelling Units Authorized in Canada
Seasonally adjusted at annual rates

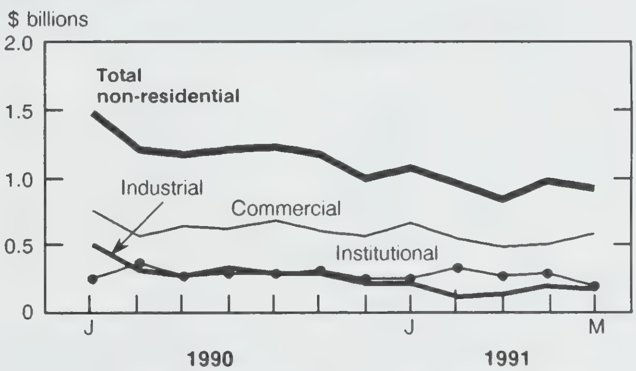


Note: Revised data for April, preliminary data for May.

Non-residential Sector

- The preliminary value of non-residential building permits declined 5.2% in May to a level of $906 million, down from $957 million in April.

Value of Non-residential Permits Issued in Canada
Seasonally adjusted



Note: Revised data for April, preliminary data for May.

- The value of building permits increased in the commercial sector by 15.6% to a level of $566 million, but dropped in the industrial sector by 16.0% to $154 million and in the institutional sector by 34.3% to $186 million.

- Ontario (+6.9%) and British Columbia (+26.3%) were the only regions to report increases in the value of non-residential building permits in May.

Short-term Trend

- The short-term trend (excluding engineering projects) declined by 1.1% in March to 88.6. The index has been declining at a more moderate rate since October 1990.

- The trend index of residential permits increased by 0.6% to 82.9 while the non-residential trend index dropped 3.1% to a level of 96.3.

Advance Estimate of Residential Building Permits for June 1991

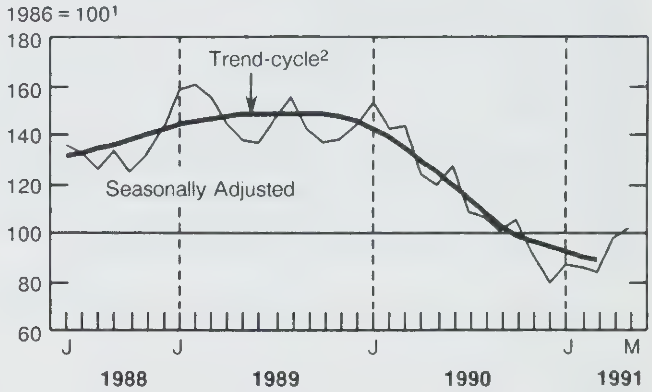
- The advance estimate for June indicates that the value of residential building permits issued in Canada rose to $1,497 million, up 10.0% from the revised value[1] for May ($1,361 million).

- The advance estimate of dwelling units authorized in June showed an increase of 11.9% to 176,000 units at annual rates, from the revised level[1] of 157,000 units reported in May.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 80 (levels 3-7, 16-22), 129, 137, 443, 989-992, 994, 995 and 4073.

[1] *The addition of data for another month, in this case for June, results in the revision of seasonally adjusted figures for previous months (including May).*

Building Permits Indices



[1] *This series is deflated by using the construction input price index which includes cost of material and labor.*
[2] *The trend-cycle shows the seasonally-adjusted value of Building Permits without irregular influences which can obscure the short-term trend.*

The May 1991 issue of *Building Permits* (64-001, $22/$220) is scheduled for release the second week of August.

For further information on statistics, contact Pierre Pichette (613-951-2585) or Marcel Poirier (613-951-2026), and for analytical information, contact Paul Gratton (613-951-2025), Investment and Capital Stock Division. ■

Sales of Refined Petroleum Products

June 1991

Highlights

Seasonally Adjusted Sales

- Seasonally adjusted, preliminary estimates of June sales of refined petroleum products totalled 6.6 million cubic metres (m^3), a decrease of 2.5% from May 1991.
- Of the four major products, all but light fuel oil contributed to this decrease in sales. Motor gasoline sales decreased 5.6%, heavy fuel oil fell 4.0% and diesel fuel oil moved down 1.6%. Light fuel oil registered the only increase (6.4%) from May 1991.

Unadjusted Sales

- Preliminary estimates indicate that total sales of refined petroleum products declined 7.8% from June 1990, recording a volume of 6.3 million m^3. Three of the four main products contributed to the June decrease with motor gasoline falling 6.4%, light fuel oil down 4.9% and heavy fuel oil dropping 2.9%. The only increase was registered by diesel fuel oil, showing a minor increase of 0.3% over June 1990.
- Following this June decrease, total refined product sales for 1991 were 7.9% lower than the volumes recorded in 1990. By category, heavy fuel oil decreased 23.0%, light fuel oil 12.9%, diesel fuel oil 4.4% and motor gasoline 3.4%.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 628-642 and 644-647.

The June 1991 issue of *Refined Petroleum Products* (45-004, $18.20/$182) will be available the third week of September. See "How to Order Publications".

For more detailed information on this release, contact Gérard O'Connor (613-951-3562), Energy Section, Industry Division.

Sales of Refined Petroleum Products

	March 1991 r	April 1991 r	May 1991 r	June 1991 p	June 1991/ May 1991
	Adjusted for Seasonal Variation				
	(thousands of cubic metres)				%
Total, All Products	**6 113.0**	**6 925.7**	**6 733.6**	**6 563.3**	**-2.5**
Main Products:					
Motor Gasoline	2 513.7	2 993.6	2 855.9	2 694.5	-5.6
Diesel Fuel Oil	1 172.8	1 332.2	1 377.3	1 355.9	-1.6
Light Fuel Oil	452.1	519.4	516.1	549.2	6.4
Heavy Fuel Oil	610.6	701.4	702.5	674.3	-4.0
			Total		
	June 1990	June 1991	January-June 1990	January-June 1991	Cumulative 1991/1990
	Unadjusted for Seasonal Variation				
	(thousands of cubic metres)				%
Total, All Products	**6 862.9**	**6 329.8**	**41 197.5**	**37 957.9**	**-7.9**
Main Products:					
Motor Gasoline	2 976.1	2 784.6	16 291.5	15 741.7	-3.4
Diesel Fuel Oil	1 395.0	1 399.7	7 881.8	7 535.3	-4.4
Light Fuel Oil	224.0	213.1	3 895.3	3 393.7	-12.9
Heavy Fuel Oil	655.9	636.6	5 209.1	4 009.4	-23.0

p *Preliminary.*
r *Revised.*

■

DATA AVAILABILITY ANNOUNCEMENTS

Coal and Coke Statistics

May 1991

Highlights

- Canadian production of coal totalled 5 975 kilotonnes in May 1991, up 3.8% from the corresponding month last year. The year-to-date production stood at 29 877 kilotonnes, up 1.2%.
- Exports in May rose 8.4% from May 1990 to 2 714 kilotonnes while imports decreased 32.6% to 1 175 kilotonnes. Cumulative figures for the year showed exports of 14 469 kilotonnes, 7.1% above last year's level.
- Coke production in May decreased to 297 kilotonnes, 20.8% lower than a year earlier.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 9.

The May 1991 issue of *Coal and Coke Statistics* (45-002, $10/$100) will be available the first week of August. See "How to Order Publications".

For more detailed information on this release, contact Dave Madsen (613-951-9823), Energy Section, Industry Division. ■

Electric Power Statistics

May 1991

Highlights

- Net generation of electric energy in Canada in May 1991 increased to 37 225 gigawatt hours (GWh), up 6.2% from the corresponding month last year. Exports increased 63.5% to 1 798 GWh, while imports decreased from 1 834 GWh to 598 GWh.
- Year-to-date figures showed net generation at 212 518 GWh, up 5.8% over the same period last year. Exports, at 7 348 GWh, were up 48.4%, while imports, at 2 745 GWh, were down 71.7%.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 3987-3999.

The May 1991 issue of *Electric Power Statistics* (57-001, $9/$90) will be available the first week of August. See "How to Order Publications".

For more detailed information on this release, contact Dave Madsen (613-951-9823), Energy Section, Industry Division. ■

Asphalt Roofing

June 1991

Shipments of asphalt shingles totalled 4 602 486 metric bundles in June 1991, an increase of 11.1% from the 4 142 430r (revised) bundles shipped a year earlier.

January-to-June 1991 shipments were 18 312 741 bundles, down 5.8% from the 19 439 193r bundles shipped during the same period in 1990.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 32 and 122 (series 27 and 28).

The June 1991 issue of *Asphalt Roofing* (45-001, $5/$50) will be available at a later date. See "How to Order Publications".

For more detailed information on this release, contact Sandra Bohatyretz (613-951-3531), Industry Division. ■

Enrolments and Graduates of Universities

1990-91

Data on full-time and part-time enrolments (1990-91) and graduates (1990) of universities are now available for all provinces.

For further information, contact S. Bonhomme (613-951-1526) or M. Mouelhi (613-951-1537), Postsecondary Education Section, Education, Culture and Tourism Division. ■

Grain Marketing Situation Report

June 1991

The situation report for June 1991 is now available. This report presents up-to-date information on the Canadian and world grain supply and market situation.

For further detailed information on this release, contact Karen Gray (204-983-2856), Agriculture Division. ■

PUBLICATIONS RELEASED

Aggregate Productivity Measures, 1989.
Catalogue number 15-204E
(Canada: $40.00; United States: US$48.00; Other Countries: US$56.00).

Transportation Equipment Industries, 1988.
Catalogue number 42-251
(Canada: $35.00; United States: US$42.00; Other Countries: US$49).

Railway Operating Statistics, March 1991.
Catalogue number 52-003
(Canada: $10.50/$105.00; United States: US$12.60/US$126.00; Other Countries: US$14.70/US$147.00).

Department Store Monthly Sales by Province and Metropolitan Area, April 1991.
Catalogue number 63-004
(Canada: $2.70/$27.00; United States: US$3.20/US$32.00; Other Countries: US$3.80/US$38.00).

The paper used in this publication meets the minimum requirements of American National Standard for Information Sciences – Permanence of Paper for Printed Library Materials, ANSI Z39.48 – 1984.

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Editor: Bruce Simpson (613-951-1103)

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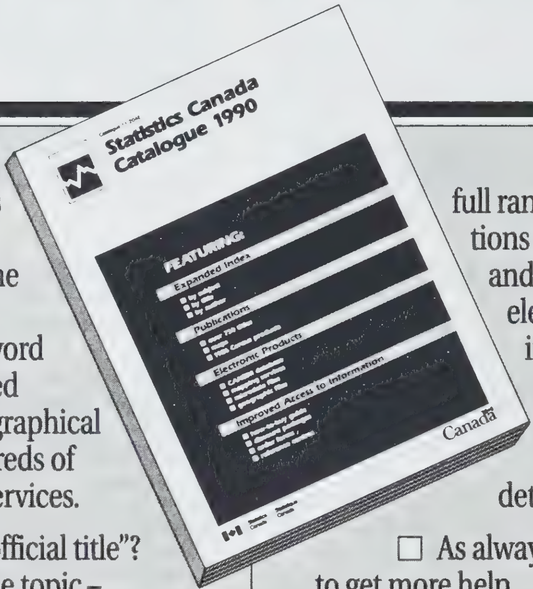

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1-800-267-6677.

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MAJOR RELEASE

DATA AVAILABILITY ANNOUNCEMENTS

PUBLICATIONS RELEASED

MAJOR RELEASE DATES: August 1991

MAJOR RELEASE

Real Gross Domestic Product at Factor Cost by Industry

(Seasonally Adjusted Data)
May 1991

Monthly Overview

Gross Domestic Product at factor cost advanced 0.6% in May following a 0.9% jump in April and a flat March. Output in April and May together averaged 1.2% above its first-quarter 1991 level. Even with these gains, however, production remained 1.0% below its level in May 1990. Goods production gained 1.1% in May, but was 5.6% below its level a year earlier. Although the advance in services slowed to 0.3% in May from 0.8% in April, output was nevertheless 1.4% above its level of a year earlier.

Goods-producing Industries

The 1.1% advance in goods production followed a 0.9% gain in April. Manufacturing and construction accounted for over 80% of the dollar gain. In May, agriculture was the only goods-producing industry to record lower output, whereas in April, mining, construction and utilities had cut production along with agriculture.

The growth in manufacturing output slowed to 1.1% in May from 2.2% in April. However the level of output in May remained 6.3% below that of a year ago and 9.4% below its peak in May 1989. As in April, 17 of 21 major groups increased production. Manufacturers of transportation equipment, electrical products, and fabricated metal products accounted for over 40% of the dollar gain. In the face of weak markets and over-capacity, producers of newsprint and pulp pared output for the fourth consecutive month, to a level 8.9% below its peak in January 1991.

Output of transportation equipment increased 2.4% in May following advances in the two previous months. Production of motor vehicles rose 5.6% following a 7.0% advance in April, but remained 7.6% below its level of May 1990. Sharply higher engine production paced the auto parts industry to a 3.9% gain. Production activity related to aircraft, shipbuilding and railway rolling stock fell for the second consecutive month.

Manufacturers of electrical products added 1.8% to a 4.7% gain in April, leaving output 4.0% above May 1990. Manufacturers of telecommunications and other electronic equipment boosted production 4.8%. Narrowly-based cutbacks were led by office, store and business machines, where output had increased in each of the three previous months.

Following an April gain of 1.7%, producers of fabricated metal products increased output 2.1%, but production remained 7.1% below its May 1990 level. Manufacturers of stamped and fabricated structural metal products accounted for most of the gain. Hardware and heating equipment recorded the largest losses.

Elsewhere in manufacturing, significant gains were posted by producers of chemicals (1.8%), food (1.0%), plastics (3.0%) and refined petroleum products (2.4%).

Following six consecutive monthly declines, construction output rose 1.8%, but remained 7.9% below its level in May 1990. Increased activity on singles and doubles, reflecting a renewed interest in housing markets, paced residential construction to a 5.5% gain. Reduced activity on industrial and commercial projects accounted for most of a 3.7% decline in non-residential construction, where output was 11.5% below its year-earlier level. The improved tone in housing was reflected in construction-related industries such as non-metallic mineral products (cement, concrete, and ready-mix) where output increased 6.6%, and in wood products where output advanced 2.0%.

Production by utilities rose 1.2% to a level 3.8% higher than a year earlier. A 1.0% advance in electric power generation, along with a 4.8% gain in gas distribution, led mainly by higher residential demand, accounted for most of the strength in this industry in May.

Services-producing Industries

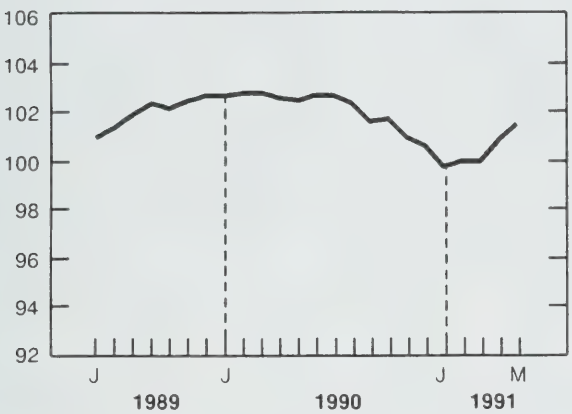
Following a 0.8% jump in April, output of services increased 0.3% in May, its fourth consecutive monthly gain. Wholesale and retail trade and transportation and storage accounted for most of the increase. Smaller advances in community, business and personal services and communications were partly offset by losses in finance, insurance and real estate.

Gross Domestic Product

Seasonally adjusted at annual rates at 1986 prices

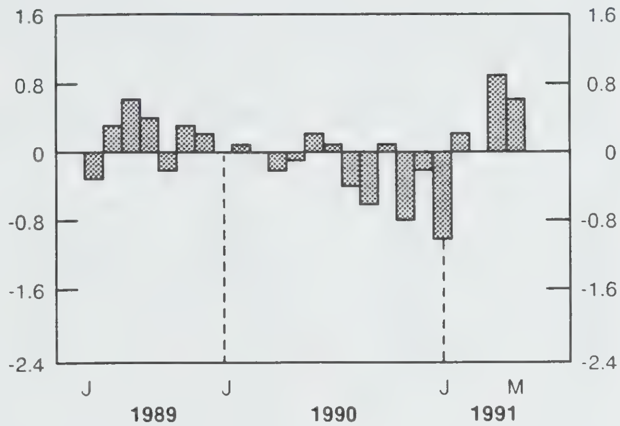
Total Economy

Index (January 1989 = 100)



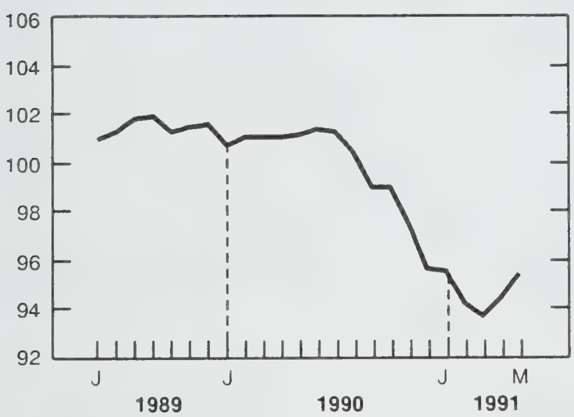
% change

Total economy



Goods

Index (January 1989 = 100)



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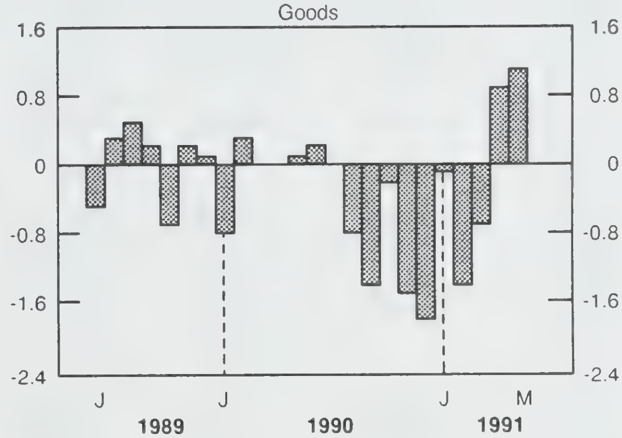
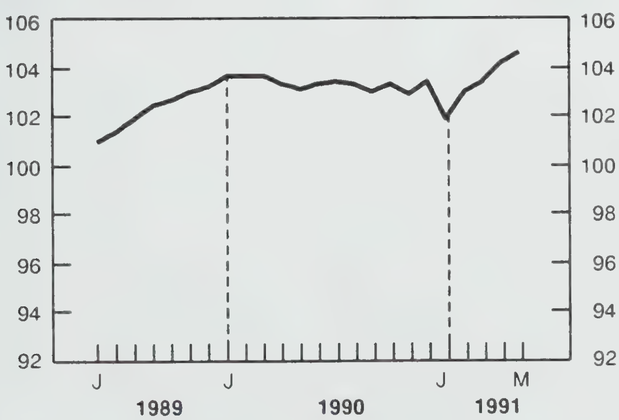
Goods



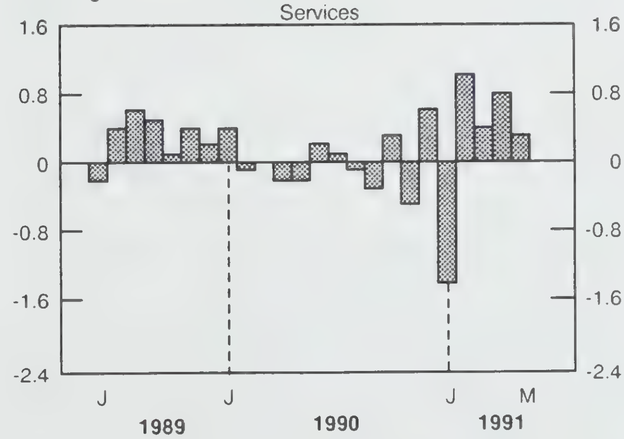
Services

Index (January 1989 = 100)



% change

Services



Wholesale trade continued to recover, adding 1.3% in May to gains posted in each of the three previous months, thereby leaving output at about the same level as a year earlier. Although wholesalers of lumber and hardware accounted for most dollar gain, six of 11 trade categories recorded higher sales. Wholesalers of machinery and equipment recorded the largest loss.

Retail trade advanced 1.2% in May, but remained 0.5% below its level in December 1990, the last month prior to the introduction of the Goods and Services Tax. Some 11 of 18 store types posted higher sales in May, with motor vehicle dealers accounting for most of the gain. Service station operators and retailers of furniture and appliances and liquor and beer recorded the largest losses.

Following a gain in April, transportation and storage output advanced a further 1.3% in May. Transportation services rose 1.1%, paced by higher truck transport, which increased for the third consecutive month, and by increased railway and urban transport services. Increased throughput of natural gas led pipelines to a 3.3% gain in May and left output 7.8% higher than a year earlier.

Community, business and personal services rose 0.2% in May. Gains by business and computer services and advertising agencies were partly offset by lower output by professionals. Increased activity by hotels, restaurants and lotteries also contributed to the strength in May.

Following five monthly increases, output by finance, insurance and real estate faltered in May (declining 0.2%), but remained 5.2% above the level in May 1990. A pause in the recent strength in bond and resale housing markets was reflected in output losses by security brokers and real estate agents. These losses were partly offset by increased earnings by banks, credit unions, and insurance companies and by higher royalties.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 4671-4674.

Order the May 1991 issue of *Gross Domestic Product by Industry* (15-001, $12.10/$121), scheduled for release in August.

For further information, contact Lyle Sager (613-951-9164), Industry Measures and Analysis Division. □

Real Gross Domestic Product at Factor Cost by Industry, at 1986 Prices by Month

(Seasonally Adjusted at Annual Rates)
($ millions)

	1990	1991			
	May	February	March	April	May
Total Economy	**511,061.1**	**498,617.2**	**498,822.0**	**503,154.2**	**505,954.4**
Business Sector:	**420,567.9**	**407,159.2**	**407,284.8**	**411,438.2**	**414,182.0**
Goods:	**176,958.0**	**164,851.2**	**163,755.5**	**165,260.7**	**167,001.3**
Agriculture	10,880.4	9,990.0	9,794.4	9,704.4	9,553.2
Fishing and Trapping	1,086.0	1,122.0	1,118.4	1,154.4	1,161.6
Logging Industry	2,750.4	1,926.0	2,032.8	2,122.8	2,169.6
Mining Industries	19,804.8	20,078.4	19,623.6	19,503.6	19,620.0
Manufacturing Industries	92,748.0	84,753.6	84,064.7	85,917.9	86,898.9
Construction Industries	33,931.2	31,204.8	30,901.2	30,694.8	31,238.4
Other Utility Industries	15,757.2	15,776.4	16,220.4	16,162.8	16,359.6
Services:	**243,609.9**	**242,308.0**	**243,529.3**	**246,177.5**	**247,180.7**
Transportation and Storage	22,749.6	21,342.0	21,324.0	21,690.0	21,963.6
Communication Industries	18,753.6	19,249.2	19,464.0	19,706.4	19,760.4
Wholesale Trade	27,294.0	25,206.0	26,208.0	26,877.6	27,235.2
Retail Trade	31,053.6	30,331.9	30,049.8	30,224.8	30,574.9
Finance, Insurance and Real Estate	79,810.8	82,988.4	83,103.6	84,118.8	83,938.8
Community, Business and Personal Services	63,948.3	63,190.5	63,379.9	63,559.9	63,707.8
Non-business Sector:	**90,493.2**	**91,458.0**	**91,537.2**	**91,716.0**	**91,772.4**
Goods:	**938.4**	**967.2**	**981.6**	**976.8**	**985.2**
Services:	**89,554.8**	**90,490.8**	**90,555.6**	**90,739.2**	**90,787.2**
Government Service Industry	33,316.8	33,573.6	33,609.6	33,787.2	33,850.8
Community and Personal Services	53,142.0	53,769.6	53,792.4	53,796.0	53,779.2
Other Services	3,096.0	3,147.6	3,153.6	3,156.0	3,157.2
Other Aggregations:					
Goods-producing Industries	177,896.4	165,818.4	164,737.1	166,237.5	167,986.5
Services-producing Industries	333,164.7	332,798.8	334,084.9	336,916.7	337,967.9
Industrial Production	129,248.4	121,575.6	120,890.3	122,561.1	123,863.7
Non-durable Manufacturing	43,479.6	41,530.8	40,859.9	41,175.1	41,346.2
Durable Manufacturing	49,268.4	43,222.8	43,204.8	44,742.8	45,552.7

■

DATA AVAILABILITY ANNOUNCEMENTS

Railway Carloadings

Seven-day Period Ending July 21, 1991

Highlights

- Revenue freight loaded by railways in Canada during the week totalled 4.0 million tonnes, a decrease of 9.7% from the same period last year.
- Piggyback traffic decreased 15.2% from the same period last year. The number of cars loaded also decreased 6.8%.
- The tonnage of revenue freight loaded to date this year was 1.0% lower than that loaded in the previous year.

Note: Piggyback traffic includes trailers and containers on flat cars. Piggyback traffic numbers are included in total carload traffic. All 1990 figures and 1991 cumulative data have been revised.

For more detailed information on this release, contact Angus MacLean (613-951-2484), Surface Transport Unit, Transportation Division. ■

Footwear Statistics

June 1991

Canadian manufacturers produced 2,159,973 pairs of footwear in June 1991, a decrease of 28.0% from the 2,999,311[r] (revised) pairs produced a year earlier.

Year-to-date production for January to June 1991 totalled 12,741,022 pairs of footwear, down 24.4% from 16,857,316[r] pairs produced during the same period in 1990.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 8.

The May 1991 issue of *Footwear Statistics* (33-002, $5/$50) will be available at a later date. See "How to Order Publications".

For more detailed information on this release, contact Don Grant (613-951-5998), Industry Division. ■

Electric Storage Batteries

June 1991

Sales data on automotive and heavy duty commercial replacement batteries by Canadian manufacturers of electric storage batteries are now available for June 1991 as well as cumulative totals for the year.

Sales information on other types of storage batteries is also available.

The June 1991 issue of *Factory Sales of Electric Storage Batteries* (43-005, $5/$50) will be available at a later date. See "How to order Publications".

For more detailed information on this release, contact J.-P. Beauparlant (613-951-3526), Industry Division. ■

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PUBLICATIONS RELEASED

National Income and Expenditure Accounts, Quarterly Estimates 1984 Q1-1991 Q1.
Catalogue number 13-001
(Canada: $20.00/$80.00; United States: US$24.00/US$96.00; Other Countries: US$28.00/US$112.00).

Crude Petroleum and Natural Gas Production, April 1991.
Catalogue number 26-006
(Canada: $10.00/$100.00; United States: US$12.00/US$120.00; Other Countries: US$14.00/US$140.00).

Canned and Frozen Fruits and Vegetables - Monthly, May 1991.
Catalogue number 32-011
(Canada: $5.00/$50.00; United States: US$6.00/US$60.00; Other Countries: US$7.00/US$70.00).

The Sugar Situation, June 1991.
Catalogue number 32-013
(Canada: $5.00/$50.00; United States: US$6.00/US$60.00; Other Countries: US$7.00/US$70.00).

Production and Inventories of Process Cheese and Instant Skim Milk Powder, June 1991.
Catalogue number 32-024
(Canada: $5.00/$50.00; United States: US$6.00/US$60.00; Other Countries: US$7.00/US$70.00).

Production, Shipments and Stocks on Hand of Sawmills East of the Rockies, May 1991.
Catalogue number 35-002
(Canada: $10.00/$100.00; United States: US$12.00/US$120.00; Other Countries: US$14.00/US$140.00).

Rigid Insulating Board (Wood Fibre Products), June 1991.
Catalogue number 36-002
(Canada: $5.00/$50.00; United States: US$6.00/US$60.00; Other Countries: US$7.00/US$70.00).

Production, Sales and Stocks of Major Appliances, June 1991.
Catalogue number 43-010
(Canada: $5.00/$50.00; United States: US$6.00/US$60.00; Other Countries: US$7.00/US$70.00).

Gas Utilities, April 1991.
Catalogue number 55-002
(Canada: $12.70/$127.00; United States: US$15.20/US$152.00; Other Countries: US$17.80/US$178.00).

Consumer Prices and Price Indexes, January-March 1991.
Catalogue number 62-010
(Canada: $18.00/$72.00; United States: US$21.50/US$86.00; Other Countries: US$25.25/US$101.00).

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MAJOR RELEASE DATES: AUGUST 1991

(Release dates are subject to change)

Anticipated date(s) of release	Title	Reference period
1	Business Conditions Survey, Canadian Manufacturing Industries	July 1991
6	Canadian Composite Leading Indicator	May 1991
7	Help-wanted Index	July 1991
8	Estimates of Labour Income	May 1991
9	Labour Force Survey	July 1991
9	New Motor Vehicle Sales	June 1991
9	New Housing Price Index	June 1991
9	Department Store Sales by Province and Metropolitan Area	June 1991
12	Farm Product Price Index	June 1991
14	Travel Between Canada and Other Countries	June 1991
14	Monthly Survey of Manufacturing	June 1991
16	Preliminary Statement of Canadian International Trade	June 1991
16	Consumer Price Index	July 1991
19	Sales of Natural Gas	June 1991
22	Retail Trade	June 1991
22	Farm Cash Receipts	January-June 1991
23	Department Store Sales and Stocks	June 1991
23	Wholesale Trade	June 1991
23	Field Crop Reporting Series: No. 5 – Grain Stocks to July 31	
23	International Travel Account	April-June 1991
26	International Transactions in Securities	June 1991
27	Employment, Earnings and Hours	June 1991
28	Unemployment Insurance Statistics	June 1991
28	Industrial Product Price Index	July 1991
28	Raw Materials Price Index	July 1991
29	Building Permits	June 1991
30	National Income and Expenditure Accounts (Gross Domestic Product)	Second Quarter 1991
30	Canada's Balance of International Payments	Second Quarter 1991
30	Financial Flow Accounts	Second Quarter 1991
30	Real Gross Domestic Product at Factor Cost by Industry	June 1991
30	Major Release Dates	September 1991

The September 1991 release schedule will be published on August 30, 1991. **Users note:** This schedule can be retrieved from **CANSIM** by the command **DATES**. Contact Greg Thomson (613-951-1116), Communications Division.

Catalogue 11–001E (Français 11–001F) ISSN 0827–0465

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Statistics Canada

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Thursday, August 1, 1991 **For release at 8:30 a.m.**

MAJOR RELEASES

DATA AVAILABILITY ANNOUNCEMENTS

INDEX TO DATA RELEASES: July 1991

MAJOR RELEASES

Quarterly Business Conditions Survey, Canadian Manufacturing Industries

July 1991

Seasonally Adjusted

Canadian manufacturers' opinions concerning the expected volume of production in the upcoming quarter, orders received and for finished products inventories all improved between the April 1991 and July 1991 surveys. However, the level of concern about the backlog of unfilled orders remained high.

Highlights

- Canadian manufacturers were optimistic about the **expected volume of production** over the next three months. The July 1991 balance of opinion stood at +2, up 14 points from the previous quarter. The balance of opinion had been negative during the last four quarters.

The balance of +2 in July is calculated by subtracting the pessimistic 23% indicating "lower than normal" volume of expected production from the optimistic 25% reporting "higher than normal" volume of expected production.

- Although it remained negative, the July 1991 balance of opinion of -14 for **orders received** was a significant improvement compared to the -40 posted in April. These levels are similar to the -42 and -16 figures registered for the last quarter of 1982 and the first quarter of 1983, respectively. The increase was caused mainly by the following industries: transportation equipment, electrical and electronic products, paper and allied products, and chemicals and chemical products.

- The balance of opinion for the **backlog of unfilled orders** improved by four points in July 1991 (-54 compared to -58 in April 1991). The balance for unfilled orders has remained negative since the second quarter of 1989.

Unfilled orders are the stock of orders which will generate future shipments, assuming that orders are not cancelled.

- The July 1991 balance of opinion for **finished products inventories** gained 13 points. It went from a level of -38 in April 1991 to -25 for this quarter. This represents the greatest quarter-to-quarter improvement since a 15-point increase between the first and second quarters of 1983 (from -32 for January 1983 to -17 for April 1983).

> *Note to Users*
>
> *Individual responses to the Business Conditions Survey are weighted by the value of the respondent's shipments reported to the annual Survey of Manufactures. The proportions, therefore, reflect the magnitude of the individual manufacturer's contribution to the total. The balance is the difference between the proportion associated with the positive-type response (e.g., higher volume of production) and the proportion related to the negative-type response (e.g., lower volume of production). Both the raw data (raw) and seasonally adjusted (s.a.) data are given for the balance. The seasonally adjusted value for the neutral components (e.g., expected production about the same) is calculated by subtracting the sum of the seasonally adjusted values of the other two components from 100.*

Unadjusted

- About 75% of manufacturers did not report any particular production difficulties in the latest survey. Some 8% reported a shortage of working capital impeded their level of production. Another 9% reported having "other" sources of production difficulties. A review of respondents' comments in the "other" category still shows that a majority indicated "lack of orders" and "weak markets" as the main sources of production difficulties. For the third consecutive quarter, "skilled labour shortage" stood at 4%.

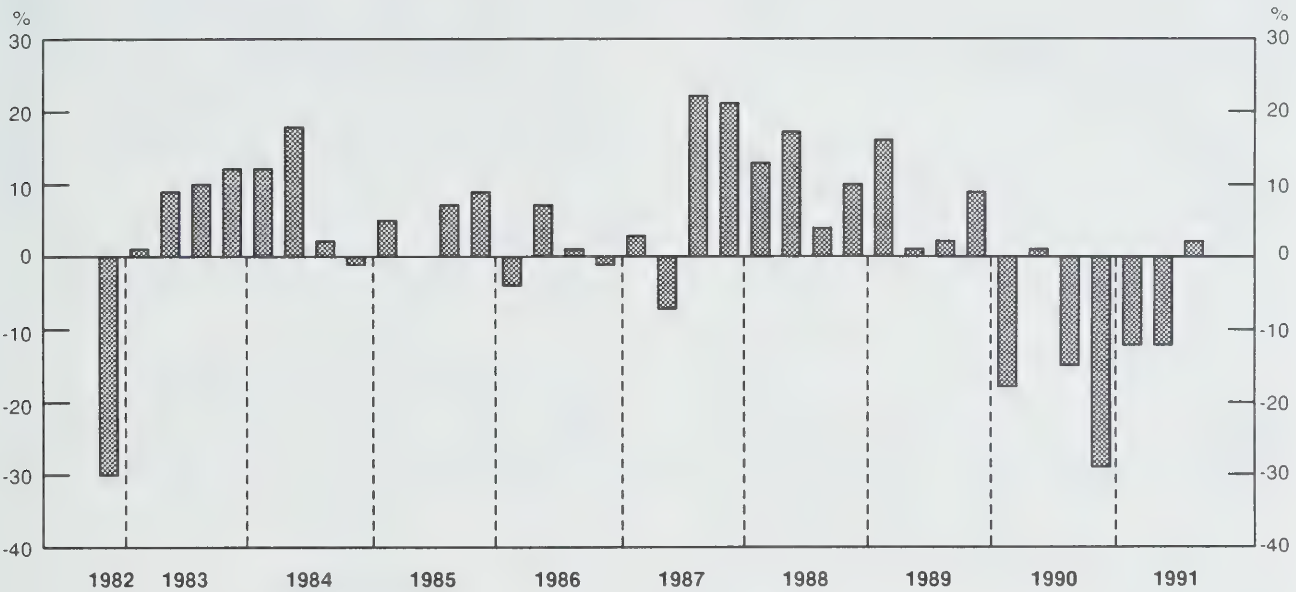
The Business Conditions Survey is carried out in January, April, July and October with the majority of responses recorded in the first two weeks of these months. Results are based on replies from about 5,000 manufacturers.

Note that survey weights and sampled units have been benchmarked to the 1987 Annual Survey of Manufactures (ASM) and data back to 1987 have been revised accordingly. In general, trends for the revised data have remained the same as those prior to the benchmarking to the 1987 ASM.

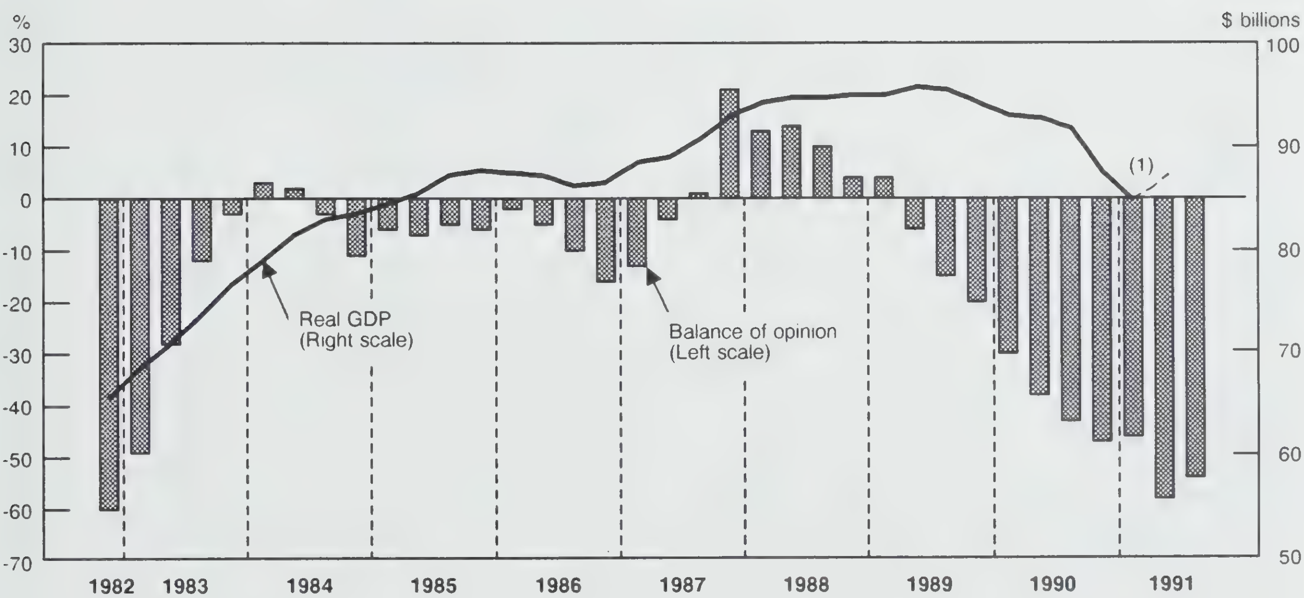
Available on CANSIM (raw data only): matrices 2843-2845.

For further information, contact C. Robillard (613-951-3507), Monthly Survey of Manufacturing Section, Industry Division. □

Balance of Opinion for Expected Volume of Production
Next Three Months vs Last Three Months



Balance of Opinion on Backlog of Unfilled Orders
and Real GDP for Manufacturing Industries
Seasonally adjusted



(1) ----- April and May 1991

Business Conditions Survey, Canadian Manufacturing Industries

July 1991

All Manufacturing Industries	July 1990	Oct. 1990	Jan. 1991	Apr. 1991	July 1991
Volume of production during next three months compared with last three months will be:			**Seasonally Adjusted**		
About the same	43	45	42	40	52
Higher	21	13	23	24	25
Lower	36	42	35	36	23
Balance	-15	-29	-12	-12	2
			Raw		
Balance	-31	-25	-21	7	-14
Orders received are:			**Seasonally Adjusted**		
About the same	41	37	38	44	62
Rising	12	9	10	8	12
Declining	47	54	52	48	26
Balance	-35	-45	-42	-40	-14
			Raw		
Balance	-35	-48	-43	-36	-13
Present backlog of unfilled orders is:			**Seasonally Adjusted**		
About normal	45	41	42	36	40
Higher than normal	6	5	6	3	3
Lower than normal	49	54	52	61	57
Balance	-43	-49	-46	-58	-54
			Raw		
Balance	-39	-47	-47	-61	-51
Finished product inventory on hand is:			**Seasonally Adjusted**		
About right	63	63	53	56	69
Too low	4	6	5	3	3
Too high[1]	33	31	42	41	28
Balance	-29	-25	-37	-38	-25
			Raw		
Balance	-28	-24	-38	-39	-25
Sources of production difficulties:			**Raw**		
Working capital shortage	5	5	5	9	8
Skilled labour shortage	7	7	4	4	4
Unskilled labour shortage	1	1	0	0	0
Raw material shortage	4	4	4	2	3
Other difficulties	5	9	13	9	9
No difficulties	78	74	73	75	75

[1] *No evident seasonality.*

Farm Input Price Index

Second Quarter 1991

The Farm Input Price Index (1986 = 100) for the second quarter of 1991 stood at a preliminary level of 110.0, down 1.5 % from the previous quarter and a decline of 0.2% from a year earlier. Of the seven major groups which are updated quarterly, four indexes declined from the first quarter, while three rose.

- The largest impact on the total Farm Input Price Index came from the interest index, declining by 7.3% as the non-mortgage component was down by 10.1%.

- The crop production index declined by 4.4% as prices of seed were 4.6% lower than in the first quarter and the crop insurance index (updated annually in the second quarter) decreased sharply (-35.3%). Prices of fertilizer and pesticides rose 0.6% and 2.4%, respectively.

- The machinery and motor vehicles index was down by 2.0% in the quarter. All the components of this major group recorded a decline: machinery replacement (-0.4%), motor vehicles replacement (-0.7%) and machinery and motor vehicles operation (-3.5%). Petroleum product prices, a part of the operation component, decreased by 7.5%.

- The animal production index was up 1.0% due to higher prices for feeder cattle (3.4%) and feed (0.4%); feed prices, however, were still 4.6% lower than a year ago. Declines in prices were recorded for weanling pigs (-3.5%) and chicks (-5.7%).

Available on CANSIM: matrices 2010-2019.

The second quarter 1991 issue of *Farm Input Price Indexes* (62-004, $12.25/$49) will be available at the end of August. See "How to Order Publications".

For more detailed information on this release, contact the Information and Current Analysis Unit (613-951-9607), Prices Division. □

Farm Input Price Indexes
(1986 = 100)

	Second Quarter 1991	% Change: 2nd Quarter 1991/ 1st Quarter 1991	% Change: 2nd Quarter 1991/ 2nd Quarter 1990
		Eastern Canada	
Total Farm Input	**113.1**	**-0.4**	**0.8**
Building and fencing	116.0	1.4	-1.4
Machinery and motor vehicles	116.3	-0.7	4.7
Crop production	108.5	0.4	1.0
Animal production	105.3	0.8	0.6
Supplies and services	119.7	-1.8	8.2
Hired farm labour	130.9	1.3	4.7
Property taxes	116.7	0.0	2.0
Interest	118.3	-7.9	-12.6
Farm rent	119.9	0.0	1.4
		Western Canada	
Total Farm Input	**107.5**	**-2.5**	**-1.0**
Building and fencing	104.9	2.1	-2.3
Machinery and motor vehicles	110.2	-2.8	3.5
Crop production	90.6	-7.4	-10.0
Animal production	109.9	1.5	1.7
Supplies and services	108.0	-3.1	2.3
Hired farm labour	121.3	0.8	5.8
Property taxes	119.5	0.0	4.9
Interest	114.8	-6.8	-10.5
Farm rent	102.8	0.0	1.6
		Canada	
Total Farm Input	**110.0**	**-1.5**	**-0.2**
Building and fencing	110.8	1.7	-1.8
Machinery and motor vehicles	112.3	-2.0	4.0
Crop production	96.9	-4.4	-5.9
Animal production	107.2	1.0	1.0
Supplies and services	113.9	-2.4	5.3
Hired farm labour	126.6	1.1	5.1
Property taxes	118.9	0.0	4.3
Interest	116.1	-7.3	-11.4
Farm rent	107.1	0.0	1.5

■

DATA AVAILABILITY ANNOUNCEMENTS

Local Government Finance – Financial Management System Basis

1989 and 1990 Revised Estimates

On a Financial Management System (FMS) basis, revised total local government revenues for 1989 were $54.2 billion, an increase of $3.5 billion (6.9%) from the previous year. Total expenditures were $55.0 billion, an increase of $4.2 billion (8.3%) from 1988. Both the revenue and expenditure increases were slightly greater than the 1983 to 1988 five-year average annual increases of 6.6% for revenues and 6.2% for expenditures.

Revised total local government revenues for 1990 were $58.0 billion, an increase of $3.8 billion (7.1%) from the previous year. Total expenditures amounted to $59.7 billion, an increase of $4.7 billion (8.5%) from 1989. Again, both the revenue and expenditure increases were slightly greater than the 1984 to 1989 five-year average annual increases of 6.9% for revenues and 7.0% for expenditures.

Note to Users

The Financial Management System (FMS) provides a standardized presentation of government accounting for the federal, provincial and local governments in Canada. The individual governments' accounting systems are not directly comparable because the policies and structure of governments differ. The FMS adjusts data from government budgets, estimates, public accounts and other records to provide detailed, intergovernmentally comparable data as well as compatible national aggregates that are consistent over time. Thus, FMS statistics may not accord with the figures published in government financial statements.

Local government data are prepared by Public Institutions Division from various data sources including local government surveys, administrative documents of provincial and local governments and information obtained from provincial government ministries and other divisions within Statistics Canada.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 2764-2776.

For further information on this release, contact Pierre Doucet (613-951-1820) or Jacinthe Bourdeau (613-951-1949), Public Institutions Division.

Data are also available through special tabulation. For more information or general inquiries on Public Institutions Division products or services, contact Patricia Phillips (613-951-0767). ■

Specified Domestic Electrical Appliances

June 1991

Canadian electrical appliances manufacturers produced 89,510 kitchen appliances in June 1991, down 7.3% from the 96,539 appliances produced a year earlier.

Production of home comfort products totalled 18,901 in June 1991, a decrease of 62.3% from the previous year.

Year-to-date production of kitchen appliances amounted to 410,530. Corresponding data for the same period in 1990 totalled 465,030 units.

The June 1991 issue of *Specified Domestic Electrical Appliances* (43-003, $5/$50) will be available at a later date. See "How to Order Publications".

For more detailed information on this release, contact J.-P. Beauparlant (613-951-3526), Industry Division. ■

Cement

June 1991

Canadian manufacturers shipped 1 122 604 tonnes of cement in June 1991, a decrease of 7.2% from the 1 209 186[r] (revised) tonnes shipped a year earlier, but an increase of 10.6% from the 1 014 680 tonnes shipped in May 1991.

January-to-June 1991 shipments were 4 082 375 tonnes, down 18.1% from the 4 983 106[r] tonnes shipped during the same period in 1990.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 92 and 122 (series 35).

The June 1991 issue of *Cement* (44-001, $5/$50) will be available at a later date. See "How to Order Publications".

For more detailed information on this release, contact Roland Joubert (613-951-3527), Industry Division. ■

Gypsum Products

June 1991

Manufacturers shipped 16 736 thousand square metres of plain gypsum wallboard in June 1991, down 30.5% from the 24 088[r] (revised) thousand square metres shipped in June 1990, but up 3.8% from the 16 129 thousand square metres shipped in May 1991.

Year-to-date shipments for 1991 were 88 981 thousand square metres, a decrease of 33.9% from the first six months of 1990.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 39 and 122 (series 11).

The June 1991 issue of *Gypsum Products* (44-003, $5/$50) will be available at a later date. See "How to Order Publications".

For more detailed information on this release, contact Roland Joubert (613-951-3527), Industry Division. ■

Shipments of Solid Fuel-burning Heating Products

Second Quarter 1991

Shipments of solid fuel-burning heating products totalled $8.1 million for the second quarter of 1991, a decrease of 29.9% from the $11.6 million shipped during the second quarter of 1990.

Data on manufacturers' shipments of Canadian-made solid fuel-burning heating products are now available, as are data on the number of units shipped.

The second quarter 1991 issue of *Shipments of Solid Fuel-burning Heating Products* (25-002, $4.75/$19) will be available at a later date. See "How to Order Publications".

For more detailed information on this release, contact Keith Martin (613-951-3518), Industry Division. ■

PUBLICATIONS RELEASED

Asphalt Roofing, June 1991.
Catalogue number 45-001
(Canada: $5.00/$50.00; United States: US$6.00/US$60.00; Other Countries: US$7.00/US$70.00).

New Motor Vehicle Sales, December 1990.
Catalogue number 63-007
(Canada: $14.40/$144.00; United States: US$17.30/US$173.00; Other Countries: US$20.20/US$202.00).

The paper used in this publication meets the minimum requirements of American National Standard for Information Sciences – Permanence of Paper for Printed Library Materials, ANSI Z39.48 – 1984.

How to Order Publications

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Publications may also be ordered through Statistics Canada's offices in St. John's, Halifax, Montreal, Ottawa, Toronto, Winnipeg, Regina, Edmonton, Calgary and Vancouver, or from authorized bookstore agents or other booksellers.

A national toll-free telephone order service is in operation at Statistics Canada. The toll-free line (1-800-267-6677) can be used by Canadian customers for the ordering of Statistics Canada products and services.

The Daily

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Editor: Bruce Simpson (613-951-1103)

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The Daily

Statistics Canada

Index to Data Releases

July 1991

Statistics Canada Statistique Canada

Canada

Index to Data Releases, July 1991

Subject	Reference Period	Release Date
Construction in Canada	1991	July 5, 1991
Consumer Price Index	June 1991	July 19, 1991
Corrugated Boxes and Wrappers	June 1991	July 19, 1991
Crude Oil and Natural Gas	March 1991	July 2, 1991
	April 1991	July 23, 1991
Dairy Review	May 1991	July 12, 1991
Department Store Sales and Stocks	May 1991	July 22, 1991
Department Store Sales by Province and Metropolitan Area	May 1991	July 11, 1991
Eggs, Production	May 1991	July 15, 1991
Electric Lamps	June 1991	July 11, 1991
	Second Quarter 1991	July 19, 1991
Electric Power Statistics	April 1991	July 3, 1991
	May 1991	July 30, 1991
Electric Storage Batteries	May 1991	July 9, 1991
	June 1991	July 31, 1991
Electrical Appliances, Specified Domestic	May 1991	July 8, 1991
Employment, Earnings and Hours	May 1991	July 29, 1991
Export and Import Price Indexes	May 1991	July 18, 1991
Exports by Commodity (H.S. Based)	May 1991	July 23, 1991
Farm Product Price Index	May 1991	July 11, 1991
Federal Government Finance	1991-92 Estimates/ 1990-91 Revised Estimates	July 5, 1991
Financial Statistics of Community Colleges/Vocational Schools/ Paramedical Training in Hospitals	1988-1989	July 11, 1991
Financial Statistics of Private Elementary/Secondary Schools	1985-86 to 1988-89	July 23, 1991
Fixed Assets in Canada	1991	July 12, 1991
Footwear Statistics	May 1991	July 5, 1991
	June 1991	July 31, 1991
Forward Sortation Areas/Rural Postal Code Socio-economic Data	1989	July 16, 1991
Grain Marketing Situation Report	June 1991	July 30, 1991
Gypsum Products	May 1991	July 4, 1991
Help-wanted Index	June 1991	July 3, 1991
Hospital Statistics, Annual Survey	1989-90	July 29, 1991
Imports by Commodity (H.S. Based)	May 1991	July 22, 1991
Income Estimates for Subprovincial Areas	1989	July 10, 1991
Industrial Chemicals and Synthetic Resins	May 1991	July 9, 1991
Industrial Product Price Index	June 1991	July 26, 1991
International Trade, Preliminary Statement	May 1991	July 18, 1991

Index to Data Releases, July 1991

Subject	Reference Period	Release Date
Labour Force Survey	June 1991	July 5, 1991
Leading Indicator, Composite	April 1991	July 2, 1991
Legal Aid in Canada: The 1980s in Review		July 25, 1991
Local Government Long-term Debt	June 1991	July 24, 1991
Major Grains, Deliveries	May 1991	July 11, 1991
Major Appliances, Production and Sales	June 1991	July 24, 1991
Manufacturing, Monthly Survey	May 1991	July 16, 1991
Meat Products, Stocks of Frozen	July 1, 1991	July 25, 1991
Microdata Tapes: Incomes of Households, Families and Individuals	1989	July 10, 1991
Milling and Crushing Statistics	May 1991	July 11, 1991
Mineral Wool Including Fibrous Glass Insulation	June 1991	July 18, 1991
Motor Carrier Freight Quarterly Survey	First Quarter 1991	July 5, 1991
Motor Vehicle Industry	1989 Survey of Manufactures	July 12, 1991
Natural Gas, Sales	May 1991	July 19, 1991
New Motor Vehicle Sales	May 1991	July 11, 1991
New Housing Price Index	May 1991	July 10, 1991
Newsprint Industry	1989 Survey of Manufactures	July 19, 1991
Oil Pipeline Transport	April 1991	July 9, 1991
Oils and Fats	May 1991	July 15, 1991
Other Primary Steel Industries	1989 Survey of Manufactures	July 12, 1991
Other Paper Industries	1989 Survey of Manufactures	July 26, 1991
Particleboard, Waferboard and Fibreboard	May 1991	July 12, 1991
Passenger Bus and Urban Transit Statistics	May 1991	July 15, 1991
Pension Plans in Canada	January 1, 1990	July 19, 1991
Potatoes, Seeded Area	1991	July 12, 1991
Poultry Products, Stocks of Frozen	July 1, 1991	July 17, 1991
Primary Glass and Containers Industry	1989 Survey of Manufactures	July 5, 1991
Processed Fruits and Vegetables	April 1991	July 12, 1991
	May 1991	July 22, 1991
Pulp Industry	1989 Survey of Manufactures	July 12, 1991
Pulpwood and Wood Residue Statistics	May 1991	July 11, 1991
Railway Carloadings	May 1991	July 11, 1991
	Seven-day Period Ending June 21, 1991	July 4, 1991
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	Seven-day Period Ending July 7, 1991	July 18, 1991
	Seven-day Period Ending July 14, 1991	July 24, 1991
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Railway Operating Statistics	January 1991	July 2, 1991
	February 1991	July 3, 1991
	March 1991	July 9, 1991

Index to Data Releases, July 1991

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Raw Materials Price Index	June 1991	July 26, 1991
Real Gross Domestic Product at Factor Cost by Industry	May 1991	July 31, 1991
Refined Petroleum Products, Sales	May 1991	July 2, 1991
	June 1991	July 30, 1991
Restaurants, Caterers and Taverns	May 1991	July 22, 1991
Retail Trade	May 1991	July 22, 1991
Revised 1988-89 Migration Estimates by Census Division		July 9, 1991
Rigid Insulating Board	May 1991	July 8, 1991
	June 1991	July 29, 1991
Rolled Steel, Shipments	May 1991	July 15, 1991
Sawmills in British Columbia	May 1991	July 24, 1991
Sawmills East of the Rockies	May 1991	July 24, 1991
Selected Financial Indexes	June 1991	July 9, 1991
Short-term Expectations Survey		July 4, 1991
Socio-economic Profiles of Taxfilers for Census Metropolitan Areas	1989	July 23, 1991
Soft Drinks	June 1991	July 18, 1991
Steel Wire and Specified Wire Products	May 1991	July 8, 1991
Steel Primary Forms	May 1991	July 10, 1991
	Week Ending June 29, 1991	July 5, 1991
	Week Ending July 6, 1991	July 11, 1991
	Week Ending July 13, 1991	July 18, 1991
	Week Ending July 20, 1991	July 25, 1991
Steel Pipe and Tubing	May 1991	July 10, 1991
	1989 Survey of Manufactures	July 26, 1991
Sugar Sales	June 1991	July 8, 1991
Surface and Marine Transport Service Bulletin	Vol. 7, No. 3	July 3, 1991
Telephone Statistics	May 1991	July 24, 1991
Tobacco Products	June 1991	July 17, 1991
Travel Between Canada and Other Countries	May 1991	July 12, 1991
Truck Use Survey	1989	July 5, 1991
Unemployment Insurance Statistics	May 1991	July 24, 1991
University Enrolments and Graduates	1990-91	July 30, 1991
Wholesale Trade	May 1991	July 23, 1991
Wool Production and Supply	1990	July 10, 1991

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The Daily

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MAJOR RELEASE

DATA AVAILABILITY ANNOUNCEMENTS

MAJOR RELEASE

Non-residential Building Construction Price Index (1986 = 100)

Second Quarter 1991

The composite price index for non-residential building construction (excluding the Goods and Services Tax) for Canada fell 0.3% from the previous quarter to 121.4 in the second quarter of 1991. This marks the fourth consecutive quarterly decrease in the index.

All cities surveyed had decreases: Vancouver showed the largest quarterly decrease (-1.1%), followed by Calgary and Ottawa (-0.7%), Montreal (-0.4%), Edmonton (-0.3%), Halifax (-0.2%) and Toronto (-0.1%). In the case of Toronto, the marginal decline is in contrast to the previous quarter when it had the largest decrease.

On a year-over-year basis, prices dropped 4.8% from the second quarter of 1990. This is the largest year-over-year decline since the price index began in 1972.

Three of cities had significant reductions from a year earlier: Vancouver (-6.1%), Toronto (-5.6%) and Montreal (-4.6%). Halifax was in the middle with a 2.8% decrease while Calgary (-1.1%), Edmonton (-0.5%) and Ottawa (-0.4%) all had minor decreases.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 2042 and 2043.

The second quarter 1991 issue of *Construction Price Statistics* (62-007, $18/$72) will be available in September. See "How to Order Publications".

For more detailed information on this release, contact the Information and Current Analysis Unit (613-951-9607), Prices Division.

Non-residential Building Construction Price Indexes

Second Quarter 1991 (1986 = 100)

	Seven Cities and Composite Indexes							
	Halifax	Montreal	Ottawa	Toronto	Calgary	Edmonton	Vancouver	**Composite**
	Quarterly Indexes							
1990								
Second Quarter	112.7	119.3	124.8	132.8	123.2	124.0	122.9	**127.5**
Third Quarter	112.4	118.0	125.7	130.5	123.2	123.7	120.2	**125.8**
Fourth Quarter	112.4	118.0	126.6	129.7	123.0	124.2	119.6	**125.3**
1991								
First Quarter	109.8	114.3	125.2	125.5	122.7	123.8	116.7	**121.8**
Second Quarter	109.6	113.8	124.3	125.4	121.9	123.4	115.4	**121.4**
	Percentage Change							
Fourth Quarter/ Third Quarter 1990	0.0	0.0	0.7	-0.6	-0.2	0.4	-0.5	**-0.4**
First Quarter 1991/ Fourth Quarter 1990	-2.3	-3.1	-1.1	-3.2	-0.2	-0.3	-2.4	**-2.8**
Second Quarter/ First Quarter 1991	-0.2	-0.4	-0.7	-0.1	-0.7	-0.3	-1.1	**-0.3**
Second Quarter 1991/ Second Quarter 1990	-2.8	-4.6	-0.4	-5.6	-1.1	-0.5	-6.1	**-4.8**

***Note**: Effective January 1, 1991, the Goods and Services Tax is excluded but the Provincial Sales Tax is included (as before).* ■

DATA AVAILABILITY ANNOUNCEMENTS

Railway Carloadings
June 1991

Revenue freight loaded by railways in Canada totalled 20.4 million tonnes in June 1991, an increase of 2.7% from the June 1990 figure. The carriers received an additional 1.0 million tonnes from American connections.

Total loadings in Canada for the year to date showed a decrease of 2.3% from the same period in 1990, while receipts from United States connections decreased 3.5%.

All 1990 figures and 1991 cumulative data have been revised.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 1431.

The June 1991 issue of *Railway Carloadings* (52-001, $8.30/$83) will be released the third week of August. See "How to Order Publications".

For seasonally adjusted revenue freight loadings, contact Angus MacLean (613-951-2484), Transportation Division. ■

Railway Operating Statistics
April 1991

The seven major railways reported a combined net gain of $56.9 million in April 1991. Operating revenues of $635.5 million were up $21.8 million (3.4%) from the April 1990 figure.

Revenue freight tonne-kilometres were down 0.5%. Freight train-kilometres increased 5.0% while freight car-kilometres decreased by 1.4% compared to April 1990 figures.

All 1990 figures have been revised.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 142.

The April 1991 issue of *Railway Operating Statistics* (52-003, $10.50/$105) will be released the second week of August. See "How to Order Publications".

For more detailed information on this release, contact Angus MacLean (613-951-2484), Transportation Division. ■

Steel Primary Forms
Week Ending July 27, 1991

Preliminary estimates indicate that Canadian steel primary forms production for the week ending July 27, 1991 totalled 200 600 tonnes, an increase of 9.1% from the preceding week's total of 183 824 tonnes, but down 21.0% from the year-earlier level of 254 057 tonnes. The cumulative total in 1991 was 7 278 268 tonnes, a decrease of 12.0% from 8 267 520 tonnes for the same period in 1990.

For more detailed information on this release, contact Greg Milsom (613-951-9827), Industry Division. ■

Canadian Mushroom Production
1990

Mushroom production in Canada in 1990 totalled 57,593 tons, compared to 57,541 tons the previous year. The value of the mushroom crop was $153,348,000.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 1407.

For further information, order *Fruit and Vegetable Production* (22-003, $18/$72), or contact Linda Brazeau (613-951-3873), Agriculture Division. ■

Railroad Rolling Stock Industry
1989 Annual Survey of Manufactures

In 1989, the value of shipments of goods of own manufacture for the railroad rolling stock industry (SIC 3261) totalled $1,568.8 million, up 44.9% from $1,082.5 million in 1988.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 5563.

Data for this industry will be released in *Transportation Equipment Industries* (42-251, $35).

For more detailed information on this release, contact G. W. Barrett (613-951-3515), Industry Division. ■

PUBLICATIONS RELEASED

Production of Selected Biscuits, January-June 1991.
Catalogue number 32-026
(Canada: $6.75/$13.50; United States: US$8.10/US$16.20; Other Countries: US$9.45/US$18.90).

Building Permits, Annual Summary 1990.
Catalogue number 64-203
(Canada: $56.00; United States: US$67.00; Other Countries: US$78.00).

Canada's International Transactions in Securities, May 1991.
Catalogue number 67-002
(Canada: $15.80/$158.00; United States: US$19.00/US$190.00; Other Countries: US$22.10/US$221.00).

Unemployment Insurance Statistics, May 1991.
Catalogue number 73-001
(Canada: $14.70/$147.00; United States: US$17.60/US$176.00; Other Countries: US$20.60/US$206.00).

Culture Service Bulletin: Periodical Publishing, 1988-89 in an Historical Perspective, Vol. 14, No. 4.
Catalogue number 87-001
(Canada: $4.90/$49.00; United States: US$5.90/US$59.00; Other Countries: US$6.90/US$69.00).

Science Statistics Service Bulletin: The Provincial Distribution of R&D in Canada, 1979 to 1989, Vol. 15, No. 4.
Catalogue number 88-001
(Canada: $7.10/$71.00; United States: US$8.50/US$85.00; Other Countries: US$9.90/US$99.00).

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The Daily

Statistics Canada's Official Release Bulletin for Statistical Information

Catalogue 11-001E. Price: Canada: $120.00 annually; United States: US$144.00 annually; Other Countries: US$168.00 annually

Published by the Communications Division
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Senior Editor: Greg Thomson (613-951-1116)
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MAJOR RELEASE DATES

Week of August 6 to 9, 1991

(Release dates are subject to change)

Anticipated date(s) of release	Title	Reference period
August		
6	Canadian Composite Leading Indicator	May 1991
7	Help-wanted Index	July 1991
8	Estimates of Labour Income	May 1991
9	Labour Force Survey	July 1991
9	New Motor Vehicle Sales	June 1991
9	New Housing Price Index	June 1991
9	Department Store Sales by Province and Metropolitan Area	June 1991

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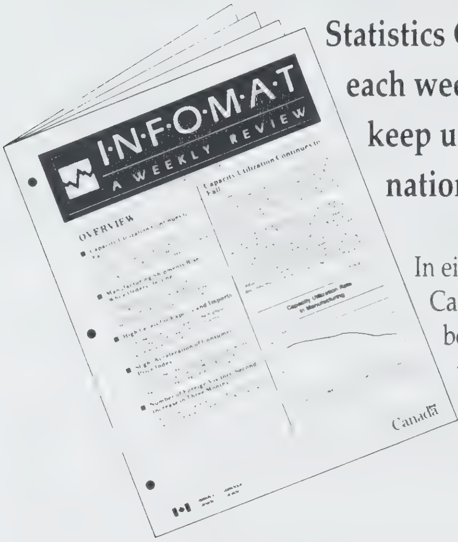

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Catalogue 11–001E (Français 11–001F) ISSN 0827–0465

The Daily

Statistics Canada

Tuesday, August 6, 1991 | For release at 8:30 a.m.

MAJOR RELEASE

DATA AVAILABILITY ANNOUNCEMENT

PUBLICATIONS RELEASED

Travel-log – Touriscope

Summer 1991

The Summer issue of *Travel-log,* Statistics Canada's quarterly tourism newsletter, features an in-depth look at domestic travel trends over the past decade. Selected highlights include:

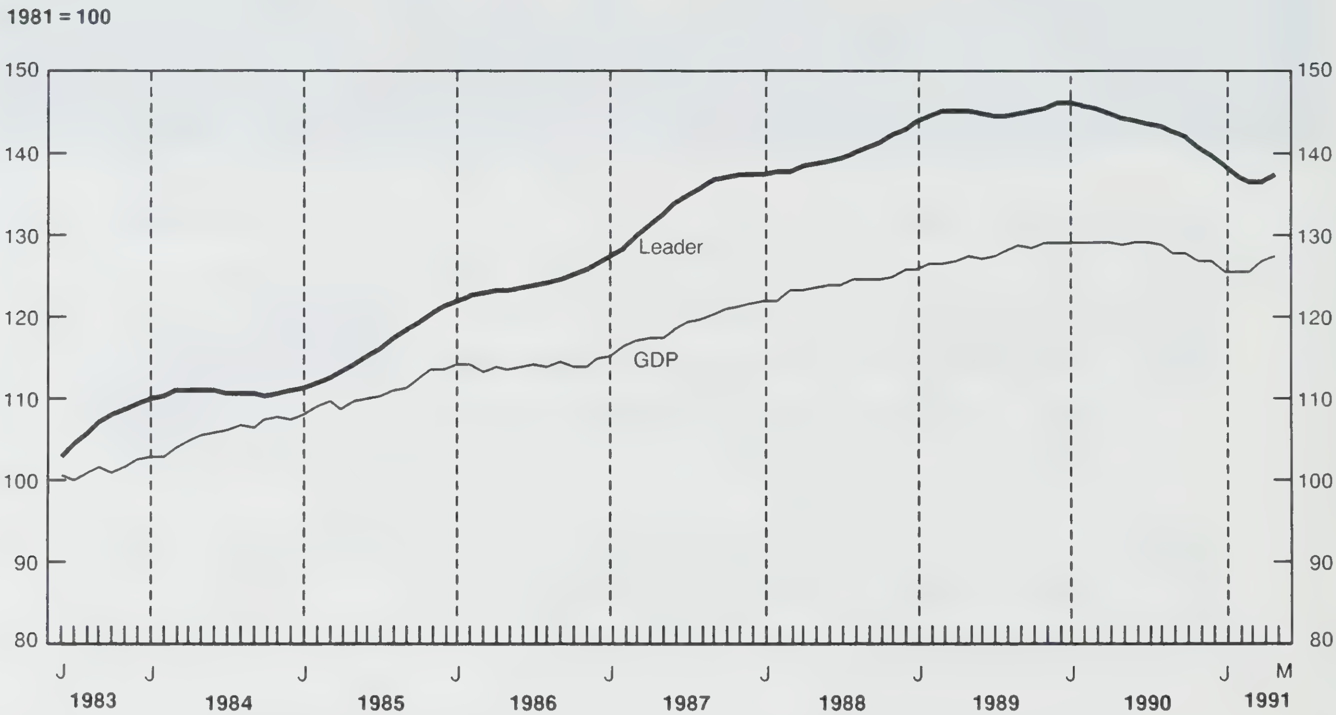
- Domestic travel was relatively flat, but Canadians have been travelling outside the country in record numbers;
- Business travel boomed between 1980 and 1990;
- Short holidays or getaways grew in popularity;
- Hotels gained a larger share of business and leisure travel;
- Senior travellers were the fastest growing age segment over the 10-year period.

The Summer 1991 issue of *Travel-log - Touriscope* (87-003, $10.50/$42) is now available. See "How to Order Publications".

For further information on this release, contact Laurie McDougall (613-951-9169), Education, Culture and Tourism Division.

MAJOR RELEASE

Composite Leading Indicator and GDP



Canadian Composite Leading Indicator

May 1991

The composite leading indicator rose for the second consecutive month, posting a gain of 0.7%. The initial upturn in the index was led by the components related to housing and the financial markets. However, more recently other components have reinforced these gains, notably the U.S. leading index, manufacturing and services.

Household demand continued to improve, particularly for housing. The housing index posted a second straight gain (6.3%), comparable to the growth recorded after the 1981-82 recession. Furniture and appliance sales remained slow, however, possibly due to weak sales for new homes. Sales of other durable goods and employment in services rose slowly, in line with labour income.

Manufacturing continued to recover from the sharp drops registered early in the year. New orders for durable goods rose for the first time since August 1990, led by auto exports to the United States and construction materials. Orders for business investment and intermediate goods remained weak, however, and manufacturing employment sagged in June. Firms continued to slash inventories in May, raising the ratio of shipments to stocks for the first time in 10 months. The average workweek was unchanged, after several months of decline.

The Toronto stock market posted a fourth straight gain, while the real money supply rose for the second straight month.

The U.S. leading indicator grew by 0.3% in May, its second consecutive increase. Preliminary data for June indicate another gain, although manufacturing orders fell due to slack investment spending and a pause in demand for consumer goods. Real GNP in the second quarter edged up only 0.1%.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 191.

For more information on the economy, order the August issue of the *Canadian Economic Observer* (11-010, $22/$220), available the week of August 19-23. See "How to Order Publications".

For further information on this release, or about future release dates, contact Francine Roy (613-951-3627), Current Economic Analysis.

Canadian Leading Indicators

	Percentage Change			Level	
	March	April	May	April	May
Composite Leading Indicator (1981 = 100)					
Smoothed	-0.6	0.1	0.7	136.5	137.5
Unsmoothed	1.0	3.0	1.3	141.0	142.8
Retail Trade					
Furniture and appliance sales	-1.6	-0.8	-0.4	983[4]	979[4]
Other durable goods sales	-0.5	0.0	0.5	3,494[4]	3,511[4]
Housing Index[1]	0.0	3.4	6.3	104.2	110.8
Manufacturing					
New orders - durables	-2.8	-0.4	0.3	8,466[4]	8,490[4]
Shipment to inventory ratio (finished goods)[2]	-0.03	-0.01	0.01	1.32	1.33
Average workweek (hours)	-0.5	-0.3	0.0	37.5	37.5
Business and personal services employment (thousands)	-0.1	0.2	0.4	1,760	1,767
United States composite leading index (1967 = 100)	-0.2	0.1	0.3	187.1	187.7
TSE 300 stock price index (1975 = 1000)	1.6	1.7	1.9	3,328	3,391
Money supply (M1) ($1981)[3]	-0.1	0.2	0.2	23,907[4]	23,955[4]

1 *Composite index of housing starts (units) and house sales (MLS).*
2 *Difference from previous month.*
3 *Deflated by the consumer price index for all items.*
4 *Millions of 1981 dollars.*

■

DATA AVAILABILITY ANNOUNCEMENT

Industrial Chemicals and Synthetic Resins

June 1991

Canadian chemical firms produced 95 153 tonnes of polyethylene synthetic resins in June 1991, a decrease of 26.0% from the 128 582 tonnes produced in June 1990.

January-to-June 1991 production totalled 748 204[r] (revised) tonnes, down 3.8% from the 777 565 tonnes produced during the same period in 1990.

Data are also available on the Canadian production of three other types of synthetic resins and 24 industrial chemicals for June 1991, June 1990 and the corresponding cumulative figures.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 951.

The June 1991 issue of *Industrial Chemicals and Synthetic Resins* (46-002, $5.60/$56) will be available at a later date. See "How to Order Publications".

For more detailed information on this release, contact Raj Sehdev (613-951-3513), Industry Division. ■

PUBLICATIONS RELEASED

Index to Statistics Canada Surveys and Questionnaires, 1990.
Catalogue number 12-205
(Canada: $26.00; United States: US$31.00; Other Countries: US$36.00).

Footwear Statistics, June 1991.
Catalogue number 33-002
(Canada: $5.00/$50.00; United States: US$6.00/US$60.00; Other Countries: US$7.00/US$70.00).

Rubber and Plastic Products Industries, 1988.
Catalogue number 33-250
(Canada: $35.00; United States: US$42.00; Other Countries: US$49.00).

Surface and Marine Transport Service Bulletin, Vol. 7, No. 4.
Catalogue number 50-002
(Canada: $9.40/$75.00; United States: US$11.25/US$90.00; Other Countries: US$13.15/US$105.00).

Department Store Sales and Stocks, January 1991.
Catalogue number 63-002
(Canada: $14.40/$144.00; United States: US$17.30/US$173.00; Other Countries: US$20.20/US$202.00).

Travel-log - Touriscope: Domestic Travel - A Decade of Change, Summer 1991 (Vol. 10, No. 3).
Catalogue number 87-003
(Canada: $10.50/$42.00; United States: US$12.50/US$50.00; Other Countries: US$14.75/US$59.00).

The paper used in this publication meets the minimum requirements of American National Standard for Information Sciences – Permanence of Paper for Printed Library Materials, ANSI Z39.48 – 1984.
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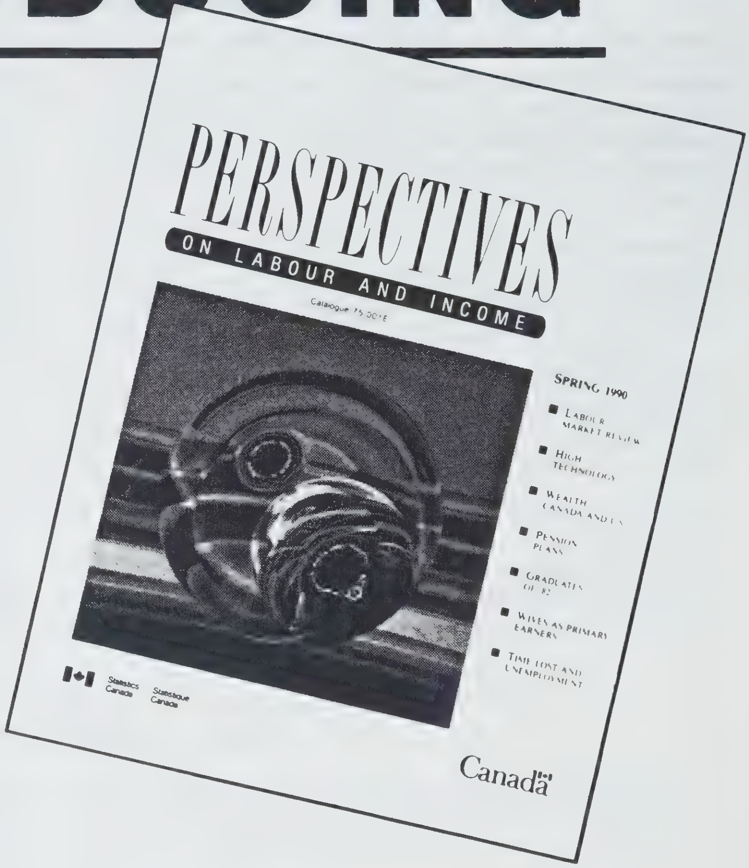
INTRODUCING



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The Daily

Statistics Canada

University of Toronto

Wednesday, August 7, 1991 **For release at 8:30 a.m.**

MAJOR RELEASES

DATA AVAILABILITY ANNOUNCEMENT

MAJOR RELEASES

Help-wanted Index
July 1991

The Help-wanted Index serves as an early indicator of the demand for labour by monitoring changes in the number of help-wanted ads published in 20 major metropolitan areas.

Highlights – Seasonally Adjusted

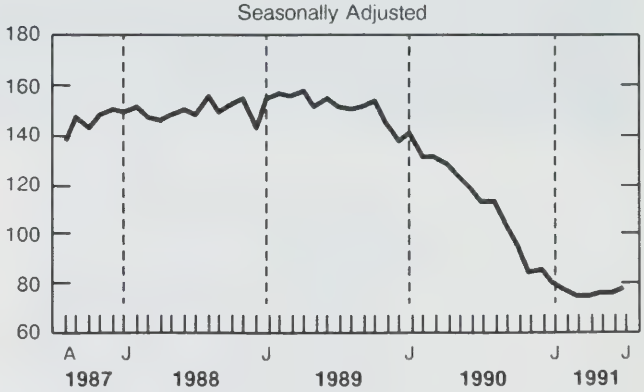
- After reaching a peak of 157 in April 1989, the Help-wanted Index for Canada (1981 = 100) declined to a low of 74 in March 1991. The index advanced to 75 in May, remained unchanged in June, and rose to 77 in July.

Changes by Region

- Between June and July 1991, the Help-wanted Index increased 5.7% in Ontario (to 74 from 70), 4.9% in Quebec (to 86 from 82), and 3.7% in British Columbia (to 85 from 82). The index declined 4.6% in the Atlantic provinces (to 104 from 109), and 3.8% in the Prairie provinces (to 51 from 53).

- Compared with July 1990, the Help-wanted Index was lower in all regions: 42.9% in the Atlantic provinces, 37.0% in the Prairie provinces, 31.5% in Ontario, 27.7% in Quebec and 27.4% in British Columbia.

Help-wanted Index, Canada (1981 = 100)



Available on CANSIM: matrix 105 (levels 5 and 7).

Since January 1991, only seasonally adjusted help-wanted indices have been released in *The Daily*. For users interested in trend-cycle estimates or indices for selected metropolitan areas, contact André Picard (613-951-4045) or Horst Stiebert (613-951-4044), Labour Division (Fax: 613-951-4087).

Help-wanted Index (1981 = 100), Canada and Regions

Year and month	Canada	Atlantic Region	Quebec	Ontario	Prairie Region	British Columbia
	Seasonally Adjusted					
1990						
July	**113**	182	119	108	81	117
August	**112**	157	122	107	77	119
September	**104**	159	112	100	77	116
October	**94**	138	109	87	71	97
November	**84**	124	99	74	69	93
December	**85**	135	96	77	68	87
1991						
January	**79**	117	88	73	63	85
February	**76**	120	84	70	57	79
March	**74**	114	78	71	56	78
April	**74**	107	86	67	55	80
May	**75**	118	89	66	52	78
June	**75**	109	82	70	53	82
July	**77**	104	86	74	51	85

■

Short-term Expectations Survey

> ***Note to Users***
>
> *Since April 1990, Statistics Canada has been canvassing a small group of economists for their monthly forecasts of the year-over-year change in the Consumer Price Index, the unemployment rate and the merchandise trade balance. On average, 23 economists have participated in the survey each month.*

Forecasts of the year-over-year change in the Consumer Price Index and the unemployment rate for July 1991 and the trade balance for June 1991 are released in this issue.

The mean forecast of the year-over-year increase in the Consumer Price Index for July is 6.1%, with minimum and maximum values of 5.9% and 6.3%, respectively. Since February 1991, the actual rate of increase of the Consumer Price Index has oscillated between 6.2% and 6.3%. During the same period, the mean forecast ranged between 6.0% and 6.3% and underestimated slightly the actual rate: the average forecast was 6.2% compared to 6.3% for the actual rate.

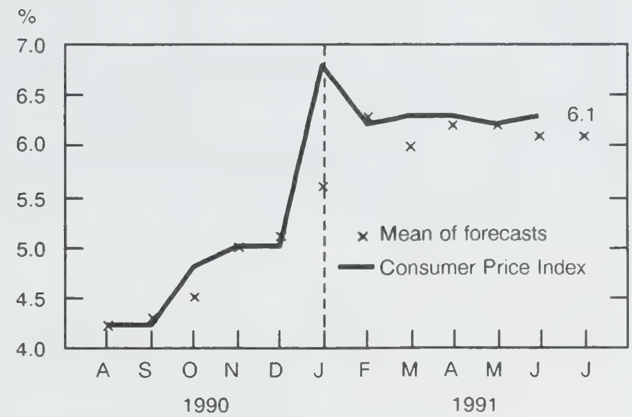
The mean forecast of the unemployment rate for July is 10.5% (minimum 10.1%, maximum 10.7%). For the last three months (May to July), the mean forecast has been the same as the previous month's actual rate. The overall mean forecast from January to June 1991 was equal to the average of the actual rate (10.2%).

The survey shows $1,071 million as the mean forecast for the trade balance in June 1991. The minimum and maximum values for these estimates range from $800 million to $1,350 million. The average monthly forecast from March 1990 to May 1991 was $765 million, while the corresponding average of the trade balance during the same period was $942 million.

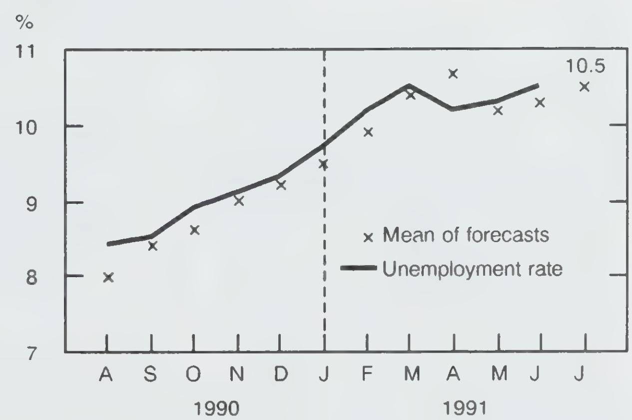
For a complete set of tables or more information concerning this survey, contact Jacques Marcil (613-951-7529). ■

FORECASTS VS. ACTUAL

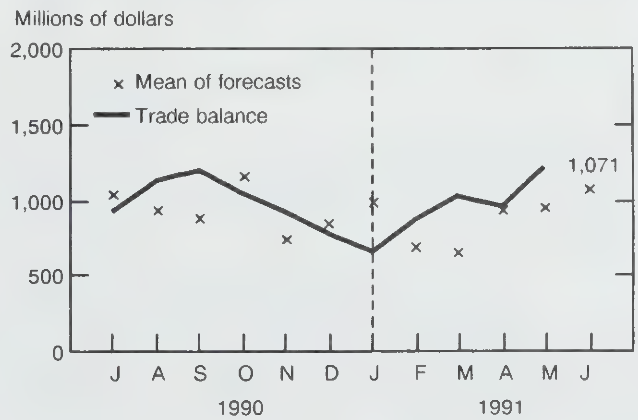
Year-to-Year Percentage Change of the Consumer Price Index



Unemployment Rate



Trade Balance



DATA AVAILABILITY ANNOUNCEMENT

Canadian Civil Aviation Statistics

June 1991

Preliminary monthly operational data for June 1991 as reported by Canadian Level I air carriers on scheduled services show that domestic passenger-kilometres decreased by 18.9% from June 1990 while international passenger-kilometres decreased by 14.4% from the same month in 1990.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 385.

Preliminary civil aviation data for June 1991 will be available in the September 1991 issue of *Aviation Statistics Centre Service Bulletin* (51-004, $9.30/$93). See "How to Order Publications".

For more information on this release, contact Bradley Snider (819-997-6195), Aviation Statistics Centre, Transportation Division. ■

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PUBLICATIONS RELEASED

Cereals and Oilseeds Review, May 1991.
Catalogue number 22-007
(Canada: $13.80/$138.00; United States: US$16.60/US$166.00; Other Countries: US$19.30/US$193.00).

Shipments of Solid Fuel Burning Heating Products, Quarter Ended June 1991.
Catalogue number 25-002
(Canada: $4.75/$19.00; United States: US$5.75/US$23.00; Other Countries: US$6.75/US$27.00).

Specified Domestic Electrical Appliances, June 1991.
Catalogue number 43-003
(Canada: $5.00/$50.00; United States: US$6.00/US$60.00; Other Countries: US$7.00/US$70.00).

Factory Sales of Electric Storage Batteries, June 1991.
Catalogue number 43-005
(Canada: $5.00/$50.00; United States: US$6.00/US$60.00; Other Countries: US$7.00/US$70.00).

Cement, June 1991.
Catalogue number 44-001
(Canada: $5.00/$50.00; United States: US$6.00/US$60.00; Other Countries: US$7.00/US$70.00).

Gypsum Products, June 1991.
Catalogue number 44-003
(Canada: $5.00/$50.00; United States: US$6.00/US$60.00; Other Countries: US$7.00/US$70.00).

Coal and Coke Statistics, May 1991.
Catalogue number 45-002
(Canada: $10.00/$100.00; United States: US$12.00/US$120.00; Other Countries: US$14.00/US$140.00).

Department Store Monthly Sales by Province and Metropolitan Area, May 1991.
Catalogue number 63-004
(Canada: $2.70/$27.00; United States: US$3.20/US$32.00; Other Countries: US$3.80/US$38.00).

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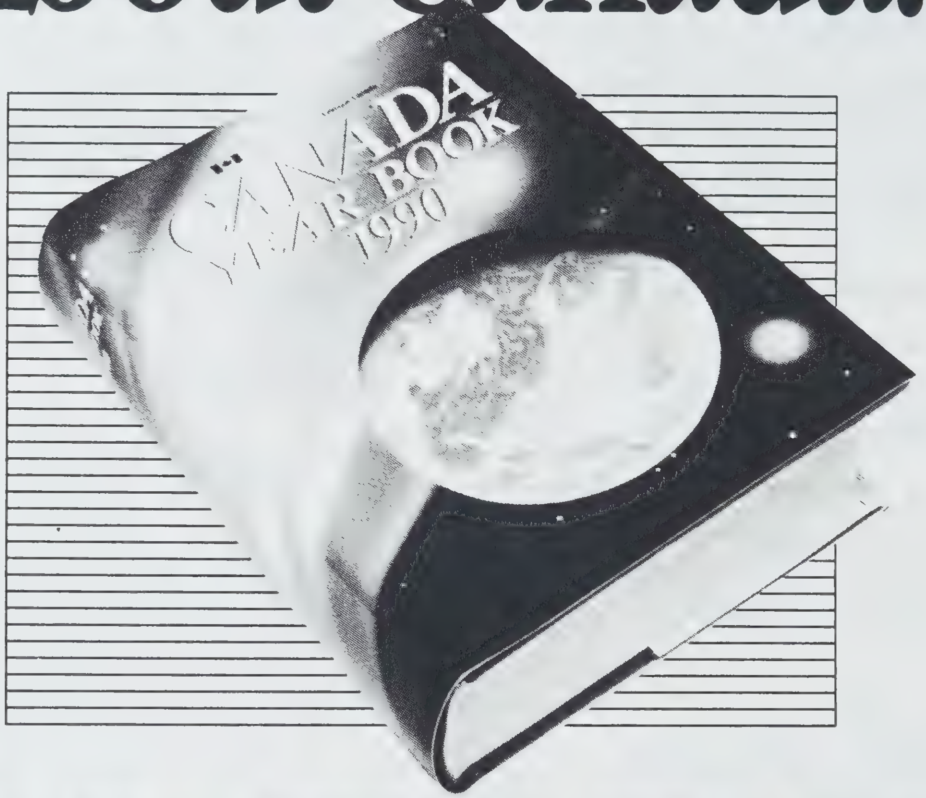

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The Daily

Statistics Canada

Thursday, August 8, 1991 For release at 8:30 a.m.

MAJOR RELEASE

DATA AVAILABILITY ANNOUNCEMENTS

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MAJOR RELEASE

Estimates of Labour Income

May 1991

The May 1991 preliminary estimate of labour income[1], which comprises approximately 50% of the Gross Domestic Product (GDP) in the National Income and Expenditure Accounts, was $32.2 billion, an increase of 1.8% from May 1990. This rate of growth, while lower than that observed in April 1991 (2.6%), was affected by various special payments which occurred in May 1990. If the impact of these special payments is removed, the growth rate would be 2.9%.

Highlights – Wages and Salaries

Seasonally Adjusted

- The seasonally adjusted estimate of wages and salaries for May rose by 0.6% from April, up from the increase of 0.4% in April.
- In May, wages and salaries increased in construction (2.9%), manufacturing (1.4%), trade (1.2%), mines, quarries and oil wells (1.8%) and commercial and personal services (1.0%). Decreases were recorded in federal administration (-4.9%) and forestry (-2.3%).
- Wages and salaries in Ontario rose by 1.3% in May, followed by increases of 0.8% in Alberta and Prince Edward Island. Month-to-month declines were noted in Manitoba (-1.5%) and Saskatchewan (-2.0%).

Unadjusted

- In May 1991, wages and salaries advanced by 1.7% from the previous year. If the impact of special payments was removed from the May 1990 estimates, however, the year-to-year growth rate would be 2.9%. This increase is slightly greater than the April increase of 2.5% and was in line with the first four months of 1991 (2.8%).
- Both manufacturing and construction showed lesser year-over-year declines in wages and salaries in May. Construction recorded a decrease of 1.4% in May compared to a 8.9% decline in April. This smaller decrease in May was partly due to strike activity which occurred in May 1990.
- Decelerations in the year-to-year growth rates in May were recorded in transportation, communications and other utilities, education and related services and federal administration. The May 1990 estimates in these industries included large special payments (due to retroactive settlements), which affected the year-to-year comparisons.
- Prince Edward Island, New Brunswick, Ontario, Alberta and British Columbia recorded larger year-over-year increases in wages and salaries in May than the national growth rate of 1.7%. These increases were moderated by weaker growth in the remaining provinces and by declines in Manitoba, Saskatchewan and the territories.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 1791 and 1792.

The April-June 1991 issue of *Estimates of Labour Income* (72-005, $22.50/$90) will be available in October. See "How to Order Publications".

For further information on the monthly estimates, contact Georgette Gauthier (613-951-4051) or Katherine Fraser (613-951-4049). For information on the annual estimates of labour income, contact Jean-Pierre Maynard (613-951-4050) or Sylvia Reid-Hibbert (613-951-4054), Labour Division (Fax: 613-951-4087). □

[1] *Labour income is composed of two components: wages and salaries and supplementary labour income. Wages and salaries account for 90% of labour income.*

Wages and Salaries and Supplementary Labour Income

(millions of dollars)

	May 1991 p	April 1991 r	March 1991 f	May 1990
	Unadjusted for Seasonal Variation			
Agriculture, fishing and trapping	217.6	173.2	151.4	207.6
Forestry	199.1	164.7	177.3	197.8
Mines, quarries and oil wells	687.5	655.0	674.2	675.8
Manufacturing industries	5,221.4	5,066.7	4,957.7	5,354.6
Construction industry	1,950.5	1,698.4	1,558.3	1,978.0
Transportation, communications and other utilities	2,776.4	2,707.1	2,712.0	2,705.4
Trade	4,084.7	3,985.4	3,956.0	3,966.7
Finance, insurance and real estate	2,569.7	2,553.4	2,513.6	2,482.2
Commercial and personal services	4,005.5	3,890.7	3,854.1	3,824.2
Education and related services	2,501.7	2,503.2	2,481.6	2,401.3
Health and welfare services	2,440.8	2,402.6	2,389.8	2,279.0
Federal administration and other government offices	964.8	965.7	951.0	1,128.2
Provincial administration	672.8	660.8	662.1	647.2
Local administration	620.8	609.0	604.5	581.6
Total wages and salaries	**28,913.1**	**28,035.7**	**27,643.6**	**28,429.6**
Supplementary labour income	3,243.6	3,204.5	3,099.1	3,153.7
Labour income	**32,156.8**	**31,240.2**	**30,742.7**	**31,583.3**
	Adjusted for Seasonal Variation			
Agriculture, fishing and trapping	230.4	228.5	233.4	219.6
Forestry	211.7	216.7	211.2	210.2
Mines, quarries and oil wells	677.1	665.1	679.8	674.6
Manufacturing industries	5,187.6	5,116.6	5,055.1	5,319.3
Construction industry	1,913.9	1,859.9	1,861.9	1,971.0
Transportation, communications and other utilities	2,762.0	2,738.8	2,739.6	2,690.7
Trade	4,053.1	4,005.1	4,010.1	3,936.2
Finance, insurance and real estate	2,533.7	2,547.0	2,540.0	2,453.2
Commercial and personal services	4,022.7	3,984.6	3,974.1	3,835.0
Education and related services	2,414.5	2,413.3	2,379.5	2,317.1
Health and welfare services	2,408.0	2,407.7	2,398.2	2,247.8
Federal administration and other government offices	925.4	972.8	963.2	1,084.4
Provincial administration	675.7	673.7	671.6	650.2
Local administration	626.5	627.9	629.5	586.8
Total wages and salaries	**28,635.0**	**28,474.9**	**28,362.3**	**28,168.9**
Supplementary labour income	3,212.1	3,254.7	3,181.0	3,122.0
Labour income	**31,847.2**	**31,729.6**	**31,543.2**	**31,290.9**

p *Preliminary estimates.*
r *Revised estimates.*
f *Final estimates.*

DATA AVAILABILITY ANNOUNCEMENTS

Pulpwood and Wood Residue Statistics

June 1991

Pulpwood receipts amounted to 3 023 242 cubic metres in June 1991, a decrease of 4.7% from 3 172 828r (revised) cubic metres a year earlier. Receipts of wood residue totalled 5 354 035 cubic metres, up 17.0% from 4 577 374r cubic metres in June 1990.

Consumption of pulpwood and wood residue totalled 8 775 356 cubic metres, an increase of 9.7% from 8 000 950r cubic metres reported the previous year. The closing inventory of pulpwood and wood residue decreased 8.0% to 17 066 650 cubic metres from 18 557 378r cubic metres a year earlier.

Year-to-date receipts of pulpwood totalled 18 835 713r cubic metres, an increase of 0.1% from 18 819 333r cubic metres a year earlier. Receipts of wood residue increased 7.4% to 30 419 320r cubic metres from the year-earlier level of 28 331 138r cubic metres.

Consumption of pulpwood and wood residue, at 52 137 142r cubic metres, was up 3.8% from 50 241 509r cubic metres a year earlier.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 54.

The June 1991 issue of *Pulpwood and Wood Residue Statistics* (25-001, $5.80/$58) will be available at a later date. See "How to Order Publications".

For more detailed information on this release, contact Jacques Lepage (613-951-3516), Industry Division. ■

Steel Wire and Specified Wire Products

June 1991

Factory shipments of steel wire and specified wire products for June 1991 are now available, as are production and export market data for selected commodities.

Shipments totalled 58 935 tonnes in June 1991, a decrease of 4.6% from the 61 809 tonnes shipped during the previous month.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 122 (series 19).

The June 1991 issue of *Steel Wire and Specified Wire Products* (41-006, $5/$50) will be available at a later date. See "How to Order Publications".

For more detailed information on this release, contact Bruno Pépin (613-951-9837), Industry Division. ■

Steel Pipe and Tubing

June 1991

Steel pipe and tubing production for June 1991 totalled 149 897 tonnes, an increase of 17.5% from the 127 617 tonnes produced a year earlier.

Year-to-date production totalled 895 188 tonnes, up 16.2% from the 770 121 tonnes produced during the same period in 1990.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 35.

The June 1991 issue of *Steel Pipe and Tubing* (41-011 $5/$50) will be available at a later date. See "How to Order Publications".

For more detailed information on this release, contact Gerry Barrett (613-951-3515), Industry Division. ■

Oil Pipeline Transport

May 1991

Highlights

- In May, net receipts of crude oil and refined petroleum products into Canadian pipelines increased 5.1% to 14 042 998 cubic metres (m^3) from the same period last year. Year-to-date receipts, at 71 312 028 m^3, were up 1.6% from 1990.

- Pipeline exports of crude oil increased 16.1% compared to May 1990, while pipeline imports rose 109.5% for the same period. On a cumulative basis, exports in 1991 were up 31.6% from levels in 1990, while imports were up by 30.2%.

- Deliveries of crude oil by pipeline to Canadian refineries in May rose 1.9% from a year earlier while deliveries of liquid petroleum gases and refined petroleum products decreased 17.7%.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 181.

The May 1991 issue of *Oil Pipeline Transport* (55-001, $10/$100) will be available the second week of August. See "How to Order Publications".

For more detailed information on this release, contact G. O'Connor (613-951-3562), Energy Section, Industry Division. ■

Quarterly Financial Statistics for Enterprises

First Quarter 1991

Data for chartered banks and other financial and non-financial industries are now available.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 3860-3869 and 3914-3981.

Quarterly Financial Statistics for Enterprises (61-008 $23/$92) will be available in August. See "How to Order Publications".

For more detailed information on this release, contact Robert Moreau (613-951-2512), Industrial Organization and Finance Division. ■

PUBLICATIONS RELEASED

Gross Domestic Product by Industry, May 1991.
Catalogue number 15-001
(Canada: $12.70/$127.00; United States: US$15.20/US$152.00; Other Countries: US$17.80/US$178.00).

Wood Industries, 1988.
Catalogue number 35-250
(Canada: $49.00; United States: US$59.00; Other Countries: US$69.00).

Industrial Chemicals and Synthetic Resins, June 1991.
Catalogue number 46-002
(Canada: $5.60/$56.00; United States: US$6.70/US$67.00; Other Countries: US$7.80/US$78.00).

Electric Power Statistics, May 1991.
Catalogue number 57-001
(Canada: $10.00/$100.00; United States: US$12.00/US$120.00; Other Countries: US$14.00/US$140.00).

Labour Force Information, July 1991.
Catalogue number 71-001P
(Canada: $6.30/$63.00; United States: US$7.60/US$76.00; Other Countries: US$8.80/US$88.00).
Available Friday, August 9 at 7 a.m.

The paper used in this publication meets the minimum requirements of American National Standard for Information Sciences – Permanence of Paper for Printed Library Materials, ANSI Z39.48 – 1984.

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Please enclose cheque or money order payable to the Receiver General for Canada/Publications and provide full information on publications required (catalogue number, title, issue).

Publications may also be ordered through Statistics Canada's offices in St. John's, Halifax, Montreal, Ottawa, Toronto, Winnipeg, Regina, Edmonton, Calgary and Vancouver, or from authorized bookstore agents or other booksellers.

A national toll-free telephone order service is in operation at Statistics Canada. The toll-free line (1-800-267-6677) can be used by Canadian customers for the ordering of Statistics Canada products and services.

The Daily

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Friday, August 9, 1991 For release at 8:30 a.m.

MAJOR RELEASES

DATA AVAILABILITY ANNOUNCEMENTS

PUBLICATION RELEASED

MAJOR RELEASE DATES: August 12-16

MAJOR RELEASES

Labour Force Survey

July 1991

Overview

Estimates from Statistics Canada's Labour Force Survey indicate little overall change in the labour market between June and July 1991. Employment was virtually unchanged at 12,358,000 and the unemployment rate remained at 10.5.

Employment

For the week ending July 20, 1991, the estimated level of employment showed little change (+7,000). Employment for persons in the 15 to 24 and 25 and over age categories varied little between June and July.

- Part-time employment growth, concentrated among youths, was offset by a decline in full-time employment, also among youths.
- Employment increased by 20,000 in trade and by 15,000 in construction, with marginal declines spread across most other industries.
- The estimated level of employment rose by 7,000 (+3.8%) in Newfoundland and increased slightly in Quebec and Ontario. Employment declined by 6,000 (-1.2%) in Manitoba and decreased marginally in Alberta and British Columbia. There was little change in the other provinces.

Unemployment and Participation Rate

The overall estimate of seasonally adjusted unemployment at 1,449,000 showed little change from June (-4,000). The unemployment rate was unchanged at 10.5 while the participation rate declined 0.1 to 66.5.

- For young men aged 15 to 24, the estimated level of unemployment rose by 14,000 and the unemployment rate increased 0.9 to 20.9. Their participation rate rose by 0.7 to 69.6.
- The level of unemployment for adult men aged 25 and over fell by 26,000 and the unemployment rate decreased 0.4 to 8.7. Their participation rate declined by 0.4 to 76.0.

Notes to Users

1 The publication Methodology of the Canadian Labour Force Survey (71-526), describing the current sample design of the survey is now available. It can be ordered from Publication Sales (1-800-267-6677).

2 Monthly data are available on CANSIM on the day of release at 7 a.m. E.D.T.

For further information call:

Doug Drew	*(613) 951-4720*
Jean-Marc Lévesque	*(613) 951-2301*
Vincent Ferrao	*(613) 951-4750*
General Inquiries	*(613) 951-9448*

- The seasonally adjusted estimate of unemployment declined slightly in Ontario while it rose by 6,000 in Manitoba. There was little change in the other provinces.
- By province, the seasonally adjusted unemployment rates and the monthly changes were as follows:

	July	Month-to-month Change
• Newfoundland	18.6	-1.7
• Prince Edward Island	16.1	-1.2
• Nova Scotia	12.6	+0.7
• New Brunswick	12.6	+0.8
• Quebec	11.9	-0.1
• Ontario	10.0	-0.2
• Manitoba	9.6	+1.1
• Saskatchewan	7.4	+0.2
• Alberta	8.4	+0.1
• British Columbia	9.8	-0.2

Changes Since July 1990

(Unadjusted Estimates)

- The estimated level of employment declined by 254,000 (-1.9%) to 12,812,000.
- The level of employment for men fell by 208,000 (-2.8%) and it declined by 46,000 (-0.8%) for women.

- Employment dropped by 176,000 (-6.6%) for persons aged 15 to 24 and by 78,000 (-0.8%) among those aged 25 and over.
- Full-time employment fell by 442,000 (-3.9%) while part-time employment rose by 188,000 (+11.8%).
- Employment dropped by 179,000 (-4.6%) in the goods-producing industries and by 75,000 (-0.8%) in the service-producing industries.
- The largest declines were noted in construction (-9.0%), manufacturing (-5.8%) and transportation, communications and other utilities (-5.0%).
- The estimated level of unemployment showed a large increase of 364,000 (+33.8%) to 1,439,000.
- The unemployment rate increased 2.5 to 10.1.
- The employment/population ratio dropped 2.2 to 61.7 and the participation rate declined 0.6 to 68.6.

Student Data

From May to September inclusive, data on the participation of students in the labour market are collected through the Labour Force Survey. Persons aged 15 to 24 who were attending school full-time in March 1991 are asked additional questions. The information is compiled for two categories of students: those who plan to return to school in the fall of 1991 and those who do not plan to return at that time or are uncertain of their intentions.

Returning Students

- The unemployment rate, unadjusted for seasonal variations, was estimated at 15.9 in July, an increase of 4.2 from the rate noted a year earlier. A similar increase of 4.3 was noted among non-student youths and their unemployment rate in July 1991 was 17.1.
- Employment among returning students was estimated at 1,134,000, a decline of 24,000 from last July and the employment/population ratio fell 4.3 to 61.5.
- The participation rate for returning students declined 1.4 to 73.1.

Other Students

- The unemployment rate was estimated at 18.2 in July 1991, up 3.4 from the estimate of a year ago.
- Employment declined slightly to 209,000 (-6,000) and the employment/population ratio decreased by 3.0 to 70.6.
- The participation rate was unchanged at 86.4.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 2074-2075, 2078-2099, 2101-2107 and table 00799999.

Order the July 1991 issue of *The Labour Force* (71-001, $17.90/$179), available the third week of August, or contact Doug Drew (613-951-4720), Household Surveys Division.

For summary information, available on the day of release, order *Labour Force Information* (71-001P, $6.30/$63). □

Labour Force Characteristics, Canada

	July 1991	June 1991	July 1990
	Seasonally Adjusted Data		
Labour Force ('000)	13,807	13,804	13,697
Employment ('000)	12,358	12,351	12,606
Unemployment ('000)	1,449	1,453	1,091
Unemployment Rate (%)	10.5	10.5	8.0
Participation Rate (%)	66.5	66.6	67.0
Employment/Population Ratio (%)	59.5	59.6	61.7
	Unadjusted Data		
Labour Force ('000)	14,252	14,081	14,142
Employment ('000)	12,812	12,697	13,066
Unemployment ('000)	1,439	1,384	1,076
Unemployment Rate (%)	10.1	9.8	7.6
Participation Rate (%)	68.6	67.9	69.2
Employment/Population Ratio (%)	61.7	61.2	63.9

■

New Motor Vehicle Sales

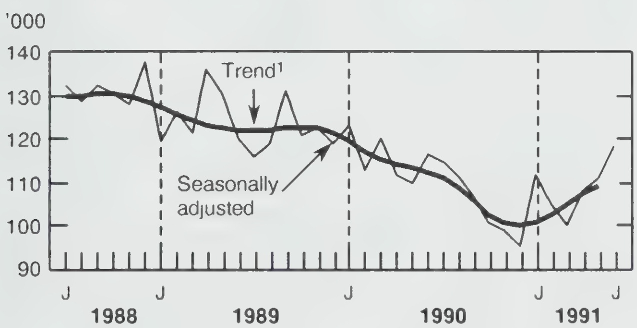
June 1991

Highlights

Seasonally Adjusted Sales

- Preliminary estimates indicate that sales of new motor vehicles totalled 118,000 units in June 1991, an increase of 6.8% over the revised level for May. In June, passenger car sales increased by 7.0% while truck sales recorded a gain of 6.5%.
- The 6.8% increase in new motor vehicle sales in June, the third consecutive monthly increase, extended the trend of generally rising sales observed since the beginning of 1991. Sales advanced by 6.5% in the second quarter compared to an increase of 7.6% in the first quarter of 1991.
- By origin, sales of North American passenger cars increased by 12.2% in June to a level of 55,000 units. Sales of imported passenger cars declined by 2.8% to a level of 25,000 units. The increase for North American passenger car sales constituted the third consecutive monthly gain, whereas the decline in imported passenger car sales followed a gain of 0.7% in May.

Monthly Sales of New Motor Vehicles, Canada, Seasonally Adjusted, in Units, 1988-1991



[1] The short-term trend represents a moving average of the data.

Note to Users

North American vehicles: motor vehicles manufactured or assembled in North America. These vehicles may be built by domestic or foreign-owned companies.

Imported vehicles: Motor vehicles manufactured or assembled overseas and marketed in Canada by domestic or foreign-owned companies.

Unadjusted Sales

- Sales of new motor vehicles totalled 142,000 units in June 1991, up 3.6% from the June 1990 level. Both passenger car and trucks sales increased by 3.6%.
- The June increase in passenger car sales stemmed from a rise of 11.1% for North American passenger car sales. Imported passenger car sales recorded a decline of 10.3%. The decrease was largely attributed to a 12.0% drop in Japanese car sales.
- The North American share of the Canadian passenger car market rose to 69.6% in June 1991 from 64.9% a year earlier. This gain was at the expense of the Japanese, as their market share declined to 24.3% from 28.6% in June 1990.
- Provincial growth rates varied considerably with sizable increases in Manitoba (+9.2%), Alberta (+9.1%) and Ontario (+7.6%), whereas notable decreases were recorded in Nova Scotia (-16.9%), Prince Edward Island (-13.2%) and New Brunswick (-8.9%).

Available on CANSIM: matrix 64.

The June 1991 issue of *New Motor Vehicle Sales* (63-007, $9/$90) will be available the third week of August. See "How to Order Publications".

For more detailed information on this release, contact Roger Laplante (613-951-3552) or Tom Newton (613-951-9693), Retail Trade Section, Industry Division. □

New Motor Vehicle Sales – Canada

June 1991

	Seasonally Adjusted Data			
	March 1991 r	April 1991 r	May 1991 r	June 1991 p
	Units % Change	Units % Change	Units % Change	Units % Change
Total New Motor Vehicles	**100,028** **-4.6**	**107,805** **+ 7.8**	**110,756** **+ 2.7**	**118,335** **+ 6.8**
Passenger Cars by Origin:				
North America	41,355 -12.0	45,832 + 10.8	49,195 + 7.3	55,213 + 12.2
Overseas	25,692 -0.4	26,029 + 1.3	26,219 + 0.7	25,487 -2.8
Total	**67,047** **-7.9**	**71,861** **+ 7.2**	**75,414** **+ 4.9**	**80,700** **+ 7.0**
Trucks, Vans and Buses	**32,982** **+ 3.0**	**35,944** **+ 9.0**	**35,342** **-1.7**	**37,635** **+ 6.5**

	Unadjusted Sales			
	June 1991	Change 1991/1990	January-June 1991	Change 1991/1990
	Units	%	Units	%
Total New Motor Vehicles	**141,662**	**+ 3.6**	**703,173**	**-4.8**
Passenger Cars by Origin:				
North America	67,446	+ 11.1	321,050	-2.2
Japan	23,560	-12.0	126,259	-4.1
Other Countries (Including South Korea)	5,945	-2.6	32,643	-0.7
Total	**96,951**	**+ 3.6**	**479,952**	**-2.6**
Trucks, Vans and Buses by Origin:				
North America	37,434	+ 3.7	187,486	-9.4
Overseas	7,277	+ 2.8	35,735	-8.0
Total	**44,711**	**+ 3.6**	**223,221**	**-9.2**

p *Preliminary.*
r *Revised*

New Housing Price Index

June 1991

The New Housing Price Index (1986 = 100) for Canada stood at 131.1 in June, down 0.1% from May 1991. The estimated House Only Index decreased 0.1% while the estimated Land Only Index decreased 0.2%.

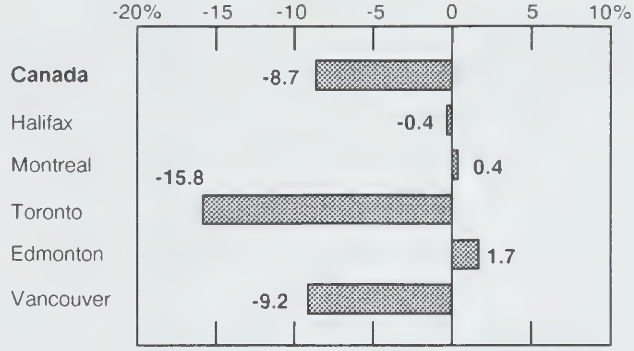
The largest monthly decrease in June was registered in Regina (-0.7%) while the largest monthly increase was recorded in Edmonton (0.6%)

This index of Canadian housing contractors' selling prices now stands 8.7% lower than the year-earlier level. Toronto was mainly responsible for this downward movement with a year-over-year decrease of 15.8%, although Vancouver with a year-over-year decrease of 9.2% also contributed significantly.

Prices Division has calculated an analytical index in which current regulations concerning the Goods and Services Tax (GST) and relevant new housing and federal sales tax rebates are applied to the current price sample to calculate an index that includes the estimated net effect of GST. In June 1991, this index was 135.6, up 0.1% from 135.4 for May 1991.

The analytical indexes have been revised from January 1991 as more appropriate data on housing eligible for the Federal Sales Tax rebates became available.

Percentage Change in New Housing Price Index from Same Month of the Previous Year, Canada and Selected Cities, June 1991



Available on CANSIM: matrix 2032.

The second quarter 1991 issue of *Construction Price Statistics* (62-007, $18/$72) will be available in September 1991. See "How to Order Publications".

For more detailed information on this release, contact the Information and Current Analysis Unit (613-951-9607), Prices Division. □

New Housing Price Indexes

1986 = 100

	June 1991	May 1991	June 1990	% change June 1991/ May 1991	% change June 1991/ June 1990
Canada Total	**131.1**	**131.2**	**143.6**	**-0.1**	**-8.7**
Canada (House only)	**122.1**	**122.2**	**134.1**	**-0.1**	**-8.9**
Canada (Land only)	**157.1**	**157.4**	**169.6**	**-0.2**	**-7.4**
St. John's	126.5	126.5	115.8	–	9.2
Halifax	109.2	109.2	109.6	–	-0.4
Saint John-Moncton-Fredericton	114.2	114.2	113.5	–	0.6
Quebec City	134.5	134.2	130.0	0.2	3.5
Montreal	134.5	134.5	133.9	–	0.4
Ottawa-Hull	122.8	123.2	124.3	-0.3	-1.2
Toronto	147.6	147.8	175.2	-0.1	-15.8
Hamilton	136.4	136.7	144.5	-0.2	-5.6
St. Catharines-Niagara	134.0	134.1	139.8	-0.1	-4.1
Kitchener-Waterloo	129.4	129.8	141.3	-0.3	-8.4
London	146.3	145.9	145.2	0.3	0.8
Windsor	127.1	127.1	128.8	–	-1.3
Sudbury-Thunder Bay	134.6	134.7	134.7	-0.1	-0.1
Winnipeg	108.7	108.4	109.1	0.3	-0.4
Regina	110.4	111.2	108.8	-0.7	1.5
Saskatoon	106.7	106.4	107.7	0.3	-0.9
Calgary	132.7	132.6	137.9	0.1	-3.8
Edmonton	140.5	139.6	138.2	0.6	1.7
Vancouver	124.1	123.9	136.6	0.2	-9.2
Victoria	123.3	123.4	125.0	-0.1	-1.4

– *Nil or zero.*

DATA AVAILABILITY ANNOUNCEMENTS

Department Store Sales by Province and Metropolitan Area

June 1991

Highlights

- Department store sales including concessions totalled $1,032 million in June 1991. After removing the federal sales tax from the 1990 data and allowing for differences in trading days, department store sales decreased 4.0% from June 1990. Concessions sales totalled $73.8 million, 7.2% of total department store sales.

- Department store sales during June 1991 for the provinces and the 10 metropolitan areas surveyed were as follows:

Note to Users

Department store sales estimates exclude the Goods and Services Tax (GST). Prior to January 1991, sales data included the Federal Sales Tax (FST). Due to this change in indirect taxes, data for 1991 are not strictly comparable with those of previous years. For users interested in deriving comparable data, an estimate of the amount of FST included in department store sales for 1990 is available for Canada (3.5%). The reliability of this estimate does not permit adjustments at the provincial or metropolitan area level.

Users should note that the year-over-year movement for Prince Edward Island has been affected by a major structural change. The comparisons should therefore be used with caution.

Information on department store sales and stocks by major commodity lines and seasonally adjusted estimates will be released in The Daily during the week of August 19.

Department Store Sales Including Concessions

Province

Newfoundland	$14.7 million
Prince Edward Island	$4.4 million
Nova Scotia	$33.8 million
New Brunswick	$22.9 million
Quebec	$193.0 million
Ontario	$434.1 million
Manitoba	$42.3 million
Saskatchewan	$28.9 million
Alberta	$113.5 million
British Columbia	$144.2 million

Metropolitan Area

Calgary	$40.0 million
Edmonton	$47.7 million
Halifax-Dartmouth	$16.7 million
Hamilton	$31.3 million
Montreal	$100.7 million
Ottawa-Hull	$47.5 million
Quebec City	$25.9 million
Toronto	$173.1 million
Vancouver	$78.0 million
Winnipeg	$36.0 million

Department Store Sales Excluding Concessions

Province

Newfoundland	$12.4 million
Prince Edward Island	$4.2 million
Nova Scotia	$31.2 million
New Brunswick	$20.9 million
Quebec	$180.9 million
Ontario	$404.2 million
Manitoba	$38.1 million
Saskatchewan	$26.3 million
Alberta	$105.5 million
British Columbia	$134.4 million

Metropolitan Area

Calgary	$36.8 million
Edmonton	$44.9 million
Halifax-Dartmouth	$15.6 million
Hamilton	$29.4 million
Montreal	$95.9 million
Ottawa-Hull	$45.0 million
Quebec City	$24.4 million
Toronto	$163.8 million
Vancouver	$73.2 million
Winnipeg	$32.4 million

Available on CANSIM: matrices 111 and 112 (series 10 to 12).

The June 1991 issue of *Department Store Monthly Sales by Province and Selected Metropolitan Area* (63-004, $2.70/$27) will be available the fourth week of August.

Contact Roger Laplante (613-951-3552) or Lucie Cloutier (613-951-9824), Retail Trade Section, Industry Division. ■

Sugar Sales

July 1991

Canadian sugar refiners reported total sales of 78 532 tonnes for all types of sugar in July 1991, comprising 69 891 tonnes in domestic sales and 8 641 tonnes in export sales. This compares to total sales of 77 769 tonnes in July 1990, of which 71 233 tonnes were domestic sales and 6 536 tonnes were export sales.

The 1991 year-to-date sales for all types of sugar totalled 544 342 tonnes: 499 776 tonnes in domestic sales and 44 566 tonnes in export sales. The year-to-date sales in 1990 for all types of sugar totalled 543 480 tonnes: 508 600 tonnes in domestic sales and 34 880 tonnes in export sales.

The July 1991 issue of *The Sugar Situation* (32-013, $5/$50) will be available at a later date. See "How to Order Publications".

For more detailed information on this release, contact Peter Zylstra (613-951-3511), Industry Division. ■

Particleboard, Waferboard and Fibreboard

June 1991

Canadian firms produced 142 163 cubic metres of waferboard in June 1991, a decrease of 12.5% from the 162 443 cubic metres produced in June 1990. Particleboard production reached 112 544 cubic metres, down 9.1% from 123 750 cubic metres the previous year. Production of fibreboard for June 1991 was 9 467 thousand square metres, basis 3.175mm, an increase of 7.7% from the 8 794 thousand square metres, basis 3.175mm, of fibreboard produced in June 1990.

Cumulative production of waferboard during 1991 totalled 689 642r (revised) cubic metres, down 36.8% from the 1 091 326 cubic metres produced during the previous year. Particleboard production was 521 212r cubic metres, down 16.3% from the 622 657 cubic metres from January to June 1990. Year-to-date production of fibreboard reached 48 365 thousand square metres, basis 3.175mm, down 4.8% from the 50 786 thousand square metres, basis 3.175mm, for the same period in 1990.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 31 (series 2, 3 and 4) and 122 (series 8 and 34).

The June 1991 issue of *Particleboard, Waferboard and Fibreboard* (36-003, $5/$50) will be available at a later date. See "How to Order Publications".

For more detailed information on this release, contact Jacques Lepage (613-951-3516), Industry Division. ■

Steel Primary Forms

June 1991

Steel primary forms production for June 1991 totalled 1 071 981 tonnes, a decrease of 15.5% from 1 267 963 tonnes in June 1990.

Year-to-date production totalled 6 505 285 tonnes, down 11.0% from 7 306 940 tonnes for the same period in 1990.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 58 (level 2, series 3).

The June 1991 issue of *Primary Iron and Steel* (41-001, $5/$50) will be available at a later date. See "How to Order Publications".

For more detailed information on this release, contact Gerry Barrett (613-951-3515), Industry Division. ■

Steel Primary Forms

Week Ending August 3, 1991

Preliminary estimates indicate that Canadian steel primary forms production for the week ending August 3, 1991 totalled 226 777 tonnes, an increase of 13.0% from the preceding week's total of 200 600 tonnes and up 29.3% from the year-earlier level of 175 432 tonnes. The cumulative total in 1991 was 7 502 475 tonnes, a decrease of 11.2% from 8 452 557 tonnes for the same period in 1990.

For more detailed information on this release, contact Greg Milsom (613-951-9827), Industry Division. ■

Asphalt Roofing Industry

1989 Annual Survey of Manufactures

In 1989, the value of shipments of goods of own manufacture for the asphalt roofing industry (SIC 2721) totalled $447.5 million, up 3.4% from $432.7 million in 1988.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 5488.

Data for this industry will be released in *Paper and Allied Products Industries* (36-250, $35).

For more detailed information on this release, contact Sandra Bohatyretz (613-951-3531), Industry Division. ■

Footwear Industry

1989 Annual Survey of Manufactures

In 1989, the value of shipments of goods of own manufacture for the footwear industry (SIC 1712) totalled $800.6 million, down 1.2% from $810.4 million in 1988.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 5421.

Data for this industry will be released in *Leather and Allied Products Industries* (33-251, $35).

For more detailed information on this release, contact Andy Shinnan (613-951-3510), Industry Division. ■

Leather Tanneries Industry

1989 Annual Survey of Manufactures

In 1989, the value of shipments of goods of own manufacture for the leather tanneries industry (SIC 1711) totalled $250.0 million, down 3.4% from $258.9 million in 1988.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 5420.

Data for this industry will be released in *Leather and Allied Products Industries* (33-251, $35).

For more detailed information on this release, contact Andy Shinnan (613-951-3510), Industry Division. ■

Luggage, Purse and Handbag Industry

1989 Annual Survey of Manufactures

In 1989, the value of shipments of goods of own manufacture for the luggage, purse and handbag industry (SIC 1713) totalled $135.5 million, up 2.6% from $132.0 million in 1988.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 5422.

Data for this industry will be released in *Leather and Allied Products Industries* (33-251, $35).

For more detailed information on this release, contact Andy Shinnan (613-951-3510), Industry Division. ■

Other Leather and Allied Products Industries

1989 Annual Survey of Manufactures

In 1989, the value of shipments of goods of own manufacture for the other leather and allied products industries (SIC 1719) totalled $103.3 million, up 12.5% from $91.9 million in 1988.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 5423.

Data for this industry will be released in *Leather and Allied Products Industries* (33-251, $35).

For more detailed information on this release, contact Andy Shinnan (613-951-3510), Industry Division. ■

PUBLICATION RELEASED

Department Store Sales and Stocks,
February 1991.
Catalogue number 63-002
(Canada: $14.40/$144.00; United States: US$17.30/US$173.00; Other Countries: US$20.20/US$202.00).

The paper used in this publication meets the minimum requirements of American National Standard for Information Sciences – Permanence of Paper for Printed Library Materials, ANSI Z39.48 – 1984.
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The Daily

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Catalogue 11-001E. Price: Canada: $120.00 annually; United States: US$144.00 annually; Other Countries: US$168.00 annually

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Editor: Bruce Simpson (613-951-1103)

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MAJOR RELEASE DATES

Week of August 12 to 16, 1991

(Release dates are subject to change)

Anticipated date(s) of release	Title	Reference period
August		
12	Farm Product Price Index	June 1991
14	Travel Between Canada and Other Countries	June 1991
14	Monthly Survey of Manufacturing	June 1991
16	Preliminary Statement of Canadian International Trade	June 1991
16	Consumer Price Index	July 1991

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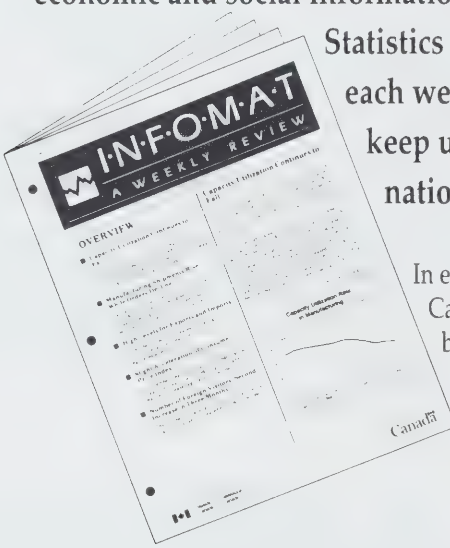

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Catalogue 11–001E (Français 11–001F) ISSN 0827–0465

Government Publications

The Daily

Statistics Canada

Monday, August 12, 1991 For release at 8:30 a.m.

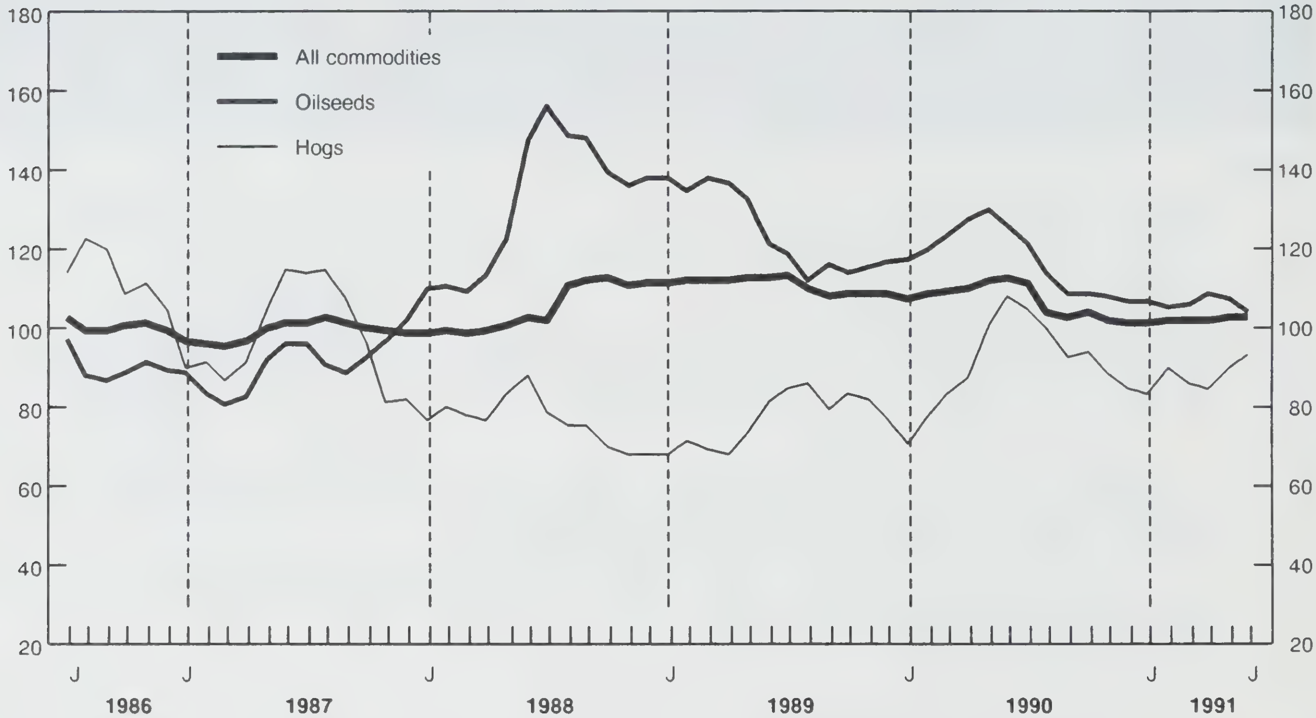
MAJOR RELEASE

DATA AVAILABILITY ANNOUNCEMENTS

PUBLICATIONS RELEASED 6

MAJOR RELEASE

Farm Product Price Index (1986 = 100)



Farm Product Price Index

June 1991

The Farm Product Price Index (1986 = 100) for Canada stood at 102.1 in June, down 0.2% from the revised May level of 102.3. The crops index fell by 0.7%, while the livestock and animal products index was up 0.2%. The overall index remained 9.1% below the year-earlier level of 112.3 as Canadian production of the major grains for the 1990-91 crop year (August 1-July 31) was at record levels.

The percentage changes in the index between May and June 1991, by province, were as follows: Newfoundland (-0.5%), Prince Edward Island (-0.9%), Nova Scotia (+0.6%), New Brunswick (+0.7%), Quebec (+0.6%), Ontario (+0.3%), Manitoba (-1.0%), Saskatchewan (-0.4%), Alberta (-1.0%) and British Columbia (+0.3%).

Crops

The crops index was down 0.7% in June to 98.0 as decreases in the cereals and oilseeds indexes more than offset an increase in the potatoes index. The crops index stood 19.9% below the year-earlier level of 122.3, as above-average production combined with weak world demand has depressed grain prices throughout the 1990-91 crop year.

- The cereals index decreased 0.7% in June to a level of 90.5. The drop was mainly due to lower prices for off-board wheat and barley, and oats and rye in most provinces. Since August 1990, the cereals index has been stable, ranging between 89.2 and 92.7, as Canadian Wheat Board initial prices for wheat have remained unchanged throughout the crop year. In June, the index stood 26.1% below the level attained a year earlier.

- The oilseeds index fell 2.7% in June to a level of 103.9, as flaxseed and canola prices dropped. This was the second consecutive monthly decrease following slight seasonal increases in March and April. In June, the oilseeds index was 17.3% below the year-earlier level.

- The potatoes index increased 1.0% in June to a level of 148.3. Decreases in table potato prices were more than offset by increases in processing potato prices. The index remained 11.6% below the level attained a year earlier, as Canadian production increased 4% in 1990.

Livestock and Animal Products

The livestock and animal products index was up 0.2% in June to a level of 104.6, as increases in hog and egg prices more than offset decreases in cattle and poultry prices.

- The hog index rose 4.0% to a level of 93.1 in June, as prices continued to rebound from the declines experienced in March and April. Although U.S. pork production increased by 3% in the second quarter of 1991, Canadian production decreased by 4%. The index stood 13.3% below the recent peak seen in June 1990, when the index was at its highest level in almost four years.

- The cattle and calves index decreased 0.9% to a level of 111.1 in June. The index has increased in four of the last six months and stood 2.0% above its level of a year ago. Canadian slaughter for the second quarter of 1991 was 7% below second quarter 1990 levels, while U.S. slaughter was down 4%.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 176.

The June issue of the *Farm Product Price Index* (62-003, $7.10/$71) is scheduled for release on August 16. See "How to Order Publications".

For further information on this release, contact Liz Leckie (613-951-2436), Farm Income and Prices Section, Agriculture Division. ■

DATA AVAILABILITY ANNOUNCEMENTS

Milling and Crushing Statistics

June 1991

Milling

The total amount of wheat milled in June 1991 was 207 821 tonnes, down 4% from the 217 084 tonnes milled in June 1990.

The resulting wheat flour production decreased 1% to 157 743 tonnes in June 1991 from 159 135 tonnes in June 1990.

Crushing

Canola crushings for June 1991 amounted to 125 624 tonnes, up 46% from the 85 968 tonnes crushed in June 1990. The resulting oil production increased 53% to 50 521 tonnes from 33 061 tonnes in June 1990. Meal production increased 44% to 76 546 tonnes from 53 314 tonnes in June 1990.

Soybean crushings for June decreased 19% to 74 991 tonnes from 92 889 tonnes a year earlier. As a result, oil production decreased 22% to 12 911 tonnes in June from 16 543 tonnes in June 1990. Meal production decreased 20% to 57 397 tonnes from 71 795 tonnes in June 1990.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 5687.

The June 1991 issue of *Cereals and Oilseeds Review* (22-007, $13.80/$138) is scheduled for release in September. See "How to Order Publications".

For further information on this release, contact A.Y. Bertrand (613-951-3859), Agriculture Division. ■

Oils and Fats

June 1991

Production by Canadian manufacturers of all types of deodorized oils in June 1991 totalled 64 402 tonnes, an increase of 10.8% from the 58 138 tonnes produced in May 1991. The 1991 year-to-date production totalled 352 574 tonnes, an increase of 15.7% from the corresponding 1990 figure of 304 610r (revised) tonnes.

Manufacturers' packaged sales of shortening totalled 11 117 tonnes in June, up from the 10 077 tonnes sold the previous month. The cumulative sales to date were 61 347 tonnes compared to the cumulative sales of 56 208r tonnes in 1990.

Sales of packaged salad oil increased to 6 337 tonnes in June from 6 158 tonnes in May. The cumulative sales to date in 1991 were 37 673 tonnes, compared to the cumulative sales of 36 371 tonnes in 1990.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 184.

The June 1991 issue of *Oils and Fats* (32-006, $5/$50) will be available at a later date. See "How to Order Publications".

For more detailed information on this release, contact Peter Zylstra (613-951-3511), Industry Division. ■

Construction Type Plywood

June 1991

Canadian firms produced 160 970 cubic metres of construction type plywood during June 1991, a decrease of 7.4% from the 173 869 cubic metres produced during June 1990.

January-to-June 1991 production totalled 822 351 cubic metres, a decrease of 24.6% from the 1 090 371 cubic metres produced during the same period in 1990.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 122 (level 1).

The June 1991 issue of *Construction Type Plywood* (35-001, $5/$50) will be available at a later date. See "How to Order Publications".

For more detailed information on this release, contact Jock Dobie (604-666-2671), Pacific Region, Statistics Canada, Sinclair Centre, 757 West Hastings Street, Vancouver, B.C., V6C 3C9. ■

Passenger Bus and Urban Transit Statistics

June 1991

In June 1991, a total of 73 Canadian urban transit systems with gross annual total operating revenues of $1,000,000 or more (subsidies included) carried 122,322,243 fare passengers, an increase of 1.9% from the previous month. Operating revenues totalled $106,204,885, up 2.8% from May 1991.

During the same period, 22 passenger bus carriers earning $1,000,000 or more annually from intercity and rural bus operations carried 1,516,342 fare passengers, up 14.6% from the previous month. Earnings of these carriers totalled $21,570,832, a 7.7% increase over the May 1991 operating revenues.

All 1990 figures and 1991 cumulative data have been revised.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 351 and 352.

The June 1991 issue of *Passenger Bus and Urban Transit Statistics* (53-003, $7.10/$71) will be available the fourth week of August. See "How to Order Publications".

For further information on this release, contact Angus MacLean (613-951-2484), Transportation Division. ■

Railway Carloadings

10-day Period Ending July 31, 1991

Highlights

- Revenue freight loaded by railways in Canada during the week totalled 6.6 million tonnes, an increase of 8.4% from the same period last year.
- Piggyback traffic decreased 8.2% from the same period last year. The number of cars loaded also decreased 0.6% during the same period.
- The tonnage of revenue freight loaded to date this year was 0.6% lower than that loaded in the previous year.

Note: Piggyback traffic includes trailers and containers on flat cars. Piggyback traffic numbers are included in total carload traffic. All 1990 figures and 1991 cumulative data have been revised.

For more detailed information on this release, contact Angus MacLean (613-951-2484), Surface Transport Unit, Transportation Division. ■

PUBLICATIONS RELEASED

Steel Wire and Specified Wire Products, June 1991.
Catalogue number 41-006
(Canada: $5.00/$50.00; United States: US$6.00/US$60.00; Other Countries: US$7.00/US$70.00).

Air Passenger Origin and Destination, Domestic Report, 1990.
Catalogue number 51-204
(Canada: $38.00; United States: US$46.00; Other Countries: US$53.00).

Restaurant, Caterer and Tavern Statistics, May 1991.
Catalogue number 63-011
(Canada: $6.10/$61.00; United States: US$7.30/US$73.00; Other Countries: US$8.50/US$85.00).

Building Permits, May 1991.
Catalogue number 64-001
(Canada: $22.10/$221.00; United States: US$26.50/US$265.00; Other Countries: US$30.90/US$309.00).

The paper used in this publication meets the minimum requirements of American National Standard for Information Sciences – Permanence of Paper for Printed Library Materials, ANSI Z39.48 – 1984.

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Tuesday, August 13, 1991

For release at 8:30 a.m.

MAJOR RELEASES

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MAJOR RELEASES

Apartment Construction Price Indexes (1986 = 100)

Second Quarter 1991

The seven-city composite price index for new apartment construction in Canada fell marginally (-0.1%) in the second quarter of 1991 to a level of 116.2. The decline of 4.1% from the same period one year ago is the largest since the start of quarterly data collection in 1986.

On a quarterly basis, Ottawa recorded the largest price reduction (-0.6% to 124.1), followed by Montreal (-0.4% to 113.0), Vancouver (-0.2% to 117.1) and Halifax (-0.1% to 109.0). Edmonton had an increase of 0.4% to 116.6 while Calgary (0.1%, 118.7) and Toronto (0.1%, 120.4) were up marginally.

In a comparison with the same period one year ago, apartment construction prices in Calgary, Edmonton and Ottawa were virtually unchanged (0.0%, -0.1%, -0.1%) while those in Halifax (-3.0%), Vancouver (-3.2%), Montreal (-4.0%) and Toronto (-5.0%) all fell significantly.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 2046.

The second quarter 1991 issue of *Construction Price Statistics* (62-007, $18/$72) will be available in September. See "How to Order Publications".

For more details on this release, contact the Information and Current Analysis Unit (613-951-9607), Prices Division.

Apartment Construction Prices Indexes
Second Quarter 1991
(1986 = 100)

	Seven Cities and Composite Indexes							
	Halifax	Montreal	Ottawa	Toronto	Calgary	Edmonton	Vancouver	**Composite**
	Quarterly Indexes							
1990								
Second Quarter	112.3	117.7	124.2	126.7	118.7	116.8	121.0	**121.2**
Third Quarter	111.6	116.5	125.1	124.5	119.2	116.5	120.0	**119.7**
Fourth Quarter	111.5	116.3	125.8	123.2	119.3	117.1	120.0	**119.1**
1991								
First Quarter	109.1	113.4	124.8	120.3	118.6	116.2	117.3	**116.4**
Second Quarter	109.0	113.0	124.1	120.4	118.7	116.6	117.1	**116.2**
	Percentage Change							
Q.3 90/Q.2 90	-0.7	-1.0	0.7	-1.8	0.4	-0.2	-0.8	**-1.2**
Q.4 90/Q.3 90	-0.1	-0.2	0.6	-1.1	0.1	0.5	0.0	**-0.5**
Q.1 91/Q.4 90	-2.1	-2.5	-0.8	-2.3	-0.5	-0.8	-2.2	**-2.3**
Q.2 91/Q.1 91	-0.1	-0.4	-0.6	0.1	0.1	0.4	-0.2	**-0.1**
Q.2 91/Q.2 90	-3.0	-4.0	-0.1	-5.0	0.0	-0.1	-3.2	**-4.1**

Note: Effective January 1, 1991, the Goods and Services Tax is excluded but the Provincial Sales Tax is included (as before). ■

Machinery and Equipment Price Indexes (1986 = 100)

Second Quarter 1991

The Machinery and Equipment Price Index by industry of purchase (1986 = 100) was at a preliminary level of 100.3 in the second quarter of 1991, unchanged from its revised first quarter level. A slight increase in the domestic component in the second quarter (+0.2%) was offset by a decrease in the imported component.

The total index for the second quarter was down 3.4% from the same quarter last year, based on decreases in the domestic and imported components of 3.1% and 3.7%, respectively. The decline in the domestic component was actually greater than the drop posted for the first quarter; these are the only decreases recorded for the domestic series since its initial year of 1971.

Among the industry divisions, prices for the manufacturing division and the mining division both increased by 0.4%. There were decreases in four divisions, the largest of which were for public administration (-0.8%) and community, business and personal services (-0.7%). Between the second quarter of 1990 and the second quarter of 1991, the same two divisions showed the greatest price decreases, followed by the trade division.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 2023, 2024 and 2025.

The second quarter 1991 issue of *Construction Price Statistics* (62-007, $18/$72) will be available in September. See "How to Order Publications".

For further information on this release, contact the Information and Current Analysis Unit (613-951-9607), Prices Division.

Machinery and Equipment Price Indexes

(1986 = 100)

	Relative Importance[1]	Indexes			Percentage Change	
		2nd Q. 1991	1st Q. 1991	2nd Q. 1990	2nd Q. 1991/ 1st Q. 1991	2nd Q. 1991/1990
Machinery and Equipment Price Index :	**100.0**	**100.3***	**100.3***	**103.8***	**0.0**	**-3.4**
SIC Divisions:						
1. Agriculture	11.0	111.7	111.7	112.0	0.0	-0.3
2. Forestry	1.5	109.9	109.9	110.1	0.0	-0.2
3. Fishing	0.6	101.8	102.3	105.6	-0.5	-3.6
4. Mines, Quarries and Oil Wells	6.0	98.1	97.7	99.4	0.4	-1.3
5. Manufacturing	29.9	102.0	101.6	104.4	0.4	-2.3
6. Construction	3.5	97.9	97.9	99.0	0.0	-1.1
7. Transportation, Communication, Storage and Utilities	25.9	99.5	99.4	102.5	0.1	-2.9
8. Trade	4.0	95.7	95.9	103.5	-0.2	-7.5
9. Finance, Insurance and Real Estate	1.8	95.5	95.9	100.2	-0.4	-4.7
10. Community, Business and Personal Services	11.1	90.6	91.2	101.3	-0.7	-10.6
11. Public Administration	4.7	89.0	89.7	100.4	-0.8	-11.4

* *These indexes are preliminary.*

1 *Division weights are based on the value of capitalized expenditures on new machinery and equipment for the years 1979-1983 at 1986 prices (Public and Private Investment in Canada, 1979-1983).*

DATA AVAILABILITY ANNOUNCEMENTS

The Dairy Review

June 1991

Creamery butter production in Canada totalled 9 010 tonnes in June, a 6.4% decrease from a year earlier. Production of cheddar cheese amounted to 10 118 tonnes, a decrease of 2.9% from June 1990.

An estimated 655 199 kilolitres of milk were sold off Canadian farms for all purposes in May 1991, a decrease of 2.7% from May 1990. This brought the total estimate of milk sold off farms during the first five months of 1991 to 3 020 884 kilolitres, a decrease of 2.1% from the January-May 1990 period.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 3428, 5632-5638, 5650-5661, 5664-5667 and 5673.

The June 1991 issue of *The Dairy Review* (23-001, $12.20/$122) is scheduled for release on August 23. See "How to Order Publications".

For further information, contact David Burroughs (613-951-2511), Agriculture Division. ■

Plastic Film and Bags

Second Quarter 1991

Figures for the second quarter 1991 for plastic film and bags are now available.

The publication *Shipments of Plastic Film and Bags Manufactured from Resin* (47-007, $6.75/ $27) will be available at a later date.

For more detailed information contact T. Raj Sehdev (613-951-3513), Industry Division. ■

PUBLICATIONS RELEASED

Wholesale Trade, May 1991.
Catalogue number 63-008
(Canada: $14.40/$144.00; United States: US$17.30/US$173.00; Other Countries: US$20.20/US$202.00).

Imports by Commodity, May 1991.
Catalogue number 65-007
(Canada: $55.10/$551.00; United States: US$66.10/US$661.00; Other Countries: US$77.10/US$771.00).

Science Statistics Service Bulletin: Industrial Research and Development, 1982 to 1991, Vol. 15, No. 5.
Catalogue number 88-001
(Canada: $7.10/$71.00; United States: US$8.50/US$85.00; Other Countries: US$9.90/US$99.00).

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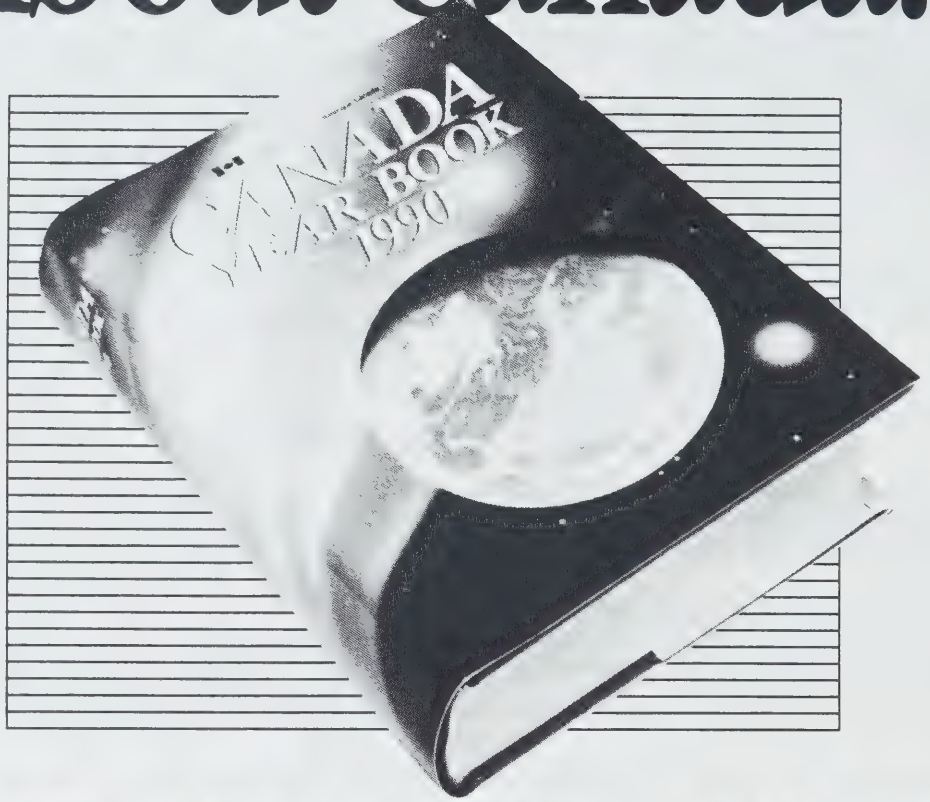

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MAJOR RELEASES

Monthly Survey of Manufacturing

June 1991

Seasonally Adjusted

Shipments increased 1.0% in June, the fourth increase in a row. As in May, motor vehicle and wood industries accounted for most of this increase. Unfilled orders for all manufacturing industries decreased 0.5%, the nineteenth decrease in the last 20 months. Inventory levels dropped for the sixth month in a row as 14 of the 22 major groups recorded decreases.

The **short term trend** for shipments increased during the last three periods, the first increases in the trend in two years. The trend for unfilled orders continued to decline but at a slower pace in recent months. The new orders trend, which had been declining since July 1990, turned up in March 1991 and has since continued to increase. The trend for inventories decreased for the fifteenth consecutive month.

Highlights

- Preliminary estimates indicate that Canadian manufacturers' **shipments** were $23.6 billion in June, an increase of 1.0% from the previous month. Thirteen of the 22 major groups recorded increases with transportation equipment (3.8%) and wood industries (6.7%) accounting for most of the increase. The **trend** for shipments has increased for the last three periods, the first increases recorded since March 1989. The trends for 13 of the 22 major groups have increased in the two most recent periods. Industries where the trend continued to fall include refined petroleum and coal products, machinery, paper and allied products and primary metals industries.

- **Inventories** (owned) decreased 0.6% in June to $36.0 billion. Fourteen of the 22 major groups recorded decreases. Lower levels in electrical and electronic products (-3.3%) and refined petroleum and coal products (-5.6%) were partially offset by an increase in transportation equipment industries (2.6%). The trend for inventories (owned) has declined since January 1990.

- The **inventories to shipments ratio** decreased from 1.55 in May to 1.53 in June. The trend continued to decline from a peak of 1.62 in February 1991 to 1.57 in the most current period.

- **Unfilled orders** decreased 0.5% in June to $24.7 billion. Unfilled orders have been declining for 20 months, apart from a slight increase in August 1990. The decrease in June was broadly based as 14 of the major groups recorded decreases; this contrasts with the May decrease which was due to the aircraft and aircraft parts industry. The trend for unfilled orders has continued to decline, but at a slower pace in recent months.

  Unfilled orders are the stock of orders which will generate future shipments, assuming that orders are not cancelled.

  New orders are defined as the sum of shipments for the current month (i.e. orders received this month and shipped within the same month) plus the change in unfilled orders.

- **New orders** increased 1.6% in June to $23.5 billion, the third increase in the last four months. The trend for new orders increased for the third month in a row following eight consecutive monthly declines.

Year-to-date

- Manufacturer's shipments for the first six months of 1991 were estimated at $138.2 billion, 7.0% lower than the value for the corresponding period in 1990.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 9550-9580.

For more information, please consult the June 1991 issue of *Monthly Survey of Manufacturing* (31-001, $17.30/$173), available shortly.

Data for shipments by province in greater detail than normally published may be available on request. For further information, please contact Bob Traversy (613-951-9497), or the Monthly Survey of Manufacturing Section (613-951-9832), Industry Division.

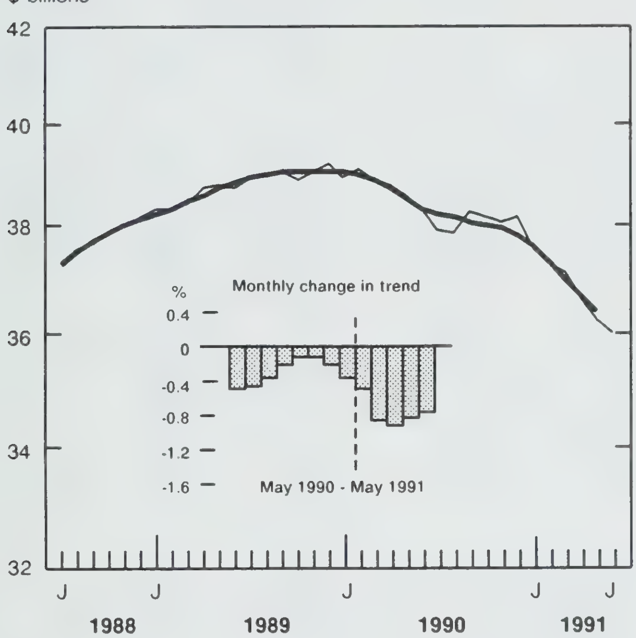
Note : The appendix in the March-April 1991 issue of catalogue 31-001 contains estimated values of shipments, inventories and orders revised back to January 1988. ☐

Manufacturers' Inventories, Shipments and Unfilled Orders, June 1991

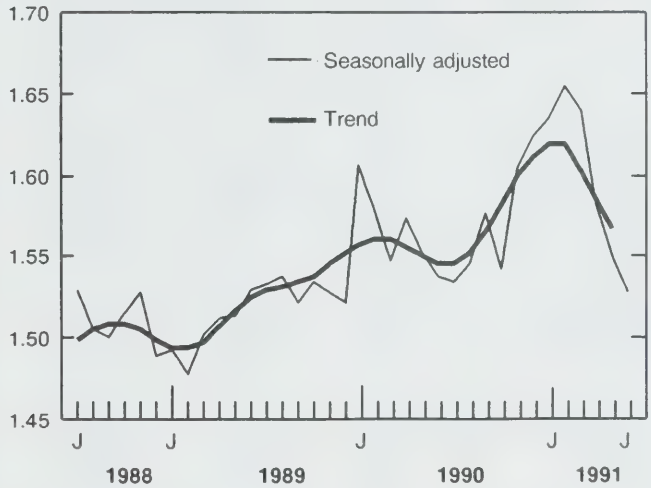
Inventories

$ billions

Semi-log



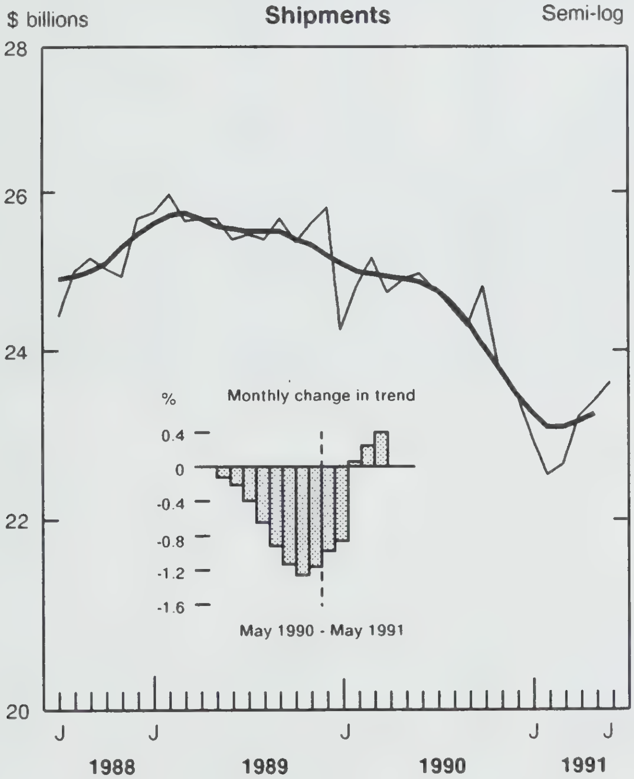
Inventory to shipments ratio



Shipments

$ billions

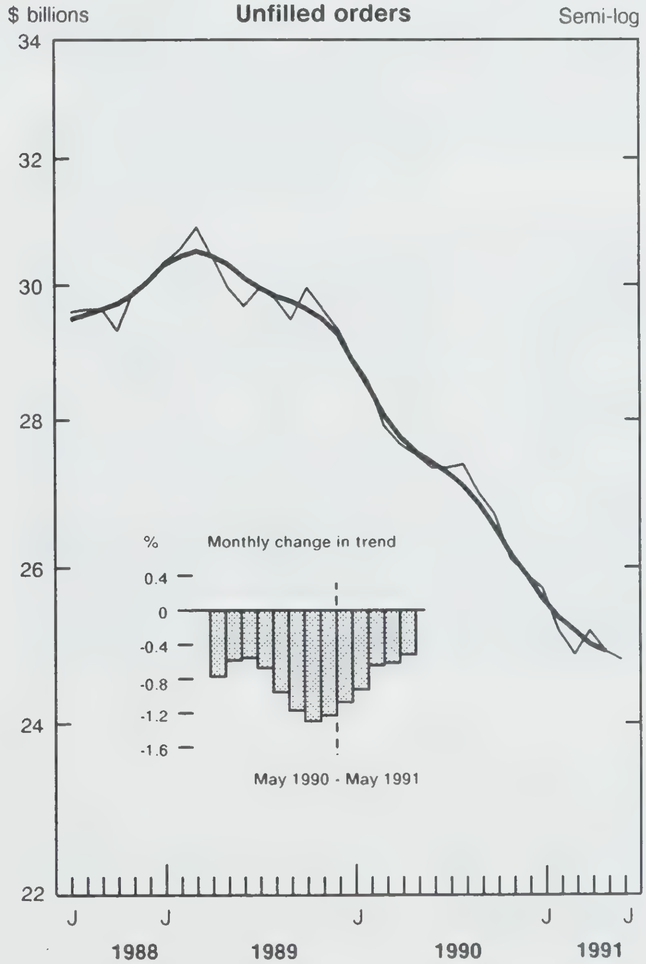
Semi-log



Unfilled orders

$ billions

Semi-log



Shipments, Inventories and Orders in all Manufacturing Industries

June 1991

Period	Not seasonally adjusted				Seasonally adjusted			
	Shipments	Inventories	Unfilled orders	New orders	Shipments	Inventories	Unfilled orders	New orders
	$ millions							
June 1990	26,338	38,204	27,480	25,918	24,931	38,307	27,329	24,767
July 1990	22,601	37,647	27,484	22,605	24,724	37,900	27,315	24,710
August 1990	24,278	37,816	27,585	24,379	24,512	37,867	27,348	24,545
September 1990	24,682	37,840	27,027	24,125	24,260	38,229	26,962	23,874
October 1990	26,715	37,914	26,587	26,275	24,757	38,178	26,692	24,487
November 1990	24,359	37,749	25,831	23,603	23,716	38,037	26,076	23,100
December 1990	21,354	37,411	25,267	20,790	23,492	38,118	25,830	23,245
January 1991	21,636	37,676	25,496	21,865	22,957	37,532	25,691	22,818
February 1991	20,920	37,882	25,048	20,472	22,511	37,261	25,129	21,948
March 1991	22,904	37,736	24,864	22,720	22,628	37,095	24,825	22,324
April 1991	23,580	37,088	25,206	23,921	23,167	36,604	25,125	23,468
May 1991	25,127	36,365	25,098	25,020	23,358	36,211	24,860	23,093
June 1991	24,646	35,747	24,850	24,398	23,587	35,993	24,746	23,472

	Seasonally Adjusted									
	Shipments		Inventories		Inventory to shipments ratio		Unfilled orders		New orders	
	S.A.	Trend	S.A.	Trend	S.A.	Trend	S.A.	Trend	S.A.	Trend
	Month to month % change				Ratio		Month to month % change			
June 1990	0.3	-0.2	-0.6	-0.5	1.54	1.54	-0.6	-0.6	0.4	0.0
July 1990	-0.8	-0.4	-1.1	-0.4	1.53	1.55	-0.1	-0.5	-0.2	-0.4
August 1990	-0.9	-0.7	-0.1	-0.2	1.54	1.55	0.1	-0.7	-0.7	-0.8
September 1990	-1.0	-0.9	1.0	-0.1	1.58	1.56	-1.4	-0.9	-2.7	-1.2
October 1990	2.0	-1.1	-0.1	-0.1	1.54	1.58	-1.0	-1.2	2.6	-1.4
November 1990	-4.2	-1.3	-0.4	-0.2	1.60	1.60	-2.3	-1.3	-5.7	-1.4
December 1990	-0.9	-1.2	0.2	-0.4	1.62	1.61	-0.9	-1.2	0.6	-1.1
January 1991	-2.3	-1.0	-1.5	-0.5	1.63	1.62	-0.5	-1.1	-1.8	-0.8
February 1991	-1.9	-0.8	-0.7	-0.9	1.66	1.62	-2.2	-0.9	-3.8	-0.7
March 1991	0.5	0.1	-0.4	-0.9	1.64	1.60	-1.2	-0.6	1.7	0.4
April 1991	2.4	0.2	-1.3	-0.8	1.58	1.58	1.2	-0.6	5.1	0.3
May 1991	0.8	0.4	-1.1	-0.8	1.55	1.57	-1.1	-0.5	-1.6	0.5
June 1991	1.0	*	-0.6	*	1.53	*	-0.5	*	1.6	*

* *The short-term trend represents a weighted average of the data.* ■

Travel Between Canada and Other Countries

June 1991

Highlights

- During the month of June 1991, automobile travel by Canadian residents to the United States increased for both same-day and one or more nights trips. Compared to June 1990, same-day visits jumped 17.4% and overnight trips showed an increase of 27.1%.

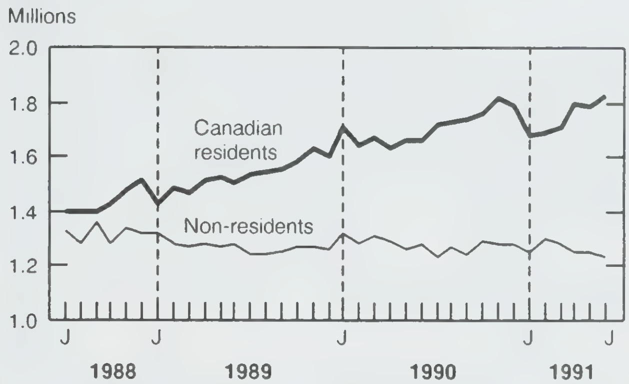
- Meanwhile, Canadian residents' trips of one or more nights to the United States by other modes of transportation decreased 4.7% from June 1990. Furthermore, travel to countries other than the United States also declined, a drop of 11.4% compared with the same month a year ago.

- Overnight trips by automobile to Canada by United States residents decreased 2.8% from June of last year. Other modes of transportation also declined, down 4.9% from June 1990. The number of one or more nights visits to Canada from countries other than the United States was down 4.4% in June 1991, with direct entries from overseas falling 2.2%.

Recent Changes

- The seasonally adjusted number of overnight trips abroad by Canadian residents advanced 2.3% in June, after registering a marginal decrease of 0.6% in May. Overnight travel abroad returned in June to the level attained before the Persian Gulf crisis. Recent trends indicate that trips of one or more nights to the United States are following an upward trend while trips to countries other than the United States remain on a downward path.

Trips of One or More Nights between Canada and Other Countries, Seasonally Adjusted



- Seasonally adjusted data for June indicate that foreign visits of one or more nights to Canada recorded a decline for the fourth consecutive month. Trips of one or more nights by residents of the United States decreased 2.3% in June while the number from all other countries registered an increase of 1%.

- The total number of Canadian visits to the United States, which consists mainly of same-day visits (three-quarters of the total in June), fell 0.7%, after registering a drop of 0.6% in May. These marginal decreases followed an increase of 4.2% in April.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 2661-2697.

The June 1991 issue of *International Travel – Advance Information* (66-001P, $6.10/$61) will be available shortly. See "How to Order Publications".

For further information on this release, contact Paul L. Paradis (613-951-8933), International Travel Section, Education, Culture and Tourism Division. □

International Travel Between Canada and Other Countries

June 1991

	June 1991 p	% Change 1991/1990	January-June 1991 p	% Change 1991/1990
	Unadjusted			
Estimated Overnight Trips[1]				
Non-residents Travellers:				
All Countries	1,900,980	-3.6	5,781,068	-2.3
United States	1,545,826	-3.5	4,642,861	-2.0
Auto only:	1,045,970	-2.8	3,097,285	1.1
Other Countries	355,154	-4.4	1,138,207	-3.4
Direct only:	202,201	-2.2	642,306	0.2
Residents of Canada:				
All Countries	1,601,515	14.0	9,603,646	4.8
United States	1,417,635	18.4	8,124,721	9.1
Auto only:	1,107,205	27.1	5,642,405	22.1
Other Countries	183,880	-11.4	1,478,925	-13.9
Estimated Same Day Trips[2]				
Non-residents Travellers:				
All Countries	2,309,703	0.2	9,715,110	-1.5
United States	2,276,736	-0.2	9,593,185	-1.7
Auto only:	2,031,063	-0.1	9,006,442	-2.0
Other Countries	32,967	33.1	121,925	18.9
Residents of Canada:				
United States	5,440,233	17.2	28,794,501	20.3
Auto only:	5,287,964	17.4	28,146,993	20.8

	1991			
	June p	May r	April	March
	Seasonally Adjusted			
Estimated Overnight Trips[1]				
Non-residents Travellers:				
All Countries	1,223,815	1,244,070	1,247,258	1,269,910
United States	984,669	1,007,400	1,003,419	1,023,158
Other Countries	239,146	236,670	243,839	246,752
Residents of Canada:				
All Countries	1,827,408	1,786,117	1,796,168	1,700,561
United States	1,596,746	1,560,828	1,567,198	1,475,417
Other Countries	230,662	225,289	228,970	225,144
Total Trips				
Non-residents Travellers:				
All Countries	3,100,371	3,081,992	3,088,806	3,134,335
United States	2,834,706	2,821,148	2,822,343	2,861,360
Other Countries	265,665	260,844	266,463	272,975
Residents of Canada:				
All Countries	6,844,740	6,889,201	6,930,482	6,657,947
United States	6,614,078	6,663,912	6,701,512	6,432,803
Other Countries	230,662	225,289	228,970	225,144

1 *Overnight estimates for the United States include auto and bus for one or more nights, and estimated one or more nights numbers for plane, train, boat and other methods. Figures for "Other Countries" exclude same-day entries by land only, via the United States.*

2 *Same-day estimates for the United States include counts of auto and bus, and estimated numbers for plane, train, boat and other methods. Figures for "Other Countries" include same-day entries by land only, via the United States.*

p *Preliminary.*

r *Revised.*

■

DATA AVAILABILITY ANNOUNCEMENTS

Electric Lamps
July 1991

Canadian light bulb and tube manufacturers sold 15,605,980 light bulbs and tubes in July 1991, a decrease of 2.2% from the 15,963,268 units sold a year earlier.

Year-to-date sales for 1991 amounted to 147,976,391 light bulbs and tubes, up 7.8% from the 137,301,926 sold during the same period in 1990.

The July 1991 issue of *Electric Lamps* (43-009, $5/$50) will be available at a later date.

For more detailed information on this release, contact Laurie Vincent (613-951-3523), Industry Division. ■

Corrugated Boxes and Wrappers
July 1991

Canadian domestic shipments of corrugated boxes and wrappers totalled 154 929 thousand square metres in July 1991, a decrease of 2.3% from the 158 523 thousand square metres shipped a year earlier.

January to July 1991 domestic shipments totalled 1 163 080r (revised) thousand square metres, down 4.9% from the 1 222 419 thousand square metres for the same period in 1990.

The July 1991 issue of *Corrugated Boxes and Wrappers* (36-004, $5/$50) will be available at a later date. See "How to Order Publications".

For more detailed information on this release, contact Sandra Bohatyretz (613-951-3531), Industry Division. ■

Shipments of Rolled Steel
June 1991

Rolled steel shipments for June 1991 totalled 1 039 095 tonnes, an increase of 2.0% from the preceding month's total of 1 019 641r (revised) tonnes but a decrease of 15.2% from the year-earlier level of 1 225 811 tonnes. Year-to-date shipments totalled 5 415 930r tonnes, a decrease of 16.0% compared to 6 447 546 tonnes the previous year.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 58 and 122 (series 22-25).

The June 1991 issue of *Primary Iron and Steel* (41-001, $5/$50) will be available at a later date. See "How to Order Publications".

For more detailed information on this release, contact Gerry Barrett (613-951-3515), Industry Division. ■

Fruit and Vegetable Production
August 1991 Issue

The most recent updates to production and value of fruits and vegetables in Canada are now available. Also available are 1990 tobacco data and 1991 vegetable areas.

The August issue of *Fruit and Vegetable Production* will be available in late August.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 1371-1393, 1395, 1397-1399, 1401-1405, 5605-5608, 5611, 5614-5620, 5623-5624, 5627.

For further information order the August issue of *Fruit and Vegetable Production* (22-003, $18/ $72), or contact L. Brazeau (613-951-3873), Agriculture Division. ■

PUBLICATIONS RELEASED

Oils and Fats, June 1991.
Catalogue number 32-006
(Canada: $5.00/$50.00; United States: US$6.00/ US$60.00; Other Countries: US$7.00/US$70.00).

Construction Type Plywood, June 1991.
Catalogue number 35-001
(Canada: $5.00/$50.00; United States: US$6.00/ US$60.00; Other Countries: US$7.00/US$70.00).

Particleboard, Waferboard and Fibreboard, June 1991.
Catalogue number 36-003
(Canada: $5.00/$50.00; United States: US$6.00/ US$60.00; Other Countries: US$7.00/US$70.00).

Production and Shipments of Steel Pipe and Tubing, June 1991.
Catalogue number 41-011
(Canada: $5.00/$50.00; United States: US$6.00/ US$60.00; Other Countries: US$7.00/US$70.00).

Oil Pipe Line Transport, May 1991.
Catalogue number 55-001
(Canada: $10.00/$100.00; United States: US$12.00/ US$120.00; Other Countries: US$14.00/US$140.00).

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Steel Primary Forms
Week Ending August 10, 1991

Preliminary estimates indicate that Canadian steel primary forms production for the week ending August 10, 1991 totalled 258 513 tonnes, an increase of 14.0% from the preceding week's total of 226 777 tonnes and up 56.4% from the year-earlier level of 165 257 tonnes. The cumulative total in 1991 was 7 760 988 tonnes, a decrease of 10.0% from 8 617 814 tonnes for the same period in 1990.

For more detailed information on this release, contact Greg Milsom (613-951-9827), Industry Division. ■

Production of Eggs
June 1991

Canadian egg production in June 1991 was 39.6 million dozen, a 1.2% increase from June 1990. The average number of layers decreased 0.01% between June 1990 and 1991, while the number of eggs per 100 layers increased to 2,222 from 2,194.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 1145, 1146 and 5689-5691.

To order *Production and Stocks of Eggs and Poultry* ($115/year), a statistical bulletin, contact Guy Gervais (613-951-2453).

For further information on this release contact Benoît Lévesque (613-951-2550), Livestock and Animal Products Section, Agriculture Division. ■

PUBLICATIONS RELEASED

Pulwood and Wood Residue Statistics, June 1991.
Catalogue number 25-001
(Canada: $6.10/$61.00; United States: US$7.30/US$73.00; Other Countries: US$8.50/US$85.00).

Electric Lamps, July 1991.
Catalogue number 43-009
(Canada: $5.00/$50.00; United States: US$6.00/US$60.00; Other Countries: US$7.00/US$70.00).

Railway Operating Statistics, April 1991.
Catalogue number 52-003
(Canada: $10.50/$105.00; United States: US$12.60/US$126.00; Other Countries: US$14.70/US$147.00).

Consumer Price Index, July 1991.
Catalogue number 62-001
(Canada: $9.30/$93.00; United States: US$11.20/US$112.00; Other Countries: US$13.00/US$130.00).
Available Friday, August 16 at 7 a.m.

Farm Product Price Index, June 1991.
Catalogue number 62-003
(Canada: $7.10/$71.00; United States: US$8.50/US$85.00; Other Countries: US$9.90/US$99.00).

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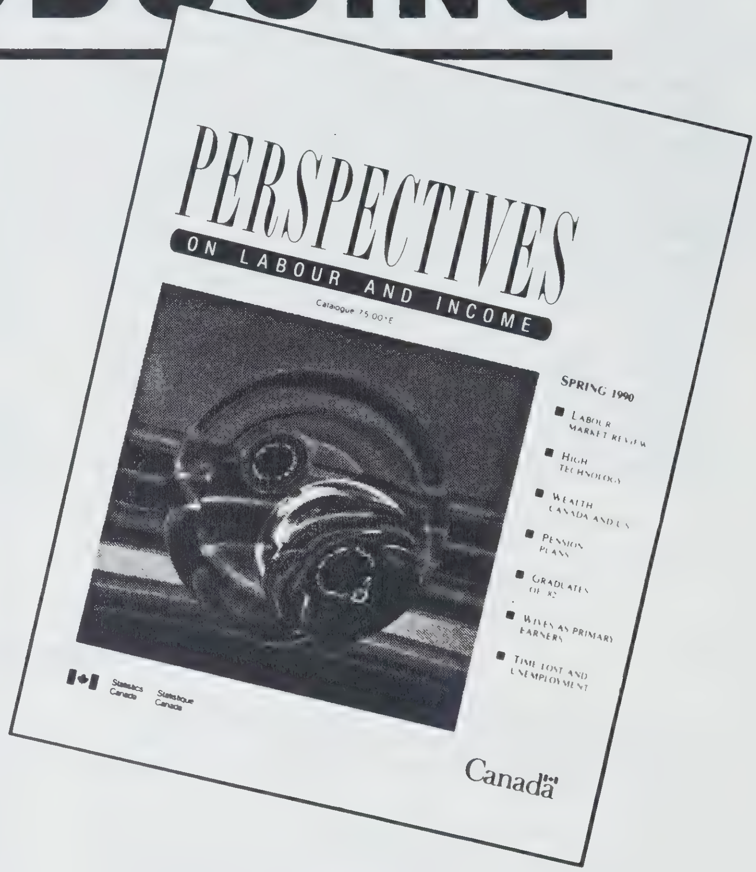

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National highlights

All-items

The All-items Consumer Price Index (CPI) for Canada edged up by 0.1% between June and July to a level of 126.8 (1986 = 100). This rise was smaller than the monthly increases of 0.5% recorded in both May and June. Increases in Housing (0.3%) and Transportation (0.5%) accounted for most of the upward pressure while a decline of 0.6% in the Food index dampened the overall increase.

In seasonally adjusted terms, the All-items index rose by 0.2% in July following accelerating increases of 0.1%, 0.2% and 0.4% reported for the months of April, May and June, respectively.

The year-over-year increase in the CPI between July 1990 and July 1991 was 5.8%, down from the advance of 6.3% reported in June which was in line with the rates reported since February. The compound annual rate of increase for July, based on the seasonally adjusted index levels over the latest three-month period (April to July) was 3.2%, approximately the same as recorded in May and June.

Food

The Food index fell by 0.6% in July following a sharp rise of 1.9% in June. The latest change resulted from a drop of 0.9% in the index for Food Purchased from Stores, and a small rise of 0.1% in the index for Food Purchased from Restaurants.

The 0.9% decline in the index for Food Purchased from Stores was largely due to a drop of 11.9% in the Fresh Vegetables index. Seasonally lower prices for salad type vegetables such as cucumbers (-22.6%), lettuce (-49.2%) and tomatoes (-12.3%) accounted for most of the downward pressure. By contrast, the price of potatoes rose by 15.1%, dampening the fall in the Fresh Vegetables index.

Some of the overall downward movement in the Food index was limited by seasonally higher prices for fresh fruit, mostly for apples, citrus fruits and pears. Prices of bananas fell in response to increased supplies.

There were other mixed movements in the components of the Food index; for example, beef and cereal prices went down while prices for pork, poultry, cured meat, prepared and ready cooked meat went up.

Over the 12-month period, July 1990 to July 1991, the Food index rose by 5.4%, down sharply from the 6.8% and 6.3% rises reported for June and May. The rise in July resulted from increases of 3.4% in the index for Food Purchased from Stores and 10.4% in the index for Food Purchased from Restaurants.

All-items excluding Food

On a month-to-month basis, the All-items excluding Food index increased by 0.3% in July, up from the marginal 0.1% rise observed in June. The major contributors were Housing (0.3%) and Transportation (0.5%). Increases in the Clothing (0.3%) and in the Tobacco Products and Alcoholic Beverages (0.2%) indexes also contributed to the latest change.

Most of the 0.3% rise in the Housing index resulted from higher prices for rented, owned and traveller accomodation as well as for piped gas. The Rented Accommodation index rose by 0.2% in July, continuing a series of monthly increases that ranged between 0.2% and 0.3% since September 1990. The rise in the Owned Accommodation index reflected higher maintenance and repair charges and increased prices for new homes, moderated by a fall in mortgage interest costs. Higher summer rates for hotels and motels were reflected in a 4.8% increase in the Traveller Accommodation index. Higher prices for piped gas were reported, mainly in Southwestern Ontario. Finally, rate increases for electricity were observed in some cities in Newfoundland and Alberta. Some dampening effects came from lower long-distance telephone charges, mainly in New Brunswick, Manitoba and Saskatchewan, and from a drop in the prices of selected household textiles.

The Transportation index advanced by 0.5% as a result of increases of 0.2% in Private Transportation and 3.2% in Public Transportation. In the first component, the termination of *price wars* in the major urban centres of Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta led to a 1.7% increase in gasoline prices. Automobile insurance premiums rose in Prince Edward Island, New Brunswick and Alberta. These increases were offset, in part, by lower prices for vans and tires and by a fall in automobile repair charges. Much of the increase in the Public Transportation index was due to a rise of 5.0% in air fares, mainly attributable to seasonal hikes in fares to European and Caribbean destinations but also due to a few domestic fare increases. Widespread advances were also noted for city bus fares and, to a lesser extent, for interurban bus fares.

The Clothing index rose by 0.3% in July, interrupting three months of continuous declines. All types of clothing except Men's Wear contributed to the increase: Women's Wear (0.5%), Girls' Wear (1.1%) and Boys' Wear (1.8%). By contrast, the Men's Wear index fell by 0.2%, as lower prices for pants, furnishings and footwear were mostly offset by higher prices for suits. In the Women's Wear index, higher prices were registered for blazers, dresses and sportswear while the Footwear index dropped.

Most of the 0.2% rise in the Tobacco Products and Alcoholic Beverages index came from a 0.5% increase in the prices of alcoholic beverages purchased from stores, mostly attributable to tax increases introduced in Quebec on July 1.

The Recreation, Reading and Education index rose by 0.1% while the index for Health and Personal Care registered no change. The movement in the first resulted from higher admission charges to football games, dampened by a fall in the prices of some recreational vehicles. In the Health and Personal Care index, the impact of higher charges for prescribed medicines and prescription eye glasses, including contact lenses, was entirely offset by a drop in prices of some personal care supplies.

Over the 12-month period, July 1990 to July 1991, the All-items excluding Food index rose by 6.0%, down slightly from the increase of 6.1% reported for June.

All-items excluding Food and Energy

The All-items excluding Food and Energy index moved upwards by 0.2% in July, the same rate as in June. Between July 1990 and July 1991, the increase was 5.9%, down from the 6.2% advance posted in June.

Goods and Services

The Goods index decreased 0.1% in July compared to a rise of 0.6% in June. The impact of an increase of 0.2% in the Semi-Durable Goods index was more than offset by a fall of 0.2% in the Durable Goods index. The Non-Durable Goods index registered no change while the Services index increased by 0.3% in July, slightly higher than the rise of 0.2% in June.

The Consumer Price Index and Major Components (Not Seasonally Adjusted), Canada
(1986 = 100)

	Indexes			Percentage change July 1991 from	
	July 1991	June 1991	July 1990	June 1991	July 1990
All-items	**126.8**	**126.7**	**119.8**	**0.1**	**5.8**
Food	123.5	124.3	117.2	-0.6	5.4
All-items excluding food	127.6	127.2	120.4	0.3	6.0
Housing	124.9	124.5	119.4	0.3	4.6
Clothing	129.0	128.6	117.3	0.3	10.0
Transportation	119.1	118.5	117.4	0.5	1.4
Health and personal care	129.0	129.0	120.5	0.0	7.1
Recreation, reading and education	129.5	129.4	120.8	0.1	7.2
Tobacco products and alcoholic beverages	163.4	163.0	137.2	0.2	19.1
Purchasing power of the consumer dollar expressed in cents, compared to 1986	78.9	78.9	83.5		
All-items Consumer Price Index converted to 1981 = 100	167.9				

Between July 1990 and July 1991, the Goods index increased by 5.6% following a 6.0% advance in June. Similarly, the rise in the Services index moderated to 6.1% compared to an increase of 6.7% reported in June.

City Highlights

Between June and July, changes in the All-items indexes for which CPIs are published ranged from declines of 0.2% in Quebec City and Victoria to an increase of 0.9% in Regina. In Quebec City, a sharp decline in the Food index and more moderate drops in the Housing and Transportation indexes explained the overall change. In Victoria, changes reported in Food, Clothing and Transportation were lower than national averages. The relatively sharp rise in Regina was explained by a significant increase in its Transportation index due, principally, to a rise in gasoline prices following the end of "*price wars*" in that market.

Between July 1990 and July 1991, increases in city CPIs fluctuated between 4.5% in Toronto to 7.7% in Montreal.

Main Contributors to Monthly Changes in the All-items Index, by City

St. John's

The All-items index rose by a marginal 0.1%. A large part of the upward pressure originated in the Food index, where higher prices for fresh produce, chicken and dairy products were recorded. A slight advance was registered in the Housing index, as higher household operating expenses and increased charges for electricity and traveller accommodation were largely offset by lower prices for household textiles and decreased charges relating to owned accommodation. A considerable dampening effect resulted from a decline in the Clothing index. Lower transportation charges (tires, maintenance and repairs, and the purchase of vans) and a decline in prices for personal care supplies also exerted a notable downward influence. Since July 1990, the All-items index has risen 6.8%.

Charlottetown/Summerside

Higher food prices, particularly for fresh fruit, chicken, restaurant meals, soft drinks, sugar and dairy products, explained a large part of the 0.2% rise in the All-items index. Increased transportation charges, most notably for vehicle insurance premiums, air fares, and vehicle maintenance and repairs, also exerted a considerable upward impact. The Housing index remained unchanged, as increased charges for traveller and rented accommodation were offset by declines in prices for household textiles and lower charges for electricity. Lower prices for personal care supplies and clothing moderated the overall advance. Since July 1990, the All-items index has risen 7.6%.

Halifax

The All-items index rose by a marginal 0.1%. A rise in the Food index contributed a large upward influence, as higher prices were recorded for fresh fruit, sugar, pork, soft drinks and turkey. Increased transportation charges (most notably air fares) also contributed considerably to the overall increase. Advances in recreational expenses and cigarette prices were also observed. Moderating these advances were lower prices for clothing and personal care supplies. The Housing index remained unchanged, as increased charges for traveller and rented accommodation were offset by declines in owned accommodation charges and by lower prices for household textiles. Since July 1990, the All-items index has risen 5.6%.

Saint John

The All-items index rose 0.2%, reflecting advances in the Transportation and Food components (the remaining five major components registered declines). Within Transportation, advances in vehicle insurance premiums, air fares, and gasoline prices accounted for most of the rise. The Food index rose largely as a result of higher prices for fresh fruit, cereal and bakery products, sugar, restaurant meals, dairy products and soft drinks. Offsetting influences came from a decline in the Clothing index, followed by a drop in the Housing component. The latter reflected lower prices for household textiles, decreased charges for long-distance telephone calls and lower charges for owned accommodation. Since July 1990, the All-items index has risen 6.8%.

Quebec City

The All-items index fell 0.2%, reflecting declines in the Food, Housing and Transportation indexes. Within Food, most of the downward pressure resulted from lower prices for fresh vegetables, chicken, beef, sugar, cereal and bakery products, and soft drinks. The decline in the Housing index was mainly due to lower prices for household furnishings and decreased charges for owned accommodation. The Transportation index fell as a result of lower prices for vans, and

decreased charges for vehicle maintenance and repairs. The overall decline was partly offset by increased charges for alcoholic beverages and higher prices for clothing. Since July 1990, the All-items index has risen 7.5%.

Montreal

The All-items index posted no change overall, as declines in two of the major components offset advances in the remaining five. The largest downward influence originated in the Food index, where lower prices for fresh vegetables, beef, soft drinks, cereal products, sugar and dairy products were recorded. A minor decline was registered in the Health and Personal Care index, due to lower prices for personal care supplies. The main source of upward pressure came from the Housing index which advanced in response to increased charges for owned, traveller and rented accommodation, higher household operating expenses, and a rise in household furnishings and equipment costs. Price increases for alcoholic beverages, local transit, air travel and recreational equipment were also reported. Since July 1990, the All-items index has risen 7.7%.

Ottawa

The All-items index was unchanged as a decline in the Food index offset advances in the remaining six major components. Lower prices for fresh vegetables, soft drinks, bakery products, beef and dairy products were mainly responsible for the decline in the Food index. The greatest offsetting effect came from a rise in the Clothing index, followed by an advance in the Transportation component. The rise in the latter was mainly due to higher prices for gasoline and increased air fares. The Housing index rose marginally, as increased charges for rented and traveller accommodation were largely moderated by declines in household textile prices and owned accommodation charges. Advances were also recorded in prices relating to personal care supplies, recreational expenses and alcoholic beverages from stores. Since July 1990, the All-items index has risen 5.9%.

Toronto

Higher prices for clothing and increased housing charges, most notably for traveller, rented and owned accommodation, explained most of the 0.2% rise in the All-items index. In Transportation, higher air fares also exerted a considerable upward pressure. The Food index declined slightly, reflecting lower prices for fresh vegetables, and, to a lesser extent, lower prices for cereal products, prepared meats, fish, dairy products and sugar. The overall decline in the Food index was moderated by higher prices for chicken, fresh fruit, bakery products, pork and beef. Since July 1990, the All-items index has risen 4.5%.

Thunder Bay

The All-items index remained unchanged overall, as a number of offsetting effects were observed. The largest downward influence was registered by the Food index, where lower prices for fresh vegetables, beef and bakery products were recorded. Price declines for personal care supplies, non-prescribed medicines and clothing were reported as well. The greatest upward influence was registered by the Housing index, and was largely attributable to higher household operating expenses and a rise in charges for traveller, rented and owned accommodation. Price increases for cigarettes and alcoholic beverages were also noted. Since July 1990, the All-items index has risen 5.8%.

Winnipeg

The All-items index advanced 0.3%, as the Transportation index was influenced by higher prices for gasoline and, to a lesser extent, by higher air fares and by increased charges for inter-city bus travel. Increased Housing charges were also observed for traveller, owned, and rented accommodation, although these were partially offset by decreased charges for long-distance telephone calls and lower prices for household textiles. Increased charges for eye care and for medicinal and pharmaceutical products also contributed to the latest change. The overall advance was partially slowed by price declines for food and clothing. The decline in the Food index reflected lower prices for fresh produce, beef, soft drinks, cereal and bakery products, and sugar, while the Clothing index reflected lower prices for men's wear. Since July 1990, the All-items index has risen 5.3%.

Regina

Higher prices for gasoline, resulting from an end to "*price wars*" and a return to regular price levels accounted for most of the 0.9% rise in the All-items index. Charges for local and inter-city bus travel also advanced. The Housing index rose marginally, as increased charges for traveller and rented accommodation, and higher prices for household textiles were largely offset by lower prices for long-distance telephone calls and decreased charges for

owned accommodation. A decline in the Food index, due mainly to lower prices for fresh produce, soft drinks and beef, exerted a notable dampening effect. Lower prices for personal care supplies were also recorded. Since July 1990, the All-items index has risen 5.9%.

Saskatoon

Most of the 0.3% rise in the All-items index was associated with a rise in gasoline prices resulting from a return from *price wars*. Bus fares for inter-city and local travel were up as well. Moderating these advances were declines in the Food, Housing, and Health and Personal Care indexes. Lower prices for fresh produce, soft drinks, beef, cured meats, cereal products and sugar were responsible for the decline in the Food index. Within Housing, much of the downward pressure resulted from decreased charges for owned accommodation, lower prices for household furnishings, and a decline in household operating costs. A price decline for personal care supplies caused the Health and Personal Care index to fall. Since July 1990, the All-items index has risen 5.5%.

Edmonton

Higher prices for gasoline (return from *price wars*), increased vehicle insurance premiums and higher air fares accounted for a large part of the 0.5% rise in the All-items index. A rise in the Housing index also exerted a notable upward impact, and was largely due to increased charges for traveller and rented accommodation. Declines were observed in charges for long-distance telephone service and for owned accommodation. A fall in the Food index had a notable dampening effect, and largely reflected lower prices for fresh vegetables, chicken, cereal and bakery products, beef and dairy products. Since July 1990, the All-items index has risen 5.7%.

Calgary

The All-items index rose 0.7%. Much of the advance was associated with higher prices for gasoline (return from *price wars*) and increased premiums for vehicle insurance. Further upward pressure resulted from a rise in the Housing index, reflecting higher charges for traveller accommodation and, to a lesser extent, increased charges for owned and rented accommodation. Moderating these advances were declines in long-distance telephone charges and lower prices for household textiles. The Food index fell, mainly due to lower prices for fresh vegetables, beef, cured and prepared meats, chicken and pork. Prices for personal care supplies were down as well. Since July 1990, the All-items index has risen 6.4%.

Vancouver

The All-items index fell 0.1%, reflecting declines in four of the seven major components. The largest downward impact resulted from a fall in the Food index, where lower prices for fresh produce, cereal and bakery products, cured and prepared meats, and soft drinks were observed. Other notable price declines were reported for men's wear and personal care supplies. Lower prices for cigarettes and alcoholic beverages were also noted. The overall decline was partially offset by a rise in the Housing index due to increased charges for traveller, owned and rented accommodation. In addition, the Transportation index went up as price increases for gasoline, local transit and air travel were noted. Since July 1990, the All-items index has risen 5.2%.

Victoria

The All-items index fell 0.2%. The greatest downward influence came from the Food index, where lower prices were registered for fresh produce, cereal and bakery products, chicken, pork and soft drinks. The Transportation index declined as well, as lower prices for gasoline and decreased charges for vehicle maintenance and repairs were recorded. Lower recreational expenses and a decline in the Clothing index also contributed to the downward movement. A rise in the Housing index partly offset these declines, and was mainly attributable to increased charges for traveller accommodation, and, to a lesser extent, to a rise in rented accommodation costs. Since July 1990, the All-items index has risen 5.6%.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 2201-2230.

Order the July 1991 issue of the *Consumer Price Index* (62-001, $9.30/$93).

For more detailed information on this release, contact Sandra Shadlock (613-951-9606), Prices Division. □

Consumer Price Indexes for Urban Centres

The indexes in this table measure within each city the percentage change in consumer prices from the base period to subsequent time periods. They cannot be used to compare levels of prices between cities.[1]

	All-items	Food	Housing	Clothing	Transportation	Health and Personal care	Recreation Reading and Education	Tobacco Products and Alcoholic Beverages
St. John's								
July 1991 index	121.7	122.4	117.8	127.0	114.1	125.0	126.3	139.1
% change from June 1991	0.1	1.2	0.1	-1.1	-0.3	-0.6	0.0	0.0
% change from July 1990	6.8	8.4	5.4	10.2	2.0	7.9	5.8	14.3
Charlottetown/Summerside								
July 1991 index	126.1	128.9	118.8	121.9	114.9	132.5	128.8	183.2
% change from June 1991	0.2	0.7	0.0	-0.2	0.6	-1.3	0.1	0.0
% change from July 1990	7.6	8.0	5.7	10.5	3.0	7.0	6.6	23.1
Halifax								
July 1991 index	125.1	130.6	118.7	125.1	115.7	128.2	124.2	169.8
% change from June 1991	0.1	0.2	0.0	-0.4	0.3	-0.3	0.2	0.2
% change from July 1990	5.6	5.7	4.8	9.3	1.8	8.0	3.4	14.5
Saint John								
July 1991 index	124.6	125.9	119.9	125.4	114.9	126.8	123.6	180.9
% change from June 1991	0.2	0.6	-0.1	-0.4	1.1	-0.1	-0.1	-0.1
% change from July 1990	6.8	5.7	5.9	9.5	3.2	6.8	5.0	23.7
Quebec City								
July 1991 index	125.4	120.8	124.6	134.3	112.6	128.5	128.7	160.0
% change from June 1991	-0.2	-1.1	-0.1	0.3	-0.1	0.2	0.0	0.8
% change from July 1990	7.5	4.5	6.4	16.5	1.6	6.4	11.5	19.8
Montreal								
July 1991 index	127.3	122.9	126.7	133.8	115.0	129.4	131.8	163.3
% change from June 1991	0.0	-1.2	0.2	0.1	0.3	-0.1	0.1	0.8
% change from July 1990	7.7	4.2	6.3	16.0	2.1	7.9	11.6	22.9
Ottawa								
July 1991 index	126.3	121.2	124.1	128.6	120.4	134.0	130.6	160.9
% change from June 1991	0.0	-0.7	0.1	0.5	0.2	0.4	0.2	0.1
% change from July 1990	5.9	4.9	5.1	8.2	2.3	5.8	7.7	18.4
Toronto								
July 1991 index	129.6	126.7	129.2	129.2	121.8	133.6	131.9	160.7
% change from June 1991	0.2	-0.2	0.2	0.9	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.1
% change from July 1990	4.5	6.0	2.3	6.9	0.7	7.2	6.5	18.7
Thunder Bay								
July 1991 index	125.1	120.2	122.1	126.8	120.2	124.0	129.1	168.2
% change from June 1991	0.0	-0.5	0.2	-0.2	0.0	-1.1	0.2	0.2
% change from July 1990	5.8	4.7	6.5	6.9	0.4	5.2	5.6	21.3
Winnipeg								
July 1991 index	125.4	124.4	121.7	126.3	120.1	128.3	128.9	161.1
% change from June 1991	0.3	-1.2	0.2	-0.4	2.3	0.7	0.1	0.1
% change from July 1990	5.3	4.0	5.5	6.1	2.0	5.9	5.4	15.4
Regina								
July 1991 index	127.0	129.0	117.8	133.1	126.4	139.7	127.7	162.0
% change from June 1991	0.9	-0.9	0.1	-0.2	5.7	-0.5	0.1	0.4
% change from July 1990	5.9	6.8	4.3	13.9	0.0	6.1	6.6	18.4

Consumer Price Indexes for Urban Centres – Concluded

The indexes in this table measure within each city the percentage change in consumer prices from the base period to subsequent time periods. They cannot be used to compare levels of prices between cities.[1]

	All-items	Food	Housing	Clothing	Transportation	Health and Personal care	Recreation Reading and Education	Tobacco Products and Alcoholic Beverages
Saskatoon								
July 1991 index	126.0	128.6	118.9	132.2	120.4	149.4	125.3	151.6
% change from June 1991	0.3	-1.2	-0.2	-0.2	4.1	-0.7	0.2	0.3
% change from July 1990	5.5	7.6	3.5	13.7	1.1	4.3	5.0	14.8
Edmonton								
July 1991 index	125.2	122.2	120.5	126.4	119.4	126.6	129.0	176.0
% change from June 1991	0.5	-0.7	0.5	0.1	2.3	-0.2	0.2	0.0
% change from July 1990	5.7	6.3	4.5	9.4	1.6	6.5	6.6	19.5
Calgary								
July 1991 index	125.5	122.0	121.2	127.6	118.2	125.6	128.1	174.1
% change from June 1991	0.7	-0.4	0.9	0.0	2.7	-0.8	-0.1	0.1
% change from July 1990	6.4	7.2	5.2	9.1	2.8	6.5	6.4	17.6
Vancouver								
July 1991 index	123.9	124.7	119.7	121.2	122.7	122.4	126.6	151.4
% change from June 1991	-0.1	-1.3	0.3	-0.2	0.6	-0.6	0.0	-0.3
% change from July 1990	5.2	7.4	3.1	8.4	1.2	8.2	6.7	14.2
Victoria								
July 1991 index	124.1	124.5	119.0	122.8	122.8	122.1	129.1	152.0
% change from June 1991	-0.2	-1.0	0.2	-0.2	-0.5	0.0	-0.2	0.0
% change from July 1990	5.6	6.7	4.2	9.7	1.9	5.4	6.2	13.8

[1] *For inter city indexes of retail price differentials, refer to Table 23 of the July-September 1990 issue of Consumer Prices and Price Indexes (62-010, $17.25/$69.00).* ■

Preliminary Statement of Canadian International Trade

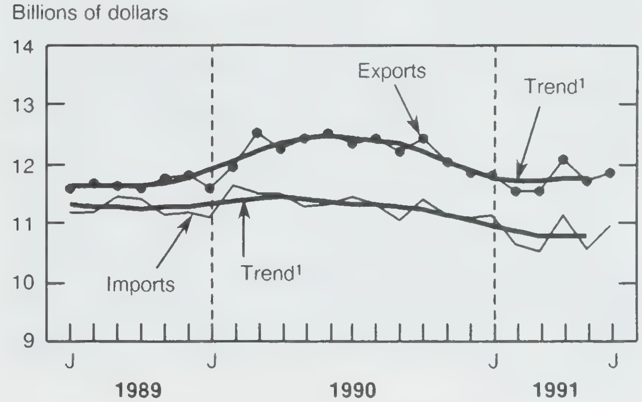
June 1991

Canada's exports increased by $118 million in June to reach $11.8 billion. Reversing the behaviour shown in May, machinery and equipment exports rose by $159 million to $2.4 billion, due primarily to an increase for aircraft. There were smaller monthly increases for exports of agricultural and fishing products and *"other consumer goods"*. Most of the offset to the June increase in exports came from energy products, for the most part resulting from a combination of lower prices and reduced volumes. The automotive sector also contributed to moderate the upsurge in machinery and equipment: car exports rose for the fourth month in a row ($29 million), but trucks and parts, which had shown buoyancy in April and May, fell by $63 million and $3 million, respectively.

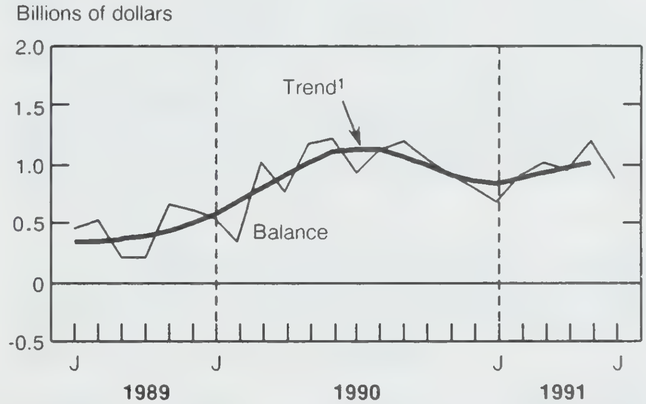
Total imports climbed by $436 million to a level of $11.0 billion in June. Most of the increase in imports was accounted for by imports of machinery and equipment (up $381 million). Advances were noted for all major components within the sector, the largest being a $196 million increase for imports of aircraft and other transportation equipment. Also contributing to the overall increase in imports was a $46 million increase for automotive products, the fourth consecutive monthly increase for the sector. At $2.6 billion, automotive products imports were at their highest level since August 1990, aside from the exceptionally high figure recorded in January 1991.

The larger increase in imports relative to exports in June resulted in a decline of $317 million in the trade balance, which fell to $875 million, the lowest since January 1991. Canada's trade surplus with the United States fell to $1.2 billion in June. A surplus was registered as well with non-OECD countries ($41 million), while deficits were registered with all other major trading partners.

Merchandise Trade
Seasonally Adjusted
Balance of Payments Basis



Merchandise Trade Balance
Seasonally Adjusted
Balance of Payments Basis



[1] *The short-term trend represents a weighted average of the data.*

Available on CANSIM: matrices 3620-3629, 3651, 3685-3713, 3718, 3719, 3887-3913.

Current account data, which incorporate merchandise trade statistics as well as data concerning trade in services and capital account movements, are available on a quarterly basis in *Canada's Balance of International Payments* (67-001).

For further information on international trade statistics (detailed tables, charts and a more complete analysis), order *Preliminary Statement of Canadian International Trade* (65-001P, $10/$100), now available. See "How to Order Publications".

For more detailed information on statistics, concepts and definitions, order the June 1991 issue of *Summary of Canadian International Trade* (65-001, $18.20/$182), available the first week of September, or contact Gordon Blaney (613-951-9647), Trade Information Unit, or Marlene Sterparn (613-951-1711) (for analysis information), or Denis Pilon (613-951-4808) (for price index information), Trade Measures and Analysis Section, International Trade Division. ■

DATA AVAILABILITY ANNOUNCEMENTS

Export and Import Price Indexes

June 1991

Current- and fixed- weighted export and import price indexes, on a balance of payments basis, are now available on a 1986 = 100 basis. Price indexes are listed from January 1986 to June 1991 for the five commodity sections and 62/61 major commodity groups.

Customs based current- and fixed- weighted U.S. price indexes are also available. Price indexes are listed from January 1986 to June 1991 on a 1986 = 100 basis. Included with the U.S. commodity indexes are the 10 *All Countries* and *U.S. only* SITC section indexes.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 3620-3629, 3651, 3685.

The June 1991 issue of *Summary of Canadian International Trade* (65-001, $18.20/$182) will be available the first week of September. See "How to Order Publications".

For further information on this release, contact Denis Pilon (613-951-4808), Price Index Unit, International Trade Division. ■

Aviation Statistics Centre Service Bulletin

August 1991

Highlights

- In May 1991, Canadian Level I airlines' passenger-kilometre numbers were at their lowest level for the month of May since 1980.
- In 1990, general aviation accounted for 66% of all aircraft movements recorded at Transport Canada towered airports.
- Preliminary data reported by Air Canada and Canadian Airlines International Ltd. indicate that 64% of the passengers carried on domestic scheduled services travelled on discount fares in 1990, up from 61% in 1989. In terms of passenger-kilometres, discount fares accounted for 68% of total volume in 1990, which represents an increase of less than one percentage point compared to a year earlier.
- During the fourth quarter of 1990, the average fare paid by the air passengers on all city-pairs in the domestic southern sector rose 10% over the previous year to reach $196.
- Total inter-provincial and intra-provincial traffic increased marginally from 1989 to 22 million passengers in 1990.

The Vol. 23, Nº 8 issue of the *Aviation Statistics Centre Service Bulletin* (51-004, $9.30/$93) will be available shortly. See "How to Order Publications".

For more detailed information on this release, contact the Aviation Statistics Centre (819-997-1986), Transportation Division. ■

Structural Steel Price Indexes

(1986 = 100)

Second Quarter 1991

Price indexes for the second quarter of 1991 for fabricated structural steel in place are now available. These indexes, at a Canada level, show a decrease of 0.3% from the first quarter of 1991 and a decrease of 6.4% from one year ago.

Note: Effective January 1, 1991, the Goods and Services tax is excluded but the Provincial Sales tax is included (as before).

Available on CANSIM: matrix 2044.

The second quarter 1991 issue of *Construction Price Statistics* (62-007, $18/$72) will be available in September. See "How to Order Publications".

For more detailed information on this release please contact the Information and Current Analysis Unit (613-951-9607), Prices Division. ■

Precast Concrete Price Indexes
(1981 = 100)
First Half 1991

Price indexes for the first half of 1991 for precast concrete in place are now available. These indexes, at a Canada level, show a decrease of 6.9% from the second half of 1990 and a decrease of 5.6% from the first half of 1990.

Note: Effective January 1, 1991, the Goods and Services tax is excluded but the Provincial Sales tax is included (as before).

Available on CANSIM: matrix 421.

The second quarter 1991 issue of *Construction Price Statistics* (62-007, $18/$72) will be available in September. See "How to Order Publications".

For more detailed information on this release please contact the Information and Current Analysis Unit (613-951-9607), Prices Division. ■

Telephone Statistics
June 1991

Canada's 13 major telephone systems reported monthly revenues of $1,101.7 million in June 1991, down 1.0% from June 1990.

Operating expenses were $817.8 million, a decrease of 2.7% from June 1990. Net operating revenue was $283.9 million, an increase of 4.0% from June 1990.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 355.

The June 1991 issue of *Telephone Statistics* (56-002, $8.30/$83), is scheduled for release the week of August 26. See "How to Order Publications".

For more detailed information on this release, contact J.R. Slattery (613-951-2205), Services, Science and Technology Division. ■

Canadian Telecommunications Plant Price Index (CTPPI)
1986 = 100

This is to announce the availability of price index numbers on a 1986 time base. The new CANSIM matrix number is 2021. The new CANSIM series Databank (D) numbers have been assigned so as to permit users to derive the new number by adding 61,550 to the old one.

While the 1981 = 100 series were available only from 1981 forward, the 1986 = 100 series incorporate the movements of the historical 1976 = 100 series from 1976 to 1981.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 2021.

The second quarter 1991 issue of *Construction Price Statistics* (62-007, $18/$72) will be available in September. See "How to Order Publications".

For further information regarding these changes please contact the Information and Current Analysis Unit (613-951-9607) or Andrew Baldwin (613-951-9610), Prices Division. ■

Soft Drinks
July 1991

Data on soft drinks for July 1991 are now available.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 196.

The publication *Monthly Production of Soft Drinks* (32-001, $2.70/$27) will be released at a later date.

For further information contact Peter Zylstra (613-951-3511), Industry Division. ■

Other Textile Products Industries Including Tire Cord Fabric Industry
1989 Annual Survey of Manufactures

In 1989, the value of shipments of goods of own manufacture for the other textile products industries including tire cord fabric industry (SIC 1998) totalled $694.0 million, up 3.3% from $671.6 million in 1988.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 5438.

The data for this industry will be released in *Textile Products Industries* (34-251, $35).

For more detailed information on this release, contact Andy Shinnan (613-951-3510), Industry Division. ■

Non-ferrous Metal Smelting and Refining Industries

1989 Annual Survey of Manufactures

In 1989, the value of shipments of goods of own manufacture for the non-ferrous metal smelting and refining industries (SIC 2950) totalled $6,716.4 million, down 4.2% from $7,013.1 million in 1988.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 5511.

The data for this industry will be released *Primary Metal Industries* (41-250, $35).

For more detailed information on this release, contact Karnail Singh Gill (613-951-3520), Industry Division. ■

Concrete Pipe Industry

1989 Annual Survey of Manufactures

In 1989, the value of shipments of goods of own manufacture for the concrete pipe industry (SIC 3541) totalled $248.3 million, down 9.5% from $274.4 million in 1988.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 6852.

The data for this industry will be released in *Non-metallic Mineral Products Industries* (44-250, $35).

For more detailed information on this release, contact Karnail Singh Gill (613-951-3520), Industry Division. ■

Other Concrete Products Industries

1989 Annual Survey of Manufactures

In 1989, the value of shipments of goods of own manufacture for the other concrete products industries (SIC 3549) totalled $643.4 million, up 12.9% from $569.7 million in 1988.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 6854.

The data for this industry will be released in *Non-metallic Mineral Products Industries* (44-250, $35).

For more detailed information on this release, contact Karnail Singh Gill (613-951-3520), Industry Division. ■

Gypsum Products Industry

1989 Annual Survey of Manufactures

In 1989, the value of shipments of goods of own manufacture for the gypsum products industry (SIC 3593) totalled $441.7 million, down 17.3% from $534.1 million in 1988.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 6862.

The data for this industry will be released in *Non-metallic Mineral Products Industries* (44-250, $35).

For more detailed information on this release, contact Karnail Singh Gill (613-951-3520), Industry Division. ■

Non-metallic Mineral Insulating Materials Industry

1989 Annual Survey of Manufactures

In 1989, the value of shipments of goods of own manufacture for the non-metallic mineral insulating materials industry (SIC 3594) totalled $466.3 million, up 1.8% from $458.1 million in 1988.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 6863.

The data for this industry will be released in *Non-metallic Mineral Products Industries* (44-250, $35).

For more detailed information on this release, contact Karnail Singh Gill (613-951-3520), Industry Division. ■

PUBLICATIONS RELEASED

Non-Metallic Mineral Products Industries, 1988.
Catalogue number 44-250
(Canada: $35.00; United States: US$42.00; Other Countries: US$49.00).

Shipments of Plastic Film and Bags Manufactured from Resin, Quarter Ended June 1991.
Catalogue number 47-007
(Canada: $6.75/$27.00; United States: US$8.00/US$32.00; Other Countries: US$9.50/US$38.00).

Preliminary Statement of Canadian International Trade, June 1991.
Catalogue number 65-001P
(Canada: $10.00/$100.00; United States: US$12.00/US$120.00; Other Countries: US$14./US$140.00).

The paper used in this publication meets the minimum requirements of American National Standard for Information Sciences – Permanence of Paper for Printed Library Materials, ANSI Z39.48 – 1984.
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Catalogue 11-001E. Price: Canada: $120.00 annually; United States: US$144.00 annually; Other Countries: US$168.00 annually

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Senior Editor: Greg Thomson (613-951-1116)
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MAJOR RELEASE DATES

Week of August 19 to 23

(Release dates are subject to change)

Anticipated date(s) of release	Title	Reference period
August		
19	Sales of Natural Gas	June 1991
22	Retail Trade	June 1991
22	Farm Cash Receipts	January-June 1991
23	Department Store Sales and Stocks	June 1991
23	Wholesale Trade	June 1991
23	Field Crop Reporting Series: No. 5 – Grain Stocks at July 31	
23	International Travel Account	April-June 1991

Catalogue 11-001E (Français 11-001F) ISSN 0827-0465

Government Publications

The Daily

Statistics Canada

Monday, August 19, 1991 For release at 8:30 a.m.

MAJOR RELEASE

DATA AVAILABILITY ANNOUNCEMENTS

PUBLICATION RELEASED

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AUG 22 1991
University of Toronto

MAJOR RELEASE

Sales of Natural Gas

June 1991 (Preliminary Data)

Sales of natural gas (including direct sales) in Canada during June 1991 totalled 2 838 million cubic metres, a 3.8% decrease from the level recorded the previous year.

On the basis of rate structure information, sales in June 1991 were broken down as follows, with the percentage changes from June 1990 in brackets: residential sales, 422 million cubic metres (-5.3%); commercial sales, 348 million cubic metres (-5.0%) and industrial sales (including direct sales), 2 067 million cubic metres (-3.3%).

Year-to-date figures for 1991 indicate that sales of natural gas amounted to 30 266 million cubic metres, a 0.6% decrease from the level recorded during the same period in 1990.

On the basis of rate structure information, year-to-date sales were broken down as follows, with the percentage changes from 1990 in brackets: residential sales, 8 304 million cubic metres (+1.2%); commercial sales, 6 767 million cubic metres (+0.5%) and industrial sales (including direct sales), 15 194 million cubic metres (-2.1%).

Based on the sum of the latest 12 months (July 1990 to June 1991), total natural gas sales (including direct sales) posted a 1.9% decrease from the previous period (July 1989 to June 1990).

The June 1991 issue of *Gas Utilities* (55-002, $12.70/$127) will be available the third week of September. See "How to Order Publications".

For more detailed information on this release, contact Gary Smalldridge (613-951-3567), Energy Section, Industry Division.

Sales of Natural Gas – Preliminary Data

June 1991

	Rate structure				
	Residential	Commercial	Industrial	Direct	Total
	thousands of cubic metres				
New Brunswick	–	–	–	–	–
Quebec	22 887	60 754	237 515	2 370	323 526
Ontario	198 387	118 451	500 271	137 079	954 188
Manitoba	13 958	15 038	31 305	575	60 876
Saskatchewan	19 988	8 498	3 075	86 470	118 031
Alberta	94 719	81 362	870 138	–	1 046 219
British Columbia	72 037	64 266	105 606	92 827	334 736
June 1991 – Canada	**421 976**	**348 369**	**1 747 910**	**319 321**	**2 837 576**
June 1990 – Canada	445 467	367 502	1 847 119	290 651	2 950 739
% change	-5.3	-5.0	-3.3		-3.8
Year-to-date – Canada 1991	**8 304 377**	**6 767 457**	**12 928 787**	**2 265 512**	**30 266 133**
Year-to-date – Canada 1990	8 202 146	6 733 518	13 402 639	2 123 414	30 461 717
% change	1.2	0.5	-2.1		-0.6
Sum of July 1990 – June 1991	**13 617 572**	**11 204 522**	**25 310 047**	**4 114 057**	**54 246 198**
Sum of July 1989 – June 1990	13 447 586	11 148 951	26 516 033	4 198 093	55 310 663
% change	1.3	0.5	-4.2		-1.9

Note: *Revised figures will be available in the "Gas Utilities" publication (55-002) as well as on CANSIM.*
– *Nil or zero.*

■

DATA AVAILABILITY ANNOUNCEMENTS

Railway Carloadings

Seven-day Period Ending August 7, 1991

Highlights

- Revenue freight loaded by railways in Canada during the week totalled 4.1 million tonnes, an increase of 7.3% over the same period last year.
- Piggyback traffic decreased 13.1% from the same period last year. The number of cars loaded also decreased 4.0% during the same period.
- The tonnage of revenue freight loaded to date this year is 0.4% lower than that loaded in the previous year.

Note: Piggyback traffic includes trailers and containers on flat cars. Piggyback traffic numbers are included in total carload traffic. All 1990 figures and 1991 cumulative data have been revised.

For more detailed information on this release, contact Angus MacLean (613-951-2484), Surface Transport Unit, Transportation Division. ■

Mineral Wool Including Fibrous Glass Insulation

July 1991

Manufacturers shipped 2 171 150 square metres of R12 factor (RSI 2.1) mineral wool batts in July 1991, down 19.6% from the 2 698 855 square metres shipped a year earlier and down 7.0% from the 2 334 529 square metres shipped the previous month.

Year-to-date shipments to the end of July 1991 totalled 15 458 889 square metres, a decrease of 26.0% for the same period in 1990.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 40 and 122 (series 32 and 33).

The 1991 July issue of *Mineral Wool including Fibrous Glass Insulation* (44-004, $5/$50) will be available at a later date. See "How to Order Publications".

For more detailed information on this release, contact Roland Joubert (613-951-3527), Industry Division. ■

Selected Financial Indexes

July 1991

The July 1991 figures are now available for the Selected Financial Indexes.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 2031.

The third quarter 1991 issue of *Construction Price Statistics* (62-007, $18/$72) will be available in December. See "How to Order Publications".

For more detailed information on this release, contact the Information and Current Analysis Unit (613-951-9607), Prices Division. ■

Stocks of Frozen Poultry Products

August 1, 1991

Preliminary cold storage of frozen poultry products at August 1, 1991 and revised figures for July 1, 1991 are now available.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 5675-5677.

To order *Production and Stocks of Eggs and Poultry* ($115/year), a statistical bulletin, contact Guy Gervais (613-951-2453).

For more detailed information on this release contact Benoît Lévesque (613-951-2550), Livestock and Animal Products Section, Agriculture Division. ■

Processed Fruits And Vegetables

June 1991

Data on processed fruits and vegetables for June 1991 are now available.

The monthly publication *Canned and Frozen Fruits and Vegetables* (32-011, $5/$50) will be released at a later date. See "How to Order Publications".

For further information, contact Peter Zylstra (613-951-3511), Industry Division. ■

PUBLICATION RELEASED

Monthly Survey of Manufacturing, June 1991.
Catalogue number 31-001
(Canada: $17.30/$173.00; United States: US$20.80/US$208.00; Other Countries: US$24.20/US$242.00).

The paper used in this publication meets the minimum requirements of American National Standard for Information Sciences – Permanence of Paper for Printed Library Materials, ANSI Z39.48 – 1984.
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Catalogue 11–001E (Français 11–001F) ISSN 0827–0465

Government Publications

The Daily

Statistics Canada

Tuesday, August 20, 1991 **For release at 8:30 a.m.**

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General Social Survey Analysis Series – Where does time go?

Few measures could reveal more about the Canadian way of life than a systematic account of how Canadians spend their time. *Where does time go?* presents the results of precisely that kind of account and is based on data from a survey of nearly 10,000 Canadian adults conducted during the last quarter of 1986. An analysis of the data collected identifies how the total population and various subpopulations (for example, students, employed mothers and the elderly) allocate their time. These data are relevant to such issues as the increased labour force participation of women and the sharing of household tasks and other responsibilities; the amount of time given to volunteer, housework and other unpaid work in relation to paid work; and how much time Canadians spend in activities with family members versus time spent with others or alone.

Where does time go? (11-612E, No. 4, $40) presents analysis of the General Social Survey (Cycle 2), which focused in part on the time use of Canadians. For highlights from this publication and details on how to order, turn to page 2 of today's *Daily*.

MAJOR RELEASE

General Social Survey – Time Use
1986

Canadians aged 15 years and over spend 7.5 hours per day (averaged over a seven-day week) on productive activity, which includes paid work, education and unpaid work (i.e. domestic tasks, primary child care and shopping and services). Sleeping, eating and other personal care activities consume another 11.0 hours per day and free time averages 5.5 hours.

This finding is one of the highlights presented in the first of two major reports from the 1986 *General Social Survey.* Other findings from the time-use component of this survey include the following:

- Men and women allocate the same amount of time to productive activity; however, the way they spend that time differs. The productive time for males is heavily concentrated on paid work, with an average of 4.7 hours per day, compared to 2.5 hours for females (averaged over the total population and all days of the week). The major component of productive activity for females, however, is unpaid work, with an average of 4.1 hours per day, compared to 1.9 hours for males.

- On average, Canadians spend 1.8 hours per day on domestic activities. Women spend 2.5 hours per day, compared to 1.0 hours for men.

- Shopping and the use of services, such as adult medical and dental care, increases with age. On a given day, 28% of people aged 15 to 24 shop or use services. Those that do average 2.0 hours. However, 41% of people 65 and over shop or use services on a given day. Those that do average 2.7 hours on such activities.

- Time spent by students 15 years of age and over on their main activity – education (6.2 hours per day) – is comparable to the 6.6 hours per day allocated by the employed to their main activity, paid work. Students spend more than twice as much time with friends as the average Canadian, 5.2 hours a day compared to 2.4 hours.

- Television viewing accounts for more than 40% of free-time activity.

- Free time rises from an average of 4.7 hours on weekdays to 7.0 hours on Saturday and peaks at 7.5 hours on Sunday. Men have 0.3 hours more free time on weekdays than women, 0.7 hours more on Saturday and nearly one hour more free time on Sunday.

- Whether Canadians drive or use public transit, they spend about the same amount of time on transportation. The 69% of the population who travel by car average 1.3 hours per day, about the same amount of time as the 11% of the population who use public transportation.

The *General Social Survey,* a continuing program with a five-year cycle, has two principal objectives: first, to gather data on social trends in order to monitor changes in Canadian society over time; and second, to provide information on specific social policy issues. The second cycle of the GSS, conducted in November and December of 1986, collected data on time use, social mobility and language knowledge and use. A sample of 9,946 persons aged 15 and over was interviewed in the 10 provinces for the time-use component.

A report covering social mobility, another module of the 1986 GSS, will be released in the fall of 1991 – *Ups and downs on the ladder of success* (11-612E, No. 5). A data file from this survey was released in December 1989 and a number of articles based on the data have been published in *Canadian Social Trends* (11-008E, $8.50/$34). This report provides a more detailed analysis of the time-use data.

Where does time go? (11-612E, No. 4, $40) is now available. See "How to Order Publications".

For more information, contact Professor Andrew Harvey of Saint Mary's University (902-477-3531), or Judith Frederick of the Housing, Family and Social Statistics Division (613-951-0279). ■

DATA AVAILABILITY ANNOUNCEMENT

Postcensal Estimates of Total Population, Canada, Provinces and Territories

June 1, 1991

Note: These figures are not 1991 Census counts but, in fact, estimates based on the 1986 Census. The 1991 Census counts are scheduled for release in April 1992.

Preliminary postcensal estimates of total population for Canada, provinces and territories for June 1, 1991 are presented below as well as those for June 1, 1990 and June 1, 1989.

Also available now are annual figures for components of population growth.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 60 (total population), 6507 (births), 6508 (deaths), 6509 (immigrants), 6510 (emigrants), 6511 (net interprovincial migrants) and 6514 (interprovincial migrants – family allowance).

These estimates will appear in the following publication in the near future: *Postcensal Annual Estimates of Population by Marital Status, Age, Sex and Components of Growth for Canada, Provinces and Territories, June 1, 1991* (91-210, $29).

For more detailed information, contact the nearest regional reference centre, or Lise Champagne (613-951-2320), Demography Division.

Postcensal Estimates of Total Population, Canada, Provinces and Territories

	Population			Annual GrowthRate forYears Ending May 31	
	1991(PP)	1990(PR)	1989(PD)	1990-91	1989-90
		(thousands)			(%)
Canada	**26,991.6**	**26,602.6**	**26,240.3**	**1.5**	**1.4**
Newfoundland	574.2	573.4	571.1	0.1	0.4
Prince Edward Island	130.3	130.3	129.9	0.0	0.3
Nova Scotia	899.6	894.2	888.3	0.6	0.7
New Brunswick	726.8	723.2	717.8	0.5	0.8
Quebec	6,845.0	6,769.0	6,698.2	1.1	1.1
Ontario	9,906.4	9,743.3	9,589.6	1.7	1.6
Manitoba	1,096.2	1,091.6	1,086.3	0.4	0.5
Saskatchewan	996.8	999.5	1,006.7	-0.3	-0.7
Alberta	2,521.5	2,471.6	2,425.9	2.0	1.9
British Columbia	3,213.2	3,126.6	3,048.3	2.7	2.5
Yukon	26.9	26.1	25.5	3.0	2.6
Northwest Territories	54.6	53.8	52.9	1.6	1.7

(PD): Final postcensal estimates.
(PR): Updated postcensal estimates.
(PP): Preliminary postcensal estimates.
Note: *Figures have been rounded independently to the nearest hundred.*

■

PUBLICATIONS RELEASED

General Social Survey – Analysis Series : Where does time go?, 1991.
Catalogue number 11-612E, No. 4
(Canada: $40.00; United States: US$48.00; Other Countries: US$56.00).

Exports by Commodity, May 1991.
Catalogue number 65-004
(Canada: $55.10/$551.00; United States: US$66.10/US$661.00; Other Countries: US$77.10/US$771.00).

The Labour Force, July 1991.
Catalogue number 71-001
(Canada: $17.90/$179.00; United States: US$21.50/US$215.00; Other Countries: US$25.10/US$251.00).

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Toll free service: 1-800-361-2831
Fax: 1-514-283-7969

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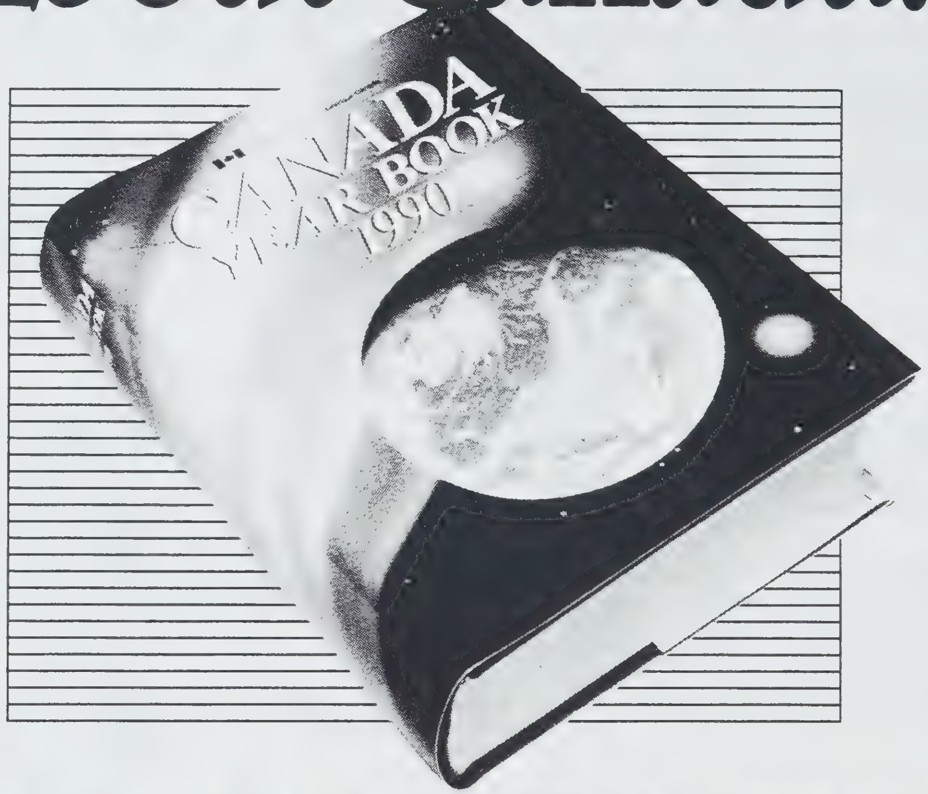

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Government Publications

The Daily

Statistics Canada

Wednesday, August 21, 1991 **For release at 8:30 a.m.**

DATA AVAILABILITY ANNOUNCEMENTS

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The Canadian Economic Observer
August 1991

The August issue of the *Canadian Economic Observer,* Statistics Canada's flagship publication for economic statistics, is now available.

The August issue contains a monthly summary of the economy, major economic events in July, and a feature article on international perspectives on the economics of aging. A statistical summary contains a wide range of tables and graphs on the principal economic indicators for Canada, the provinces and major industrial nations.

The *Canadian Economic Observer* (11-010, $22/$220) can now be ordered from Publication Sales (613-951-7277). For more information, call Francine Roy (613-951-3627), Current Analysis Section.

DATA AVAILABILITY ANNOUNCEMENTS

Tobacco Products
July 1991

Canadian tobacco product firms produced 1.83 billion cigarettes in July 1991, an 8.3% increase from the 1.69 billion cigarettes manufactured during the same period in 1990. Production for the first seven months of 1991 totalled 25.53 billion cigarettes, down 2.9% from 26.30 billion cigarettes for the corresponding period in 1990.

Domestic sales in July 1991 totalled 3.49 billion cigarettes, a decrease of 15.3% from the 4.12 billion cigarettes sold in July 1990. Year-to-date sales for 1991 totalled 22.80 billion cigarettes, down 11.6% from 1990 cumulative amount of 25.78 billion cigarettes.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 46.

The July 1991 issue of *Production and Disposition of Tobacco Products* (32-022, $5/$50) will be available shortly. See "How to Order Publications,

For further information, contact Peter Zylstra (613-951-3511), Industry Division. ■

Shipments of Household Furniture Products
Second Quarter 1991

For the quarter ending June 1991, shipments of household furniture products totalled $238.6 million, an increase of 5.4% compared to $226.3ʳ million (revised) for the previous quarter.

Manufacturers' shipments of selected household furniture products for the second quarter of 1991 are now available. Data on province of origin as well as exports are also available.

The June 1991 issue of *Shipments of Household Furniture Products* (35-007, $6.75/$27) will be available shortly.

For more detailed information on this release, contact Keith Martin (613-951-3518), Industry Division. ■

Tea, Coffee and Cocoa
Second Quarter 1991

Data on tea, coffee and cocoa for the second quarter of 1991 are now available.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 188 (series 1.7 and 1.8).

The publication *Production and Stocks of Tea, Coffee and Cocoa* (32-025,$6.75/$27) will be released at a later date. See "How to Order Publications".

For further detailed information on this release, contact Peter Zylstra (613-951-3511), Industry Division. ■

Imports by Commodity (H.S. Based)
June 1991

Commodity-country import trade statistics based on the Harmonized System (H.S.) for June 1991 are now available on microfiche, computer printouts or magnetic tapes in advance of the monthly publication.

The June 1991 issue of *Imports by Commodity (H.S. Based)* (65-007, $55.10/$551) will be available the second week of September. See "How to Order Publications".

For more detailed information on this release, contact Gordon Blaney (613-951-9647), International Trade Division. ■

Annual Survey of Manufactures – Quebec
1989

Preliminary figures from the Quebec portion of the 1989 Annual Survey of Manufactures, conducted in collaboration with the Quebec Bureau of Statistics, are now available. Aggregate shipments of manufactured goods reached $75.3 billion in 1989, an increase of 2.2% from the total of $73.6 billion in 1988.

Manufacturing Industries of Canada: National and Provincial Areas, 1989 (31-203, $61) will be released later.

For further information on this release, contact Bob Traversy (613-951-9497), Industry Division. ■

PUBLICATIONS RELEASED

Canadian Economic Observer, August 1991.
Catalogue number 11-010
(Canada: $22.00/$220.00; United States: US$26.00/US$260.00; Other Countries: US$31.00/US$310.00).

Corrugated Boxes and Wrappers, July 1991.
Catalogue number 36-004
(Canada: $5.00/$50.00; United States: US$6.00/US$60.00; Other Countries: US$7.00/US$70.00).

Industry Price Indexes, June 1991.
Catalogue number 62-011
(Canada: $18.20/$182.00; United States: US$21.80/US$218.00; Other Countries: US$25.50/US$255.00).

Touriscope – International Travel, Advance Information, June 1991.
Catalogue number 66-001P
(Canada: $6.10/$61.00; United States: US$7.30/US$73.00; Other Countries: US$8.50/US$85.00).

Employment, Earnings and Hours, May 1991.
Catalogue number 72-002
(Canada: $38.50/$385.00; United States: US$46.20/US$462.00; Other Countries: US$53.90/US$539.00).

The paper used in this publication meets the minimum requirements of American National Standard for Information Sciences – Permanence of Paper for Printed Library Materials, ANSI Z39.48 – 1984.

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The Daily

Statistics Canada's Official Release Bulletin for Statistical Information

Catalogue 11-001E. Price: Canada: $120.00 annually; United States: US$144.00 annually; Other Countries: US$168.00 annually

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Thursday, August 22, 1991 For release at 8:30 a.m.

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Retail Trade

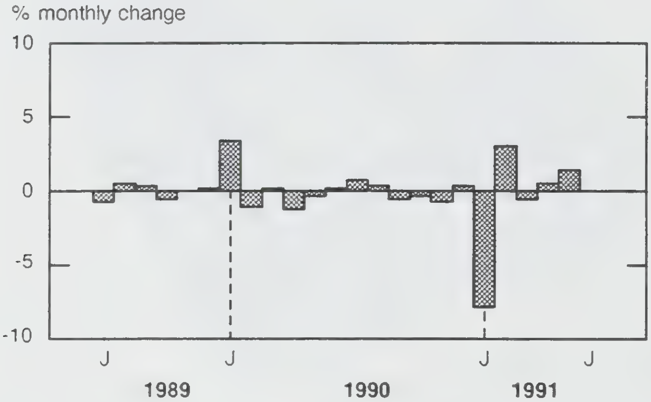
June 1991

Highlights

Seasonally Adjusted Sales

- Preliminary estimates indicate retail trade showed no growth in June, maintaining a level of $15.2 billion. However, excluding motor vehicle and recreational vehicle dealers, retail sales declined 1.2% in the month.

Retail Sales, Canada, Seasonally Adjusted



- In spite of the unchanged level in June, retail sales increased by 2.1% in the second quarter compared to a decline of 2.1% (after adjustment for taxes) in the first quarter of 1991.

- The flat growth rate in June resulted from a broadly-based decline that was offset primarily by the increase for motor vehicle and recreational vehicle dealers (4.3%). In order of dollar impact, the most significant drops were reported by other semi-durable goods stores (-6.4%), general merchandise stores (-1.7%) and automotive parts, accessories and services stores (-3.0%).

- The increase in sales of motor vehicle and recreational vehicle dealers marked the third consecutive monthly gain. The decline by other semi-durable goods stores followed a 5.4% increase in May and the sales decrease in general merchandise stores followed a 1.9% gain in May. Among the other major trade groups, sales by supermarkets and grocery stores advanced by 0.3% while sales by gasoline service stations fell 1.0%.

> ***Note to Users***
>
> *Retail sales estimates exclude the Goods and Services Tax (GST). Prior to January 1991, sales data included the Federal Sales Tax (FST). Due to this change in indirect taxes, data for 1991 are not strictly comparable with those of previous years. For users interested in deriving comparable data, an estimate of the amount of FST included in retail sales for 1990 is available for Canada. The reliability of this estimate does not permit adjustments at the provincial or trade-group level.*

- Fluctuations in provincial sales were moderate. Half of the provinces posted sales increases, ranging from 0.7% in Newfoundland to 0.1% in Manitoba. Notable declines were registered in Nova Scotia (-1.8%) and British Columbia (-1.5%). Sales increased by 1.5% in the Northwest Territories and fell by 2.7% in the Yukon.

Year-to-date

- Cumulative retail sales for the first half of 1991 amounted to $89.8 billion, down 2.4% from the corresponding period in 1990 (after removing federal sales tax from the 1990 data).

Available on CANSIM: matrices 2399 (seasonally adjusted), 2400 (not seasonally adjusted), 2398 (department store type merchandise totals for the provinces and territories), and 2299, 2401-2417 (quarterly trade-group estimates for Canada, the provinces and territories).

The June 1991 issue of *Retail Trade* (63-005, $18.20/$182) will be available the first week of September. See "How to Order Publications".

For more detailed information on this release, contact Maurice Massaad (613-951-9682) or Roger Laplante (613-951-3552), Retail Trade Section, Industry Division.

Retail Sales, by Trade Group and by Region

June 1991

Trade group	Unadjusted				Seasonally Adjusted						
	June 1990	May 1991[r]	June 1991[p]	June 1991/ June 1990*	June 1990	March 1991[r]	April 1991[r]	May 1991[r]	June 1991[p]	June 1991/ May 1991	June 1991/ June 1990*
	millions of %			%	millions of %					%	%
Canada											
Supermarkets and grocery stores	3,755.5	3,879.4	3,738.7	-0.4	3,482.7	3,632.5	3,616.6	3,618.6	3,628.6	0.3	4.2
All other food stores	363.5	347.1	343.4	-5.5	334.4	319.0	299.0	320.6	315.7	-1.5	-5.6
Drug and patent medicine stores	754.6	765.9	714.6	-5.3	761.7	751.2	752.2	757.4	738.8	-2.5	-3.0
Shoe stores	169.0	148.9	144.5	-14.5	154.4	133.1	131.9	135.6	134.9	-0.5	-12.6
Men's clothing stores	181.0	152.8	155.2	-14.3	170.8	148.8	145.3	148.1	147.8	-0.2	-13.4
Women's clothing stores	352.1	325.6	306.4	-13.0	337.4	300.8	302.6	305.7	299.3	-2.1	-11.3
Other clothing stores	325.0	300.5	300.4	-7.6	336.2	321.4	311.3	317.5	315.7	-0.6	-6.1
Household furniture and appliance stores	731.8	579.2	601.5	-17.8	724.2	617.1	623.9	610.4	613.8	0.6	-15.2
Household furnishings stores	250.3	175.9	172.9	-30.9	231.3	169.9	170.7	171.4	165.1	-3.6	-28.6
Motor vehicle and recreational vehicle dealers	3,887.2	4,012.8	3,621.6	-6.8	3,460.3	2,949.0	3,033.6	3,177.7	3,315.9	4.3	-4.2
Gasoline service stations	1,320.3	1,218.0	1,189.1	-9.9	1,255.8	1,156.8	1,182.0	1,165.3	1,153.2	-1.0	-8.2
Automotive parts,accessories and services	1,141.7	1,054.4	966.4	-15.4	1,002.7	903.9	920.4	915.8	888.5	-3.0	-11.4
General merchandise stores	1,723.1	1,752.6	1,650.2	-4.2	1,743.7	1,733.5	1,728.0	1,760.5	1,731.2	-1.7	-0.7
Other semi-durable goods stores	659.3	648.4	562.9	-14.6	594.5	529.4	529.2	557.5	522.0	-6.4	-12.2
Other durable goods stores	465.4	419.8	396.3	-14.8	446.0	395.0	408.5	412.1	393.7	-4.5	-11.7
All other retail stores	940.8	896.3	889.5	-5.5	832.5	852.2	835.9	829.7	833.2	0.4	0.1
Total, all stores	**17,020.5**	**16,677.6**	**15,753.5**	**-7.4**	**15,868.5**	**14,913.5**	**14,991.2**	**15,203.9**	**15,197.6**	**--**	**-4.2**
Total excluding motor vehicle and recreational vehicle dealers	**13,133.3**	**12,664.8**	**12,132.0**	**-7.6**	**12,408.1**	**11,964.6**	**11,957.6**	**12,026.2**	**11,881.7**	**-1.2**	**-4.2**
Department store type merchandise	5,611.6	5,269.5	5,004.9	-10.8	5,500.1	5,100.2	5,103.6	5,176.2	5,062.5	-2.2	-8.0
Regions											
Newfoundland	313.7	315.0	297.9	-5.0	291.5	275.8	277.6	283.1	285.2	0.7	-2.2
Prince Edward Island	74.2	65.4	65.6	-11.7	66.0	60.0	60.3	60.0	60.2	0.4	-8.7
Nova Scotia	541.9	532.4	496.1	-8.5	511.6	483.8	489.8	493.9	485.2	-1.8	-5.2
New Brunswick	452.9	436.1	416.5	-8.0	425.2	383.2	395.3	399.6	401.9	0.6	-5.5
Quebec	4,307.6	4,354.3	3,935.4	-8.6	3,980.4	3,712.4	3,713.9	3,776.1	3,738.1	-1.0	-6.1
Ontario	6,297.7	6,066.0	5,812.8	-7.7	5,842.5	5,439.1	5,443.5	5,585.9	5,572.6	-0.2	-4.6
Manitoba	589.9	565.4	540.4	-8.4	548.0	514.7	516.9	518.1	518.5	0.1	-5.4
Saskatchewan	519.1	473.5	463.1	-10.8	473.9	443.6	432.2	441.9	439.2	-0.6	-7.3
Alberta	1,772.2	1,683.9	1,650.1	-6.9	1,666.0	1,567.1	1,586.9	1,580.7	1,588.0	0.5	-4.7
British Columbia	2,099.0	2,137.1	2,025.3	-3.5	1,980.6	1,956.9	1,974.6	2,011.7	1,982.0	-1.5	0.1
Yukon	18.3	17.2	17.2	-5.8	16.0	14.5	15.3	15.6	15.2	-2.7	-4.8
Northwest Territories	33.9	31.3	33.1	-2.2	31.2	29.6	29.7	30.2	30.6	1.5	-2.0

* *Percentage changes contained in this table are not adjusted for the change in indirect taxes. Caution should be exercised in their use.*
r *Revised.*
p *Preliminary.*
-- *Too small to be expressed.*

Farm Cash Receipts

January-June 1991

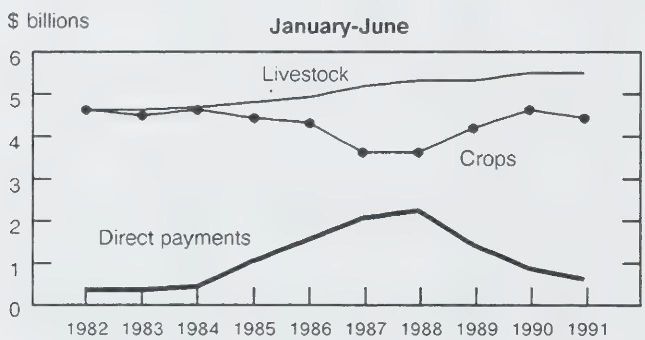
Farm cash receipts for January to June 1991 fell 4% compared to the same period a year earlier to $10.6 billion. Crop receipts dropped 5% and direct program payments declined 21%, while livestock receipts remained virtually unchanged.

All of the provinces registered declines in farm cash receipts. Prince Edward Island and New Brunswick experienced the largest drops, 20% and 12%, respectively, due to decreases in potato receipts. Other declines ranged from 5% in Ontario to 0.2% in Newfoundland.

Crop Receipts

Crop receipts for the first six months of 1991 were $4.4 billion, 5% below year-earlier levels. Responsible for the decrease were smaller Canadian Wheat Board payments, fewer liquidations of deferred grain receipts and lower corn, potato and soybean receipts.

Farm Cash Receipts, Canada



- Canadian Wheat Board payments made during the first half of 1991 fell to $315 million from $423 million. The final payment made January 1991 for the 1989/1990 (August 1 to July 31) wheat, excluding durum, crop was $208 million. This was 22% below the final payment a year earlier. There was also a $71 million adjustment payment for wheat made in February 1990 because of an increase in initial prices.

- Grain receipts cashed in 1991 for grain marketed in 1990 were $430 million, compared to the $507 million liquidated the previous year.

User Notes

Farm cash receipts measure the gross returns to farmers in current dollars from the sale of all agricultural products except those associated with direct sales between farms in the same province. They also include Canadian Wheat Board and Ontario Wheat Producers' Marketing Board payments, deferred grain receipts and direct payments to farmers from various federal, provincial and municipal programs.

Realized net farm income, which takes into account producers' operating expenses and depreciation charges, is published in Agriculture Economic Statistics (21-603E).

- Corn and soybean receipts dropped 26% and 27%, respectively, as both marketings and prices fell. Depressed prices and the restoration of the interest-free option for the Advance Payments for Crops Act Program may have contributed to the lower marketings. Prices for all grains and oilseeds were below year-earlier levels; the declines ranged from 5% for soybeans to 49% for flaxseed. Ample supply, weak world demand and the prospect of a good 1991 grain crop has put downward pressure on grain prices.

- Potato receipts, at $191 million, were 17% below the January-June 1990 level. The 4% increase in marketings failed to offset a 20% drop in prices. Partial restriction of seed exports to the U.S. because of the PVYn virus contributed to the lower prices.

Direct Program Payments

Direct program payments fell 21% to $641 million. Sharp declines in crop insurance and tripartite payments were responsible for the drop. A payment under the Western Grain Stabilization Act (WGSA) partially offset the decrease. Since 1983, payments for the January-June period increased steadily to peak in 1988 where they contributed 20% to total farm cash receipts. From 1988, program payments continuously declined to 1991, where they represented only 6% of total farm cash receipts.

- Crop insurance payments fell to $75 million from $315 million because of better growing conditions in 1990. This compares to the previous five-year average of $233 million when drought conditions prevailed in several years.

- Payments under tripartite plans took a sharp drop (90%) to $14 million due to lower payments for hogs. Hog prices have been relatively strong since early 1990.

- A WGSA interim payment of $158 million was made during the first quarter of 1991. This was the first interim payment since 1988 and was well below the $505 million average paid between 1984 and 1988.

Livestock Receipts

Livestock and animal product receipts remained virtually unchanged at the record $5.5 billion level reached last year for the same period. Livestock receipts were responsible for 52% of total farm cash receipts.

Receipts for eggs and calves rose, offsetting a 2% decline in hog receipts. Cattle, poultry and dairy receipts remained unchanged.

- Receipts for cattle were unchanged at $1.9 billion. Both prices and quantities marketed remained stable, although the proportion of animals slaughtered and exported changed. Exports of live animals were up 11% while the number of animals slaughtered declined 7%.

- Egg receipts rose 5% to $240 million because of a slight increase in marketings and a 4% rise in prices.

- Hog receipts dropped 2% to $990 million mainly because of lower marketings. A reduction in the number of hogs slaughtered was responsible for the decline as live exports increased 17%.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 3582 to 3592.

Order the January-June 1991 issue of *Farm Cash Receipts* (21-001, $11/$44), scheduled for release September 3. See "How to Order Publications".

For further information on this release, contact Gail-Ann Breese (613-951-0375), Agriculture Division.

Total Cash Receipts from Farming Operations
January-June

	1991	1990	1991/1990
	(millions of dollars)		% Change
Newfoundland	28.3	28.4	- 0.2
Prince Edward Island	112.0	140.1	-20.0
Nova Scotia	139.7	140.4	- 0.5
New Brunswick	121.7	138.3	-12.0
Quebec	1,787.5	1,845.1	- 3.1
Ontario	2,499.4	2,627.3	- 4.9
Manitoba	1,009.3	1,049.7	- 3.9
Saskatchewan	2,110.2	2,152.8	- 2.0
Alberta	2,156.1	2,252.0	- 4.3
British Columbia	590.5	592.6	- 0.3
Canada	**10,554.8**	**10,966.8**	**- 3.8**

Note: *Totals may not add due to rounding.*

DATA AVAILABILITY ANNOUNCEMENTS

Production, Shipments and Stocks of Sawmills East of the Rockies

June 1991

Production of lumber in sawmills east of the Rockies decreased 8.6% to 1 747 173 cubic metres in June 1991 from 1 911 078 cubic metres after revisions in June 1990.

Stocks on hand at the end of June 1991 totalled 2 798 533 cubic metres, an increase of 18.4% compared to 2 363 030 cubic metres in June 1990.

Year-to-date production in 1991 amounted to 10 279 607 cubic metres, a decrease of 11.4% compared to 11 599 298 cubic metres after revisions for the same period in 1990.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 53 (except 1.2, 2.2 and 3.2) and 122 (series 2).

The June 1991 issue of *Production, Shipments and Stocks on Hand of Sawmills East of the Rockies* (35-002, $10/$100) will be available at a later date. See "How to Order Publications".

For more detailed information on this release, contact Jacques Lepage (613-951-3516), Industry Division. ■

Production, Shipments and Stocks on Hand of Sawmills in British Columbia

June 1991

Sawmills in British Columbia produced 2 814 000 cubic metres of lumber and ties in June 1991, a decrease of 3.0% from the 2 901 700 cubic metres produced in June 1990.

January to June 1991 production was 15 815 200 cubic metres, a decrease of 11.5% from the 17 875 100 cubic metres produced over the same period in 1990.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 53 (series 1.2, 2.2 and 3.2).

The June 1991 issue of *Production, Shipments and Stocks on Hand of Sawmills in British Columbia* (35-003, $7.10/$71) will be available at a later date. See "How to Order Publications".

For more detailed information on this release, contact Jock Dobie (604-666-2671, Pacific Region, Statistics Canada, Sinclair Centre, 757 West Hastings Street, Vancouver, B.C. V6C 3C9. ■

Steel Primary Forms

Week Ending August 17, 1991

Preliminary estimates indicate that Canadian steel primary forms production for the week ending August 17,1991 totalled 257 289 tonnes, a decrease of 0.5% from the preceding week's total of 258 513 tonnes but up 70.1% from the year-earlier level of 151 255 tonnes. The cumulative total in 1991 was 8 018 277 tonnes, a decrease of 8.6% from 8 769 069 tonnes for the same period in 1990.

For more detailed information on this release, contact Greg Milsom (613-951-9827), Industry Division. ■

Short-term Debt of Local Governments

June 1991

At June 30, 1991, estimates of the short-term debt (treasury bills and other short-term paper) of local governments totalled $447 million, down $220 million (67%) from March 1991 and down $73 million from June 30, 1990. Revised estimates for previous quarters are also available.

For further information on these data, contact Marlene Vollmer (613-951-1830), Public Institutions Division.

For more information, or general inquiries on Public Institutions Division's products or services, contact Patricia Phillips (613-951-0767). ■

Grain Marketing Situation Report

July 1991

The situation report for July 1991 is now available. This report presents up-to-date information on the Canadian and world grain supply and market situation.

For further detailed information on this release, contact Karen Gray (204-983-2856), Agriculture Division. ■

PUBLICATION RELEASED

Retail Trade, May 1991.
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∞

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Editor: Bruce Simpson (613-951-1103)

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Statistics Canada

Friday, August 23, 1991

For release at 8:30 a.m.

MAJOR RELEASES

DATA AVAILABILITY ANNOUNCEMENTS

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(Continued on page 2)

DATA AVAILABILITY ANNOUNCEMENTS

MAJOR RELEASES

International Travel Account

Second Quarter 1991 (Preliminary Estimates)

Highlights

Unadjusted

- Canada's international travel account registered a deficit of $1,537 million during the second quarter of 1991 compared with $1,352 million in the second quarter of 1990. The travel balance deteriorated with the United States, reaching the largest amount ever for the period. However, the deficit improved with all other countries, achieving the smallest second-quarter level in nine years.

- The increased deficit with the United States came from a marked rise in automobile travel by Canadian residents. The improvement in the balance with countries other than the United States was the result of a pronounced decrease in the number of visits to those countries by Canadian residents.

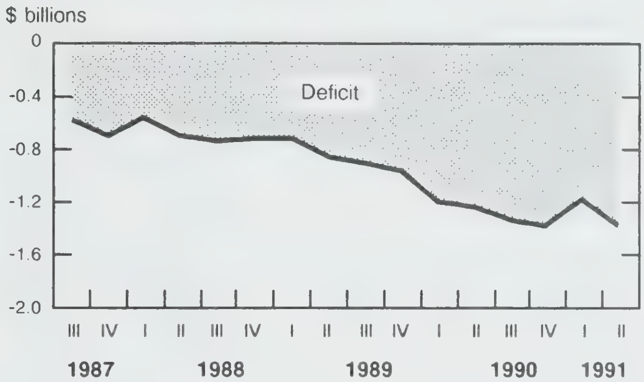
- Receipts from the United States increased by 4.2%, representing the best performance for a second quarter in five years. Receipts from countries other than the United States registered an increase of 2.1% compared with the same period of 1990, the smallest second-quarter rise since 1984.

- Expenditures abroad by Canadian residents increased 7.6% compared with the second quarter of 1990. This rise reflects an increase of 16.1% in payments to the United States which was partially offset by a decrease of 11.1% in expenditures to all other countries.

Seasonally Adjusted

- International travel transactions produced a deficit of $1.4 billion during the second quarter of 1991, compared to $1.2 billion the preceding quarter, returning to the high deficit attained during the fourth quarter of 1990. The balance deterioration during this quarter came from a large increase in Canadian foreign expenditures, particularly with the United States, while receipts from non-residents remained stagnant.

Travel Account Balance (seasonally adjusted)



- Receipts from the United States increased 0.9% compared with the preceding quarter, while receipts from other countries decreased 0.5% in the second quarter of 1991.

- Expenditures of Canadian residents to the United States increased at a higher rate (8.3%) than payments to other countries (2.6%) compared with the previous quarter.

The April-June issue of *Travel Between Canada and Other Countries* (66-001, $38.50/$154) will be available in September. See "How to Order Publications".

For further information on this release, contact Paul L. Paradis (613-951-8933), International Travel Section, Education, Culture and Tourism Division. □

International Travel Receipts and Payments
(Millions of $)

	1990p					1991p	
	Q.I	Q.II	Q.III	Q.IV	Total	Q.I	Q.II
				Unadjusted			
United States							
Receipts	514	1,083	2,040	731	4,368	540	1,129
Payments	2,265	2,252	2,101	1,682	8,300	2,463	2,615
Balance	-1,751	-1,169	-61	-951	-3,932	-1,923	-1,486
All other countries							
Receipts	366	847	1,328	528	3,069	388	865
Payments	1,144	1,030	1,280	890	4,344	1,003	916
Balance	-778	-183	48	-362	-1,275	-615	-51
Total, all countries							
Receipts	880	1,930	3,368	1,259	7,437	928	1,994
Payments	3,409	3,282	3,381	2,572	12,644	3,466	3,531
Balance	-2,529	-1,352	-13	-1,313	-5,207	-2,538	-1,537

	1990p					1991p	
	Q.I	Q.II	Q.III	Q.IV	Total	Q.I	Q.II
				Seasonally Adjusted*			
United States							
Receipts	1,076	1,092	1,092	1,108	4,368	1,128	1,138
Payments	1,967	2,020	2,099	2,213	8,300	2,166	2,345
Balance	-891	-928	-1,008	-1,105	-3,932	-1,039	-1,207
All other countries							
Receipts	752	770	767	779	3,069	791	787
Payments	1,075	1,095	1,109	1,066	4,344	947	972
Balance	-322	-325	-341	-286	-1,275	-156	-185
Total, all countries							
Receipts	1,828	1,862	1,859	1,888	7,437	1,919	1,925
Payments	3,041	3,115	3,208	3,279	12,644	3,113	3,317
Balance	-1,213	-1,253	-1,349	-1,392	-5,207	-1,194	-1,392

* *Seasonally adjusted data may not add to totals due to rounding.*
p *Preliminary figures.*
Note: *Revised preliminary figures for Canadian payments in 1990.*

Chart 1

Wholesale Merchants' Sales

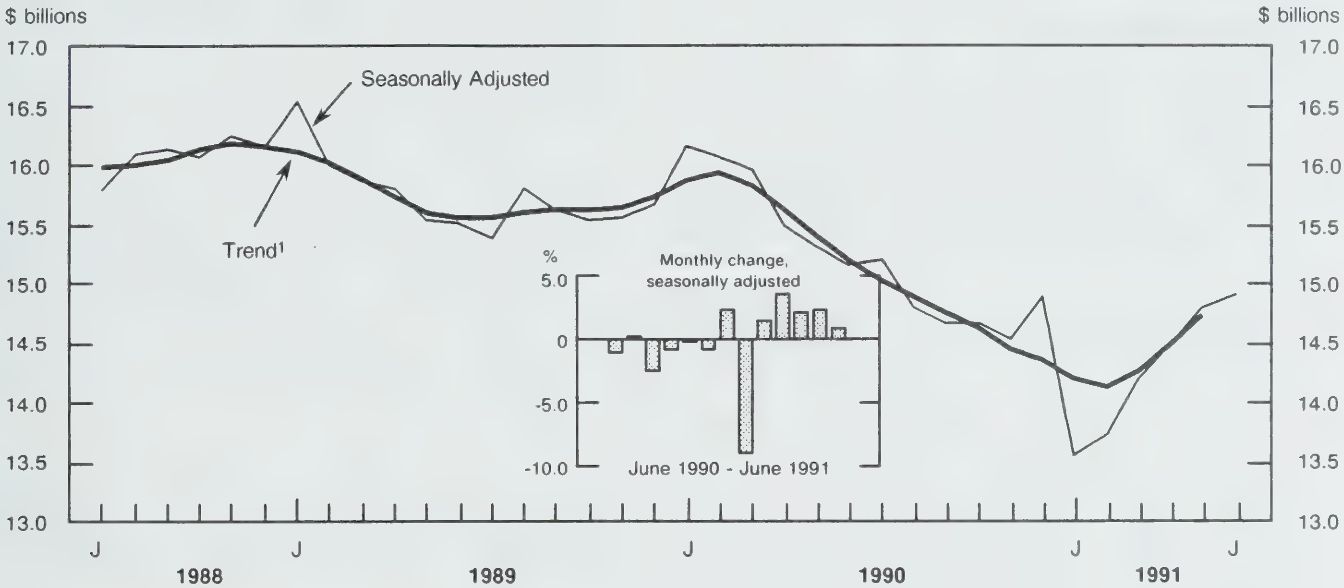
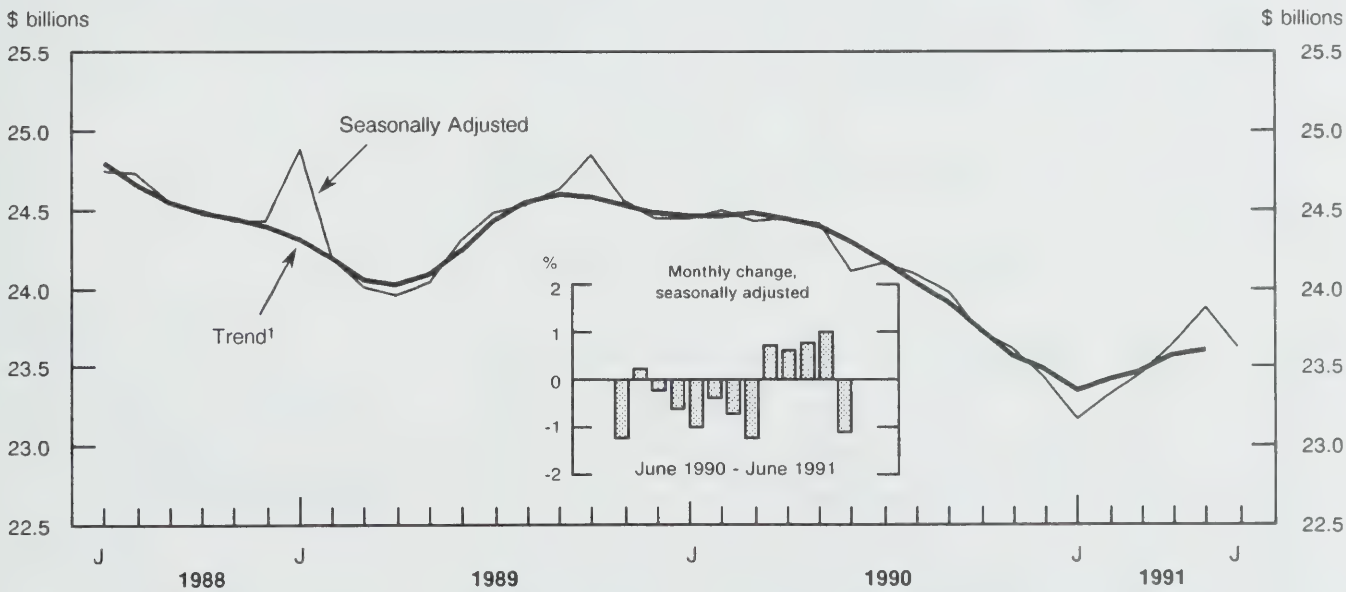


Chart 2

Wholesale Merchants' Inventories



[1] *The short-term trend represents a weighted average of data.*

Wholesale Trade

June 1991

Highlights

Seasonally Adjusted Sales

- Preliminary estimates indicate that wholesale merchants' sales were $14.9 billion in June. This represents an increase of 0.9% over the revised May sales. On a year-over-year basis, sales levels were down 1.6%; however, after removing the effect of the change in indirect taxes, there was an increase of approximately 3.0%.

- Sales were higher for the fifth consecutive month, led by wholesalers of other machinery, equipment and supplies.

- In contrast to recent months when growth was widespread, only three of the nine trade groups registered higher sales in June. The overall increase was attributable, in order of dollar impact, to gains reported by wholesalers of other machinery, equipment and supplies (+2.2%), suppliers of food, beverage, drug and tobacco products (+2.0%) and wholesalers of metals, hardware, plumbing and heating equipment (+5.8%).

- Regionally, higher sales were recorded in six provinces and territories, ranging from +7.5% in New Brunswick to +1.1% in Ontario.

Note to Users

Data collected and published for 1991 exclude provincial sales taxes and the Goods and Services Tax. Prior to January 1991, data included the Federal Sales Tax except for wholesalers which were licensed. Due to this change in indirect taxes, data for 1991 are not comparable with those of previous years.

Seasonally Adjusted Inventories

- In June, wholesale merchants' inventories were $23.6 billion, 1.1% lower than those of the previous month. This represents the first decrease in five months.

- The ratio of inventories-to-sales at the end of June was 1.58:1, down from 1.61:1 recorded in May.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 649 (sales, seasonally adjusted), 648 (sales, not seasonally adjusted), 61 (inventories, seasonally adjusted) and 59 (inventories, not seasonally adjusted).

The June issue of *Wholesale Trade* (63-008, $14.40/$144) will be available the second week of September. See "How to Order Publications".

For more information on this release contact Larry Murphy (613-951-9683) or Gilles Simard (613-951-3541), Industry Division. □

Wholesale Merchants' Sales, by Trade Group and Region

June 1991

	Unadjusted				Seasonally adjusted						
	June 1990	May 1991r	June 1991p	June 1991/ June 1990	June 1990	March 1991r	April 1991r	May 1991r	June 1991p	June 1991/ May 1991	June 1991/ June 1990*
	millions of $			%	millions of $					%	%
Canada											
Food, beverage, drug and tobacco products	3,621	3,879	3,833	5.9	3,552	3,677	3,677	3,700	3,773	2.0	6.2
Apparel and dry goods	258	320	271	5.2	338	330	332	381	353	-7.4	4.5
Household goods	498	489	454	-8.8	536	460	492	496	496	-0.1	-7.5
Motor vehicles, parts and accessories	1,815	1,955	1,809	-0.4	1,721	1,719	1,725	1,744	1,742	-0.1	1.2
Metals, hardware, plumbing and heating equipment and supplies	1,157	1,162	1,148	-0.8	1,149	954	977	1,056	1,117	5.8	-2.8
Lumber and building materials	1,783	1,650	1,640	-8.0	1,482	1,228	1,254	1,350	1,338	-0.9	-9.7
Farm machinery, equipment and supplies	407	430	389	-4.5	370	322	307	333	332	-0.3	-10.2
Other machinery, equipment and supplies	3,758	3,341	3,474	-7.6	3,539	3,143	3,253	3,272	3,345	2.2	-5.5
Other products	2,733	2,932	2,620	-4.1	2,467	2,358	2,452	2,455	2,423	-1.3	-1.8
Total, all trades	**16,032**	**16,158**	**15,639**	**-2.5**	**15,153**	**14,191**	**14,470**	**14,787**	**14,918**	**0.9**	**-1.6**
Regions											
Newfoundland	168	165	165	-1.8	163	153	156	159	164	3.4	0.7
Prince Edward Island	37	41	37	-1.1	37	30	35	37	36	-1.9	-3.6
Nova Scotia	432	405	411	-5.0	399	341	351	365	375	2.6	-6.0
New Brunswick	287	248	274	-4.6	267	234	234	237	255	7.5	-4.6
Quebec	3,861	3,876	3,785	-2.0	3,739	3,543	3,606	3,541	3,677	3.8	-1.6
Ontario	6,470	6,629	6,450	-0.3	6,162	5,890	6,031	6,144	6,210	1.1	0.8
Manitoba	566	598	513	-9.5	507	449	476	500	466	-6.8	-8.0
Saskatchewan	542	588	542	0.1	504	456	456	503	495	-1.4	-1.7
Alberta	1,617	1,591	1,514	-6.4	1,441	1,350	1,337	1,403	1,380	-1.6	-4.2
British Columbia	2,031	1,999	1,925	-5.2	1,919	1,730	1,771	1,881	1,841	-2.1	-4.1
Yukon and Northwest Territories	20	19	22	12.8	16	14	16	18	19	5.7	15.2

Wholesale Merchants' Inventories, by Trade Group

June 1991

	Unadjusted				Seasonally adjusted						
	June 1990	May 1991r	June 1991p	June 1991/ June 1990	June 1990	March 1991r	April 1991r	May 1991r	June 1991p	June 1991/ May 1991	June 1991/ June 1990*
	millions of $			%	millions of $					%	%
Canada											
Food, beverage, drug and tobacco products	2,544	2,771	2,663	4.7	2,560	2,614	2,680	2,777	2,682	-3.4	4.8
Apparel and dry goods	826	831	841	1.8	783	766	791	801	790	-1.4	0.9
Household goods	1,188	1,061	1,058	-10.9	1,188	972	1,011	1,061	1,058	-0.3	-10.9
Motor vehicles, parts and accessories	3,457	3,464	3,382	-2.2	3,437	3,512	3,397	3,434	3,394	-1.2	-1.3
Metals, hardware, plumbing and heating equipment and supplies	1,922	2,160	2,058	7.1	1,928	1,821	1,992	2,067	2,029	-1.8	5.2
Lumber and building materials	2,618	2,288	2,324	-11.2	2,496	2,238	2,180	2,192	2,208	0.7	-11.6
Farm machinery, equipment and supplies	1,535	1,415	1,348	-12.2	1,512	1,391	1,402	1,380	1,344	-2.6	-11.1
Other machinery, equipment and supplies	7,243	7,211	7,104	-1.9	7,198	7,046	7,121	7,064	7,044	-0.3	-2.1
Other products	2,929	3,164	2,974	1.5	3,007	3,092	3,057	3,095	3,070	-0.8	2.1
Total, all trades	**24,262**	**24,366**	**23,753**	**-2.1**	**24,109**	**23,452**	**23,630**	**23,872**	**23,619**	**-1.1**	**-2.0**

* *Percentage changes contained in these tables are not adjusted for the change in indirect taxes. Caution should be exercised in their use.*
r *Revised figure.*
p *Preliminary figure.*
-- *Amount too small to be expressed.*

Department Store Sales and Stocks

June 1991

Highlights

Seasonally Adjusted Data

- Department store sales (including concessions) totalled $1,089 million in June 1991, unchanged from the previous month's revised estimate.
- Department store sales have fluctuated markedly during 1991. Sales increased 2.4% in the second quarter compared to a sharp decline of 7.6% (after adjustment for tax changes) in the first quarter of 1991.
- Department store stocks (at selling value) totalled $5,063 million at the end of June, an increase of 1.3% over the May 1991 revised value of $4,997 million. This gain constituted the fifth consecutive monthly increase.

> ***Note to Users***
>
> *Department store sales estimates exclude the Goods and Services Tax (GST). Prior to January 1991, sales data included the Federal Sales Tax (FST). Due to this change in indirect taxes, data for 1991 are not strictly comparable with those of previous years. For users interested in deriving comparable data, an estimate of the amount of FST included in department store sales for 1990 is available for Canada.*

- The ratio of stocks-to-sales stood at 4.65:1 in June, an increase over the 4.59:1 ratio observed in May.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 112, levels 1-3, series 4, 5, 6.

Order the June 1991 issue of *Department Store Sales and Stocks* (63-002, $13/$130), available the third week of October.

For further information, contact Roger Laplante (613-951-3552), Retail Trade Section, Industry Division.

Department Store Sales, Canada (including concessions)

	Unadjusted			Seasonally Adjusted				
	June 1990	May 1991	June 1991	June 1990	March 1991r	April 1991r	May 1991r	June 1991p
	millions of $							
Total Sales	1,158	1,082	1,032	1,175	1,090	1,073	1,089	1,089
Total Stocks	4,536	5,014	4,748	4,824	4,847	4,894	4,997	5,063
Stock-to-Sales Ratio	3.92	4.63	4.60	4.11	4.45	4.56	4.59	4.65

r *Revised.*
p *Preliminary.*

Weapons and Violent Crime

Highlights

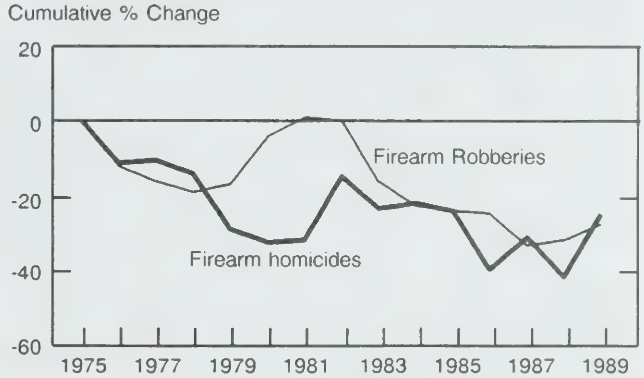
- Based on police-reported data, between 1975 and 1989 the violent crime rate in Canada increased by 59%, from 597 to 948 incidents per 100,000 population. All categories of violent crime except homicide showed increased rates.

- During this same period, however, Canada experienced a decline in the use of firearms in homicide and robbery incidents. Between 1975 and 1989, the number of homicides involving firearms decreased 25%, from 292 incidents to 218 incidents. Similarly, the number of robberies involving firearms decreased 28%, from 8,962 to 6,441 incidents.

- Declines in the use of firearms in homicides and robberies have also been observed in the United States. However, the declines in the United States have been more varied, and the overall decline smaller than in Canada. Between 1975 and 1989, the firearm homicide rate in Canada declined 38%, from 1.3 to 0.8 per 100,000 population, whereas the United States rate declined 7%, from 5.8 to 5.4. The firearm robbery rate declined 36% in Canada, from 39 to 25, whereas the United States rate declined 21%, from 98 to 77.

- An analysis of data from 10 police departments reporting detailed incident-based information shows that 18% of violent crime victims were confronted by armed assailants. Five percent encountered firearms, and, of these, the largest proportion (45%) encountered handguns, while 26% encountered hunting rifles or shotguns. Fatal injuries were sustained by 1% and major physical injuries by 6% of all violent crime victims.

Cumulative Percentage Change for Firearm Homicides and Robberies, Canada



Source: *Homicide Survey and Uniform Crime Reporting Survey, Canadian Centre for Justice Statistics*

Juristat Service Bulletin: Weapons and Violent Crime, Vol.11, No.12, is now available. See "How to Order Publications".

For further information on this release, contact the Canadian Centre for Justice Statistics (613-951-9023).

DATA AVAILABILITY ANNOUNCEMENTS

Stocks of Canadian Grain

July 31, 1991

This report contains the estimates of farm stocks of Canadian grain at July 31, 1991, 1990 and 1989 and also the revised estimates for December 31 and March 31 of the same crop years. The publication also includes the latest estimates of area, yield and/or production.

Field Crop Reporting Series, No. 5: Stocks of Canadian Grain at July 31 (22-002, $12/$80) is now available. See "How to Order Publications".

For further information, contact the Crops Section (613-951-8717), Agriculture Division. ■

Deliveries of Major Grains

June 1991

Producer deliveries of major grains by prairie farmers showed an increase from June 1990, except in the case of oats and rye where marketings decreased. Deliveries for June 1990 and June 1991 were as follows (in thousand tonnes):

	1990	1991
• Wheat (excluding durum)	1 761.5	3 050.5
• Durum wheat	283.3	333.7
• **Total wheat**	**2 044.8**	**3 384.2**
• Oats	59.3	48.9
• Barley	505.4	736.1
• Rye	48.0	36.1
• Flaxseed	19.2	34.0
• Canola	152.4	181.2
• **Total**	**2 829.1**	**4 420.5**

Available on CANSIM: matrices 976-981.

The June 1991 issue of *Cereals and Oilseeds Review* (22-007, $13.80/$138) is scheduled for release in September. See "How to Order Publications".

For further detailed information on this release, contact Alain Y. Bertrand (613-951-3859), Agriculture Division.

Population Estimates for Census Divisions and Census Metropolitan Areas by Age and Sex

June 1, 1989 (Component Method)

The postcensal annual estimates of population for census divisions and census metropolitan areas by age and sex as of June 1, 1989 are now available.

Please note that the estimates are produced using the component method and are based on the 1986 geographical census boundaries. Also, they will not be the object of any specific publication.

These data as well as those from June 1, 1981 to June 1, 1988 may be obtained by contacting Lise Champagne (613-951-2320), Demography Division or the nearest regional reference centre. For information on methodology, call Y. Edward Shin (613-951-2321). ■

Shipments of Office Furniture Products

Second Quarter 1991

For the quarter ending June 30, 1991, shipments of office furniture products totalled $185.5 million, a decrease of 14.3% compared to 216.5^r million (revised) shipped during the same quarter of the previous year.

Manufacturers' shipments of office furniture products for the second quarter of 1991 are now available. Data for province of destination as well as exports are also available.

The June 1991 issue of *Shipments of Office Furniture Products* (35-006, $6.75/$27) will be available at a later date.

For more detailed information on this release, contact Keith Martin (613-951-3518), Industry Division. ■

Local Government Long-term Debt

July 1991

Estimates of the accumulated long-term debt of local governments in Canada, except Ontario, at the end of July 1991 are now available.

For further information on this release, contact Marlene Vollmer (613-951-1830), Public Institutions Division, Statistics Canada.

For more information, or general inquiries on Public Institutions Division's products or services, contact Patricia Phillips (613-951-0767). ■

Exports by Commodity (H.S. Based)

June 1991

Commodity-country export trade statistics based on the Harmonized System (H.S.) for June 1991 are now available on microfiche, computer printouts or magnetic tapes in advance of the monthly publication.

The June 1991 issue of *Exports by Commodity (H.S. Based)* (65-004, $55.10/$551) will be available the second week of September. See "How to Order Publications".

For more detailed information on this release, contact Gordon Blaney (613-951-9647), International Trade Division. ■

Cereal Grain Flour Industry

1989 Annual Survey of Manufactures

In 1989, the value of shipments of goods of own manufacture for the cereal grain flour industry (SIC 1051) totalled $878.3 million, down 1.4% from $890.7 million in 1988.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 5387.

The data for this industry will be released *Food Industries* (32-250, $35).

For more detailed information on this release, contact Peter Zylstra (613-951-3511), Industry Division.

Upholstered Household Furniture Industry

1989 Annual Survey of Manufactures

In 1989, the value of shipments of goods of own manufacture for the upholstered household furniture industry (SIC 2612) totalled $731.2 million, up 2.9% from $710.1 million in 1988.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 5475.

The data for this industry will be released in *Furniture and Fixtures Industries* (35-251, $35).

For more detailed information on this release, contact Bruno Pépin (613-951-9837), Industry Division. ■

Small Electrical Appliance Industry

1989 Annual Survey of Manufactures

In 1989, the value of shipments of goods of own manufacture for the small electrical appliance industry (SIC 3311) totalled $557.7 million, up 12.8% from $494.3 million in 1988.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 5568.

The data for this industry will be released in *Electrical and Electronic Products Industries* (43-250, $35).

For more detailed information on this release, contact W.L. Vincent (613-951-3523), Industry Division. ■

Major Appliance Industry (Electric and Non-electric)

1989 Annual Survey of Manufactures

In 1989, the value of shipments of goods of own manufacture for the major appliance industry (electric and non-electric) (SIC 3321) totalled $1,261.1 million, up 3.4% from $1,219.5 million in 1988.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 5569.

The data for this industry will be released in *Electrical and Electronic Products Industries* (43-250, $35).

For more detailed information on this release, contact W.L. Vincent (613-951-3523), Industry Division. ■

Lighting Fixture Industry

1989 Annual Survey of Manufactures

In 1989, the value of shipments of goods of own manufacture for the lighting fixture industry (SIC 3331) totalled $587.1 million, up 4.0% from $564.3 million in 1988.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 5570.

The data for this industry will be released in *Electrical and Electronic Products Industries* (43-250. $35).

For more detailed information on this release, contact W.L. Vincent (613-951-3523), Industry Division. ■

Structural Concrete Products Industry

1989 Annual Survey of Manufactures

In 1989, the value of shipments of goods of own manufacture for the structural concrete products industry (SIC 3542) totalled $407.0 million, up 15.1% from $353.7 million in 1988.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 6853.

The data for this industry will be released in *Non-metallic Mineral Products Industries* (44-250, 35 $).

For more detailed information on this release, contact Karnail Singh Gill (613-951-3520), Industry Division. ■

The Daily

Statistics Canada's Official Release Bulletin for Statistical Information

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PUBLICATIONS RELEASED

Field Crop Reporting Series, No. 5: Stocks of Canadian Grain at July 31.
Catalogue number 22-002
(Canada: $12.00/$80.00; United States: US$14.00/US$96.00; Other Countries: US$16.00/US$112.00).

Monthly Production of Soft Drinks, July 1991.
Catalogue number 32-001
(Canada: $2.70/$27.00; United States: US$3.20/US$32.00; Other Countries: US$3.80/US$38.00).

Production and Disposition of Tobacco Products, July 1991.
Catalogue number 32-022
(Canada: $5.00/$50.00; United States: US$6.00/US$60.00; Other Countries: US$7.00/US$70.00).

Electrical and Electronic Products Industries, 1988.
Catalogue number 43-250
(Canada: $35.00; United States: US$42.00; Other Countries: US$49.00).

Service Bulletin Aviation, Vol. 23, No. 8, August 1991.
Catalogue number 51-004
(Canada: $9.30/$93.00; United States: US$11.20/US$112.00; Other Countries: US$13.00/US$130.00).

Farm Input Price Index, Second Quarter 1991.
Catalogue number 62-004
(Canada: $12.25/$49.00; United States: US$14.75/US$59.00; Other Countries: US$17.25/US$69.00).

Juristat Service Bulletin: Weapons and Violent Crime, Vol.11, No.12.
Catalogue number 85-002
(Canada: $3.60/$90.00; United States: US$4.30/US$108; Other Countries: US$5.00/US$126.00).

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MAJOR RELEASE DATES

Week of August 26 to 30

(Release dates are subject to change)

Anticipated date(s) of release	Title	Reference period
August 1991		
26	International Transactions in Securities	June 1991
27	Employment, Earnings and Hours	June 1991
28	Unemployment Insurance Statistics	June 1991
28	Industrial Product Price Index	July 1991
28	Raw Materials Price Index	July 1991
29	Building Permits	June 1991
30	National Income and Expenditure Accounts (Gross Domestic Product)	Second Quarter 1991
30	Canada's Balance of International Payments	Second Quarter 1991
30	Financial Flow Accounts	Second Quarter 1991
30	Real Gross Domestic Product at Factor Cost by Industry	June 1991

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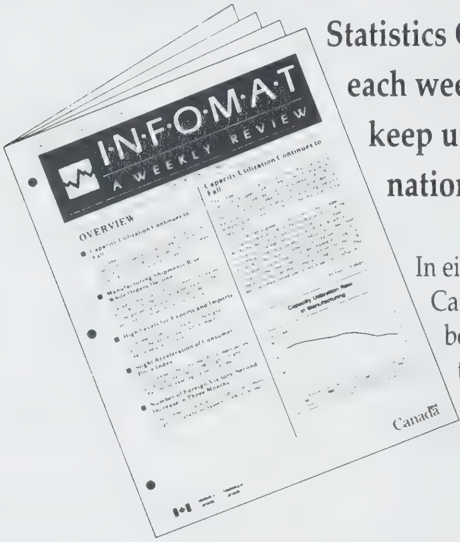

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The Daily

Statistics Canada

Monday, August 26, 1991 **For release at 8:30 a.m.**

MAJOR RELEASES

DATA AVAILABILITY ANNOUNCEMENT

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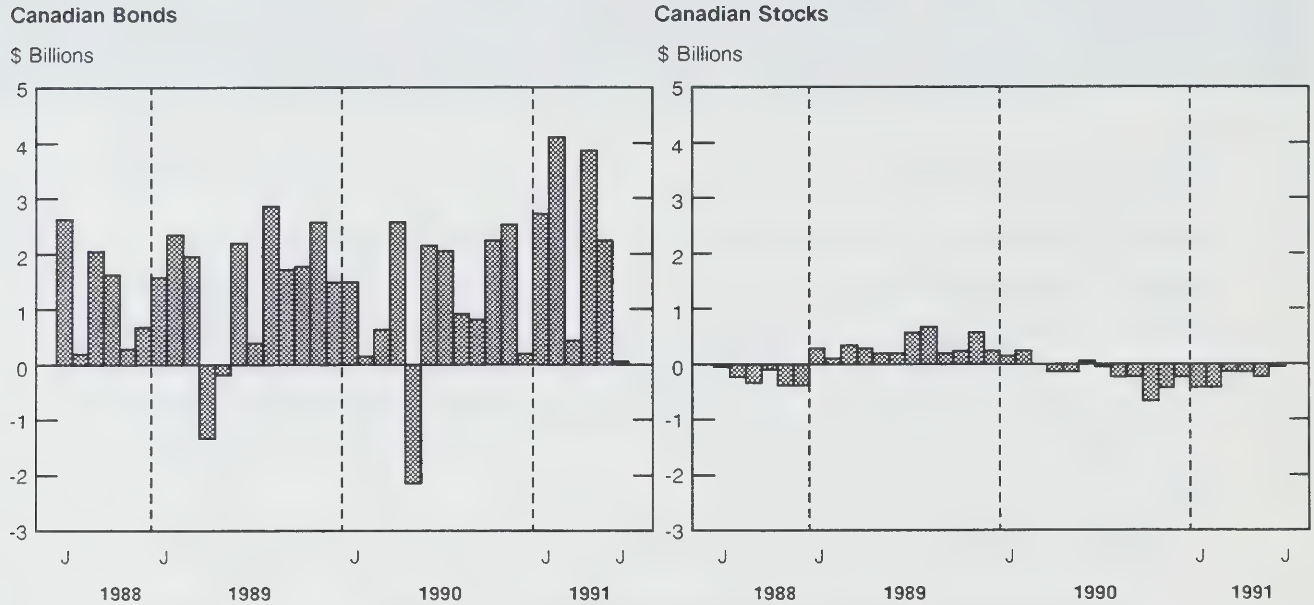
MAJOR RELEASES

Security Transactions with Non-residents
(Net sales to non-residents + / net purchases from non-residents –)



Canada's International Transactions in Securities

June 1991

Canadian Securities

In June 1991, non-residents invested $2.3 billion in Canadian securities, up sharply from the $1.2 billion in May. The current month's net investment was entirely directed to the Canadian money market.

Non-residents invested a record $2.3 billion in the Canadian money market in June, a major turnaround from the large disinvestments recorded so far in 1991. The current month investment was made up of $1.3 billion Government of Canada treasury bills and $1.0 billion in other money-market paper. Other money-market paper comprised net investments in other government paper ($0.8 billion) and commercial paper ($0.6 billion), offset by a small net disinvestment in financial company paper ($0.3 billion). Net investments were widespread geographically with the largest investments coming from the United Kingdom ($0.8 billion), the "other OECD country" group ($0.6 billion) and the United States ($0.4 billion). Gross sales and purchases of all money-market paper were $19.4 billion in June, an amount similar to the previous month. At the end of June, non-resident holdings of Canadian money-market paper stood at $24.8 billion.

Non-resident investment in Canadian bonds was negligible in June following five months of substantial investments totalling $13.4 billion. There continued, however, to be significant investment in net new issues but these were offset by a record disinvestment in the secondary market.

New bond sales to non-residents amounted to $3.3 billion in June, an amount similar to May and in line with the massive foreign placements recorded in the first five months of this year. Sharply higher placements abroad by corporations in June ($1.3 billion) offset the reduction in foreign borrowings by the provinces and their enterprises. Non-residents purchased an additional $1.1 billion of new federal issues in June, up from $0.8 billion in the previous month. The bulk of new issues purchased by non-residents continued to be denominated in Canadian (two-thirds) and U.S. (one-third) dollars.

In the secondary market, non-residents reduced their holdings of Canadian bonds by a record $2.4 billion in June, the second significant net disinvestment in 1991. The bulk of the net selling was directed to Government of Canada bonds, across the full range of maturities. Geographically, net selling was widespread, coming from Europe ($1.0 billion), Japan ($0.8 billion) and the United States ($0.6 billion). The gross value of trading declined by $1.0 billion from the record $30 billion of the previous month.

Non-residents continued to reduce their holdings of Canadian stocks, albeit, at a much reduced level in June. Foreign disinvestment in the secondary market of $0.1 billion was mostly offset by investment in new Canadian shares of a similar amount by U.S. investors. In the secondary market, net selling by U.S. residents ($0.3 billion) was partially offset by net buying in other foreign jurisdictions including a $0.1 billion net purchase by U.K. residents. The gross value of trading in Canadian stocks rose by 10% to $3.1 billion. Canadian stock prices, as measured by the TSE 300 Composite Index, closed down 2.3% in June.

Foreign Securities

Residents purchased a net $0.5 billion of foreign stocks in June, bringing to $2.0 billion their net investment in the first half of 1991. Three-quarters of the first half's net investment went to U.S. equities with the balance going to overseas equities. Residents reduced their holdings of foreign bonds by a modest $0.1 billion in June, following a net investment of $1.4 billion over the previous four months.

The June issue of *Canada's International Transactions in Securities* (67-002, $15.80/$158) will be available in September. See "How to Order Publications".

For further information in this release, contact D. Granger (613-951-1864), Balance of Payments Division.

Canada's International Transactions in Securities

Period	Canadian Securities							Foreign Securities		
	Bonds				Money market paper (net)	Stocks (net)	**Total**	Bonds (net)	Stocks (net)	**Total**
	Outstanding bonds (net)	New issues	Retire-ments	Total bonds						
	$ millions									
1990										
January	609	1,332	-462	1,479	116	165	**1,760**	-640	-96	**-737**
February	-59	1,233	-1,025	150	-385	229	**-7**	582	38	**620**
March	-408	2,548	-1,543	597	684	-1	**1,280**	429	-38	**392**
April	611	2,685	-747	2,549	1,162	-165	**3,545**	-703	127	**-575**
May	-2,282	1,607	-1,481	-2,156	402	-129	**-1,882**	281	397	**678**
June	499	2,720	-1,066	2,152	-820	32	**1,364**	-434	49	**-384**
July	1,246	1,474	-691	2,029	1,576	-28	**3,577**	-200	-95	**-295**
August	557	1,424	-1,095	886	663	-239	**1,311**	-65	-539	**-604**
September	688	1,524	-1,403	810	-106	-260	**443**	653	-371	**283**
October	726	2,876	-1,378	2,225	443	-687	**1,981**	395	-24	**371**
November	639	2,487	-580	2,545	-179	-423	**1,943**	254	-200	**54**
December	206	1,522	-1,557	170	1,972	-221	**1,921**	-593	-302	**-894**
1991										
January	-232	3,451	-495	2,724	-495	-418	**1,811**	257	91	**348**
February	183	5,208	-1,282	4,109	-1,875	-450	**1,784**	-390	-312	**-701**
March	-1,553	4,262	-2,272	438	155	-153	**440**	-57	13	**-45**
April	688	3,802	-624	3,867	-456	-123	**3,288**	-590	-411	**1,001**
May	-244	3,179	-707	2,229	-756	-236	**1,237**	-318	-668	**-986**
June	-2,391	3,334	-902	41	2,341	-44	**2,339**	53	-535	**-482**
January to June										
1990	-1,040	12,124	-6,324	4,760	1,159	97	**6,016**	-494	470	**-24**
1991	-3,571	23,238	-6,281	13,385	-1,086	-1,417	**10,881**	-1,020	-2,048	**-3,068**

Note: *A minus sign indicates the purchase of securities from non-residents, i.e. an outflow of capital from Canada.* ■

Crude Oil and Natural Gas

May 1991

Highlights

- Preliminary figures indicate that in May production of crude oil and equivalent hydrocarbons amounted to 7.9 million cubic metres, an increase of 0.7% over May 1990. This marked the third increase of the year after two consecutive declines.

- Imports of crude oil decreased 7.4% from May 1990 to 2.1 million cubic metres. Exports increased 15.0%, posting the 12th increase in the last 13 months when compared to the same month of the previous year.

- Deliveries to refineries were 6.5 million cubic metres. This volume was a 6.2% decrease from May 1990 and the fifth consecutive year-over-year decline.

- Marketable production of natural gas, at 8.7 billion cubic metres, rose 7.4% over May 1990, the eighth consecutive increase over the same period of the previous year. Exports of gas, at 3.7 billion cubic metres, increased 11.6% over May 1990, the 14th consecutive increase when compared to the same period of the previous year. Domestic sales including direct sales, at 3.6 billion cubic metres, were down 3.6% from May 1990.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 127 and 128.

The May 1991 issue of *Crude Oil and Natural Gas Production* (26-006, $10/$100) will be available during the first week of September. See "How to Order Publications".

For more detailed information on this release, contact Gerry O'Connor (613-951-3562), Energy Section, Industry Division.

Crude Oil and Natural Gas

	May 1991	% Change from May 1990	January-May 1991	% Change from January-May 1990
	(thousands of cubic metres)			
Crude oil and equivalent				
Production	7 880.3	0.7	39 638.5	1.2
Exports	3 812.4	15.0	19 428.5	29.5
Imports	2 137.1	-7.4	11 794.6	-7.9
Refinery receipts	6 509.5	-6.2	32 818.9	-11.0
	(millions of cubic metres)			
Natural Gas				
Marketable production	8 652.9	7.4	45 118.9	7.7
Exports	3 682.9	11.6	19 408.6	19.1
Canadian sales	3 632.1	-3.6	27 438.5	-0.5

■

DATA AVAILABILITY ANNOUNCEMENT

Retail Chain and Department Stores

1989

- Retail chain organizations in Canada reported annual sales totalling $55.8 billion in 1989, an increase of 6.3% over the 1988 revised level of $52.5 billion.

- In 1989, the number of chain organizations in Canada decreased by 66 to reach 1,121. The maximum number of chain outlets operating during the year rose to 37,482 from 36,986 stores.

- All provinces recorded increases in chain store sales, ranging from 9.8% in British Columbia to 2.2% in Newfoundland.

- Department store organizations reported sales of $14.0 billion in 1989, a gain of 5.1%. The number of department store organizations remained unchanged at 14, while the number of department store outlets increased to 860 from 837 in the previous year.

Additional information for 1989, including sales by kinds of business, floor-area data, and certain financial statistics are now available.

Retail Chain and Department Stores, 1989 (63-210, $34), will be available in October. See "How to Order Publications".

For further information on this release, contact Roger Laplante (613-951-3552), Retail Trade Section, Industry Division. ■

PUBLICATION RELEASED

Air Passenger Origin and Destination, Canada – United States Report, 1990.
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DATA AVAILABILITY ANNOUNCEMENTS

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MAJOR RELEASE

Employment, Earnings and Hours

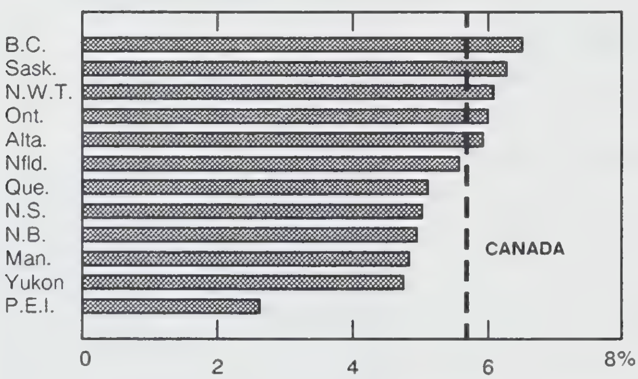
(Unadjusted Data)
June 1991

Industrial Aggregate Summary

In June, the preliminary estimate of average weekly earnings for all employees in the industrial aggregate[1] was $542.85, up 1.1% from May. Earnings increased 5.8%[2] ($29.76) from June 1990.

Canada industrial aggregate employment was estimated at 9,662,000, down 0.2% from the May 1991 level. On a year-over-year basis, employment decreased for the 18th consecutive month, down 7.0% from June 1990.

Percent Change in Average Weekly Earnings June 1990 – June 1991



National Highlights

Average Weekly Earnings

- For the goods-producing industries, the average year-to-year growth in earnings for January to June 1991 was 5.1% compared to a growth of 5.8% over the same period in 1990. Mines, quarries and oil wells, manufacturing and construction all contributed to the slower growth in earnings.

- The year-over-year average increase in earnings in the service-producing industries from January to June 1991 was 6.7% compared to a growth of 5.5% over the same period in 1990. All service-producing industries except for commercial services and public administration contributed to this strength.

- Earnings in commercial services in June grew by 3.8% year-over-year, compared to the annual average of 7.5% in 1990. Services to business management (+0.0%) and accommodation and food services (+3.1%) were primarily responsible for the slower growth in earnings.

- Trade had lower year-over-year growth in average weekly earnings (5.3%) in June than all of the service-producing industries except public administration.

- For the first time in 17 months, the real estate industry (+1.9%) showed a year-over-year increase in earnings growth.

- Public administration recorded year-over-year earnings growth of 4.3% compared to the May increase of 0.7%. Average earnings for both months were influenced by the number of employees hired to conduct the 1991 Census.

Number of Employees

- Employment in the goods-producing industries has declined for 19 consecutive months on a year-over-year basis, and was down 12.4% from June 1990. Declines in durable and non-durable goods manufacturing were noted in all provinces except Prince Edward Island.

- In construction, employment dropped 10.7% from June 1990, continuing a generally declining trend evident since the beginning of last year.

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[1] *The industrial aggregate is the sum of all industries with the exception of agriculture, fishing and trapping, religious organizations, private households and military personnel.*

[2] *Not adjusted for inflation.*

- On a year-over-year basis, the number of employees in the service-producing industries declined for the 12th consecutive month and was down 5.2% from June 1990.
- On a year-over-year basis, employment in wholesale trade (-9.7%) has declined for six consecutive months, while retail trade employment (-13.1%) has decreased for 12 consecutive months.
- Services to business management (-5.7%) and accommodation and food services (-15.1%) were major contributors to the June employment decline in commercial services (-9.8%).
- Non-commercial services[3] had the strongest year-to-year employment growth (1.1%) of all industries except public administration. Both education and related services, and health and welfare services contributed to this increase.
- Public administration (+1.3%) showed year-over-year strength in employment in federal administration (+4.1%) for the second consecutive month due to Census operations.

Hours and Hourly Earnings

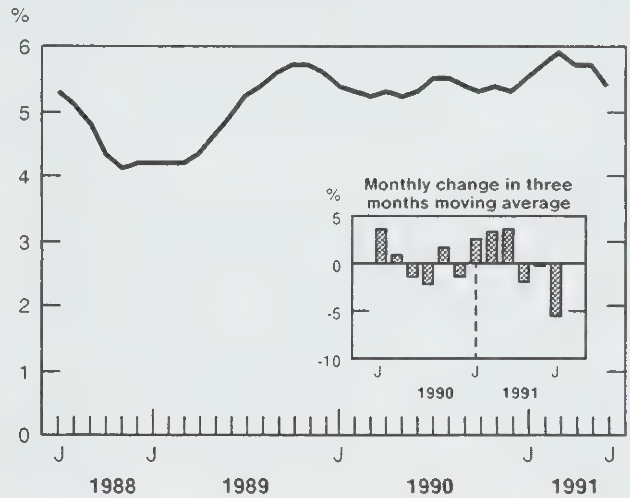
- In June 1991, average weekly hours for employees paid by the hour[4] were estimated at 31.4, down from 31.8 a year ago. On a year-over-year basis, the average weekly hours have generally been declining since 1989.
- In the goods-producing industries, average weekly hours for hourly-paid employees were estimated at 38.0, while in the service-producing industries the average was 28.3. This compares with average weekly hours of 38.5 in the goods-producing and 28.5 in the service-producing industries in June 1990.
- The drop in weekly hours observed in the goods-producing industries over the past year was led by declines in the paid hours in non-durable goods manufacturing and in construction industries.

[3] *Commercial services comprise amusement and recreation services, services to business management, personal services, accommodation and food services and miscellaneous services. Non-commercial services include education and health and welfare.*

[4] *Employees paid by the hour account for approximately half of industrial aggregate employment*

Three-month Moving Average of the Year-over-year Percentage Change in Average Weekly Earnings

Industrial Aggregate – Canada



- Average hourly earnings for employees paid by the hour were estimated at $13.56 in June 1991, up 6.6% from a year earlier. Hourly earnings were estimated at $15.92 in the goods-producing and $12.09 in the service-producing industries.

Provincial and Territorial Highlights

- In June 1991, year-over-year declines in employment occurred in all provinces and territories except the Yukon (+2.2%) and Prince Edward Island (+0.1%). The largest decreases were noted in Ontario (-8.5%), Manitoba (-7.9%) and Quebec (-7.4%).
- In June, British Columbia (+6.6%), Saskatchewan (+6.4%) and the Northwest Territories (+6.2%) had the highest year-over-year growth in average weekly earnings, while Prince Edward Island recorded the lowest year-over-year growth at +2.7%.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 8003-9000 and 9584-9638.

Data are available from the *Employment, Earnings and Hours* (72-002, $38.50/$385) and by special tabulation.

For further information on this release or on the Program, our products and services, contact Sylvie Picard (613-951-4090), FAX (613-951-4087) Labour Division.. □

Employment, Earnings and Hours

June 1991 (data not seasonally adjusted)

Industry Group - Canada (1970 S.I.C.)	June 1991 p	May 1991 r	June 1990	June 1991/1990	Jan.-Dec. 1990/1989	Jan.-Dec. 1989/1988
	Number of employees *					
	Thousands			Year-over-year % change		
Industrial aggregate	**9,661.6**	**9,680.0**	**10,391.2**	**-7.0**	**-1.8**	**2.3**
Goods-producing industries	**2,274.4**	**2,233.7**	**2,596.8**	**-12.4**	**-7.0**	**1.6**
Forestry	57.4	50.0	62.0	-7.4	-11.7	-0.3
Mines, quarries and oil wells	149.1	146.7	152.8	-2.4	-2.4	-6.8
Manufacturing	1,607.4	1,599.4	1,866.2	-13.9	-7.3	0.8
Construction	460.5	437.7	515.8	-10.7	-6.4	6.6
Service-producing industries	**7,387.2**	**7,446.3**	**7,794.3**	**-5.2**	**-0.0**	**2.5**
Transportation, communication and other utilities	845.3	822.1	878.7	-3.8	0.8	3.4
Trade	1,675.1	1,682.4	1,905.1	-12.1	-0.3	1.3
Finance, insurance and real estate	651.5	641.5	651.4	0.0	0.6	0.4
Community, business and personal services	3,482.7	3,544.2	3,635.6	-4.2	-0.5	3.4
Public administration	732.6	756.1	723.5	1.3	1.3	2.7
Industrial aggregate - Provinces						
Newfoundland	143.3	139.1	153.7	-6.7	-1.1	2.9
Prince Edward Island	40.3	38.4	40.3	0.1	1.9	1.2
Nova Scotia	286.4	283.1	302.2	-5.2	-0.8	4.9
New Brunswick	230.6	226.8	237.3	-2.8	-0.5	3.4
Quebec	2,372.3	2,376.9	2,560.8	-7.4	-3.0	1.0
Ontario	3,853.4	3,874.6	4,209.0	-8.4	-3.0	2.3
Manitoba	367.8	369.9	399.1	-7.8	-0.4	-0.1
Saskatchewan	289.9	292.6	308.2	-5.9	-0.4	0.8
Alberta	929.4	931.8	985.2	-5.7	0.7	3.6
British Columbia	1,116.9	1,117.1	1,163.8	-4.0	1.6	4.5
Yukon	11.4	10.3	11.1	2.2	-7.0	6.8
Northwest Territories	19.9	19.4	20.4	-2.4	-2.6	2.1
	Average weekly earnings *					
	Dollars			Year-over-year % change		
Industrial aggregate	**542.85**	**536.78**	**513.09**	**5.8**	**5.3**	**5.0**
Goods-producing industries	**654.11**	**654.96**	**622.08**	**5.1**	**5.8**	**5.4**
Forestry	717.62	698.99	632.33	13.5	3.3	6.0
Mines, quarries and oil wells	896.55	919.96	853.31	5.1	5.4	6.5
Manufacturing	631.12	628.04	602.69	4.7	5.5	5.1
Construction	647.93	659.48	622.52	4.1	6.6	6.3
Service-producing industries	**508.60**	**501.33**	**476.77**	**6.7**	**5.8**	**4.8**
Transportation, communication and other utilities	683.14	685.28	641.66	6.5	4.2	4.1
Trade	392.99	391.60	373.25	5.3	4.8	5.6
Finance, insurance and real estate	572.16	567.28	540.43	5.9	1.5	4.2
Community, business and personal services	472.14	464.89	443.26	6.5	6.9	4.9
Public administration	688.38	660.31	660.18	4.3	7.5	4.6
Industrial aggregate - Provinces						
Newfoundland	510.96	504.89	483.49	5.7	4.0	4.9
Prince Edward Island	421.23	429.42	410.20	2.7	4.7	5.6
Nova Scotia	483.50	482.74	460.00	5.1	5.9	3.6
New Brunswick	488.88	483.87	465.39	5.0	4.7	5.1
Quebec	530.37	524.24	504.11	5.2	6.2	4.2
Ontario	568.95	561.76	536.14	6.1	5.3	5.5
Manitoba	484.13	478.12	461.44	4.9	4.0	5.5
Saskatchewan	476.46	463.59	447.82	6.4	4.7	3.5
Alberta	541.38	539.04	510.58	6.0	5.3	4.7
British Columbia	547.50	541.40	513.45	6.6	5.0	5.4
Yukon	633.84	630.43	604.56	4.8	4.6	5.2
Northwest Territories	742.41	728.79	699.10	6.2	6.3	6.9

p *preliminary estimates*
r *revised estimates*
* *for all employees*

■

DATA AVAILABILITY ANNOUNCEMENTS

Railway Carloadings

Seven-day Period Ending August 14, 1991

Highlights

- Revenue freight loaded by railways in Canada during the week totalled 4.8 million tonnes, an increase of 0.1% over the same period last year.
- Piggyback traffic decreased 15.9% from the same period last year. The number of cars loaded also decreased 4.3% during the same period.
- The tonnage of revenue freight loaded to date this year is 0.4% lower than that loaded in the previous year.

Note : Piggyback traffic includes trailers and containers on flat cars. Piggyback traffic numbers are included in total carload traffic. All 1990 figures and 1991 cumulative data have been revised.

For more detailed information on this release, contact Angus MacLean (613-951-2484), Surface Transport Unit, Transportation Division. ■

Rail Financial and Traffic Statistics

First Seven Months of 1991

Freight tonnage loaded during the first seven months of 1991 showed a decline of 0.6% compared to the same period in 1990.

Data are available in standard format or special tabulations. Order Vol. 7, No. 5 of the *Surface and Marine Transport Service Bulletin* (50-002, $9.40/$75). See "How to Order Publications".

For more information on this release, contact Robert Larocque (613-951-2486; FAX: 613-951-0579), Surface and Marine Transport Unit, Transportation Division. ■

Private Trucking Statistics

1989

In 1989, 521 Canadian-domiciled private carriers reported operating expenses of $1.7 billion.

Data are available in standard format or special tabulations. Order Vol.7, No. 5 of the *Surface and Marine Transport Service Bulletin* (50-002, $9.40/$75). See "How to Order Publications".

For more information on this release, contact Robert Larocque (613-951-2486; FAX: 613-951-0579), Surface and Marine Transport Unit, Transportation Division. ■

Stocks of Frozen Meat Products

August 1, 1991

Total frozen meat in cold storage as of August 1 amounted to 25 304 tonnes as compared with 26 270 tonnes last month and 28 837 tonnes a year ago.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 87 and 9517-9525.

To order *Stocks of Frozen Meat Products* ($11.50/$115), a statistical bulletin, contact Guy Gervais (613-951-2453).

For more information on this release, contact David Burroughs (613-951-2510), Agriculture Division. ■

PUBLICATION RELEASED

Mineral Wool Including Fibrous Glass Insulation, July 1991.
Catalogue number 44-004
(Canada: $5.00/$50.00; United States: US$6.00/US$60.00; Other Countries: US$7.00/US$70.00).

The paper used in this publication meets the minimum requirements of American National Standard for Information Sciences – Permanence of Paper for Printed Library Materials, ANSI Z39.48 – 1984.
♾

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The Daily

Statistics Canada's Official Release Bulletin for Statistical Information

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Government Publications

The Daily

Statistics Canada

Wednesday, August 28, 1991 **For release at 8:30 a.m.**

MAJOR RELEASES

DATA AVAILABILITY ANNOUNCEMENT

PUBLICATIONS RELEASED

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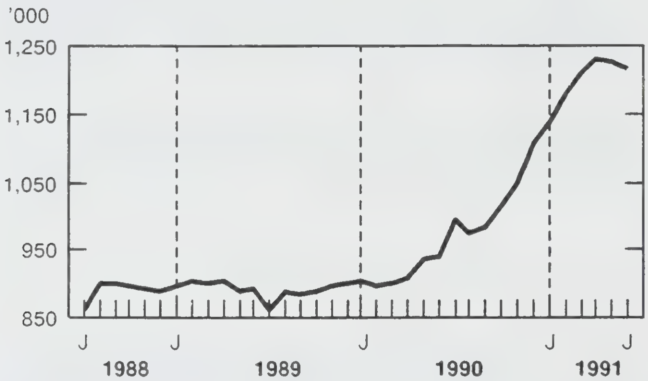
MAJOR RELEASES

Unemployment Insurance Statistics
June 1991

Seasonally Adjusted Data

- For the week ended June 15, 1991, the preliminary estimate of the number of beneficiaries[1] who received regular unemployment insurance benefits was 1,214,000, down 1.0% from a month earlier. This marks the second consecutive monthly decrease in the number of beneficiaries.

Beneficiaries Receiving Regular Unemployment Insurance Benefits, Canada
Seasonally adjusted



- Between May and June 1991, the number of beneficiaries who received regular benefits decreased in the central and in the western provinces, but increases were observed in the Atlantic provinces and the territories. The largest percentage decreases occurred in Ontario (-3.8%), Manitoba (-2.9%), Saskatchewan (-2.7%), and Alberta (-2.5%). The major increases were observed in Prince Edward Island (5.1%), Newfoundland (4.3%), Nova Scotia (4.0%), the Yukon (3.5%) and New Brunswick (2.1%).

Note to Data Users

Subprovincial beneficiaries data are available on request: for example, tables which show the number of beneficiaries by metropolitan area and by sex and type of benefit. In addition, tabulations based on aggregations of postal codes can be produced for areas of specific interest to users.

- In June 1991, total benefit payments[2], adjusted for seasonal variations and the number of working days, increased 2.4% to $1,540 million. The number of benefit weeks declined 3.2% to 6.1 million.

Data Not Adjusted for Seasonal Variation

- In June 1991, the number of beneficiaries[1] (including all persons qualifying for regular and special unemployment insurance benefits) stood at 1,281,000, up 30.5% from the same month a year ago. Over the same period, the number of male beneficiaries rose 37.5% to 694,000, while the number of female beneficiaries advanced 23.2% to 587,000.

- In the following census metropolitan areas the year-over-year percentage changes in the number of beneficiaries exceeded the national average :

	Beneficiaries June 1991	% Change June 1991/1990
• Toronto	143,580	71%
• Oshawa	8,460	65%
• St. John's (Nfld)	14,350	53%
• St. Catharines-Niagara	14,730	50%
• Hamilton	22,300	50%
• Kitchener	15,260	49%
• Sudbury	5,370	39%
• Vancouver	68,650	37%
• Montreal	166,840	31%

[1] *The number of beneficiaries represents a count of persons who qualified for unemployment insurance benefits during a specific week of the reference month.*

[2] *Benefits paid, number of benefit weeks, and number of claims received relate to a complete calendar month, and these data are usually final estimates when released. It should be noted that these estimates are affected by the number of working days available during the reference month to process claims and to pay benefits. If short-term comparisons are made, it is not uncommon to observe different trends between these data and the number of beneficiaries.*

- Benefits paid during June 1991 totalled $1,290 million[2], up 40.4% from June 1990. For the first half of 1991, benefit payments amounted to $9,681 million, an increase of 38.1% compared with the same period a year ago. For the same six-month period, the average weekly payment increased 5.2% to $243.63, and the number of benefit weeks advanced 30.6% to 39.6 million.

- A total of 256,000 claims[2] (applications) for unemployment insurance benefits were received in June 1991. This represents an increase of 0.7% over the same month a year earlier. Since the start of the year, 1,856,000 claims have been received, up 15.4% from last year.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 26 (series 1.6), 5700-5717, 5735-5736.

The June 1991 issue of *Unemployment Insurance Statistics* (73-001, $14.70/$147), containing data for April, May and June 1991, will be available in September. See "How to Order Publications".

For more information, please call Carole Lacroix-McCann (613-951-4039) or André Picard (613-951-4045), Labour Division (FAX: 613-951-4087). □

Unemployment Insurance Statistics

	June 1991	May 1991	April 1991	June 1990	% change June 1991/ May 1991
	Seasonally adjusted				
Benefits					
Amount paid ($000)	1,540,078	1,504,390	1,410,420	1,093,357	2.4
Weeks of benefit (000)	6,117	6,319	6,122	4,726	-3.2
Beneficiaries – Regular benefit (000)	**1,214** p	**1,226** p	**1,232** r	**937**	**-1.0**

	June 1991	May 1991	April 1991	June 1990	% change June 1991/ June 1990
	Unadjusted				
Benefits					
Amount paid ($000)	1,290,171	1,609,500	1,778,357	918,919	40.4
Weeks of benefit (000)	5,426	6,599	7,219	4,094	32.5
Average weekly benefit ($)	237.56	243.81	244.65	224.44	5.8
Claims received (000)	**256**	**267**	**297**	**254**	**0.7**
Beneficiaries (000)					
Total	1,281 p	1,395 p	1,583 r	981	30.5
Regular benefits	1,094 p	1,189 p	1,361 r	833	31.4

	January to June		% change 1991/1990
	1991	1990	
Benefits			
Amount paid ($000)	9,681,045	7,010,071	38.1
Weeks of benefit (000)	39,555	30,283	30.6
Average weekly benefit ($)	243.63	231.48	5.2
Claims received (000)	**1,856**	**1,608**	**15.4**
Beneficiaries Year-to-date average (000)	**1,495** p	**1,169**	**27.9**

p *Preliminary figures.*
r *Revised figures.*
.. *Figures not available.*

Industrial Product Price Index

July 1991

According to preliminary figures, the Industrial Product Price Index (IPPI, 1986 = 100) edged down 0.3% to 108.2 in July 1991 from June's revised level of 108.5. This marks the sixth consecutive monthly decrease registered by the IPPI. Of the 21 major groups of products, 12 decreased while five increased and four remained unchanged. The main indexes contributing decreases this month were paper and paper products (-1.0%), lumber, sawmill and other wood products (-1.1%) and petroleum and coal products (estimated at -1.1%). These were moderated by the 0.3% decline, in July, of the Canadian dollar versus its U.S. counterpart and its upward effect on prices of exported goods denominated in U.S. currency. Mainly affected were autos, trucks and other transport equipment (0.2%).

Since July 1990, the IPPI has decreased 0.8%. For a third month in a row, the yearly rate has hovered around that level, after having shown a declining rate since January 1991 when the rate stood at 2.2%. The major forces behind the yearly change were paper and paper products (-9.7%) and primary metal products (-8.6%). The intermediate goods index has been showing a year-to-year rate around -2.4% for the last three months, down from the 1.1% increase in January 1991, mainly reflecting the effect of the above-noted decreases. These drops were partially offset by increases for autos, trucks and other transport equipment (2.4%), lumber, sawmill and other wood products (3.1%) and chemicals and chemicals products (1.6%). The finished goods index, which had a year-to-year rate of 4.0% in January 1991 has been showing a rate around 1.9% for the last few months. Excluding petroleum and coal products, the 12-month change was -0.6% in July.

Highlights

- For a 10th consecutive month, the paper and paper products index fell, -1.0% in July 1991, due mainly to the effect of a 3.5% drop in pulp prices. Lower prices were experienced on both domestic and export markets. Lower prices for newsprint (-0.5%) also contributed to the monthly decline. Over the last 12 months, the pulp index has fallen 27.8% and was the major factor behind the 9.7% decline in the paper and paper products index, while the newsprint paper index has edged down 2.0%.

- After four consecutive monthly increases, the lumber, sawmill and other wood products index showed a decrease of 1.1% in July 1991. Leading the way, softwood lumber was down 2.9%, reflecting lower prices in most regions. Moderating the overall decrease were higher prices for Douglas fir plywood (1.0%), other softwood plywood (2.9%) and particleboard and waferboard (3.7%). Over the last 12 months, a similar pattern of increases for these products, coupled with a 6.0% increase for softwood lumber, helped push the lumber, sawmill and other wood products index up 3.1%.

- According to initial estimates, the petroleum and coal products price index declined 1.1% during July, mainly reflecting lower prices for gasoline and fuel oils. Over the last 12 months, the petroleum and coal products index has fallen 3.4%.

- The chemicals and chemical products went down 0.2% in July 1991, its sixth consecutive monthly decline, mainly due to a 0.5% drop for industrial chemicals. This reflected the lower prices shown for synthetic resins (-1.6%). Over the last 12 months, higher prices for pharmaceuticals (4.5%) and other chemical products (3.9%) were the main contributor to the 1.6% increase for the chemicals and chemical products index.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 2000-2008.

The July 1991 issue of *Industry Price Indexes* (62-011, $18.20/$182) will be available towards the end of September. See "How to Order Publications".

For further information on this release, contact the Information and Current Analysis Section (613-951-9607), Prices Division. □

Industrial Product Price Indexes

(1986 = 100)

Index	Relative Importance [1]	Index July 1991 [2]	July 1991/ June 1991	July 1991/ July 1990
			% change	
Industrial Product Price Index – Total	**100.0**	**108.2**	**-0.3**	**-0.8**
Total IPPI excluding petroleum and coal products[3]	**93.6**	**109.4**	**-0.2**	**-0.6**
Intermediate goods	60.4	107.6	-0.4	-2.4
First-stage intermediate goods	13.4	106.8	-0.6	-9.2
Second-stage intermediate goods	47.0	107.8	-0.4	-0.5
Finished goods	**39.6**	**109.2**	**0.0**	**1.9**
Finished foods and feeds	9.9	115.1	-0.2	1.9
Capital equipment	10.4	107.8	0.1	2.0
All other finished goods	19.3	106.8	-0.1	1.7
Aggregation by commodities				
Meat, fish and dairy products	7.4	110.2	-0.5	0.9
Fruit, vegetable, feed, miscellaneous food products	6.3	112.2	-0.1	-1.2
Beverages	2.0	121.1	0.0	3.8
Tobacco and tobacco products	0.7	135.4	0.0	12.1
Rubber,leather, plastic fabric products	3.1	114.4	-0.1	-1.1
Textile products	2.2	109.5	-0.1	0.1
Knitted products and clothing	2.3	113.5	0.2	1.2
Lumber, sawmill, other wood products	4.9	112.0	-1.1	3.1
Furniture and fixtures	1.7	118.4	0.0	1.3
Paper and paper products	8.1	109.6	-1.0	-9.7
Printing and publishing	2.7	125.3	0.1	3.6
Primary metal products	7.7	103.8	-0.1	-8.6
Metal fabricated products	4.9	112.1	-0.1	0.0
Machinery and equipment	4.2	115.2	-0.1	1.5
Autos, trucks, other transportation equipment	17.6	98.6	0.2	2.4
Electrical and communication products	5.1	110.1	0.0	-0.5
Non-metallic mineral products	2.6	110.9	-0.1	-0.9
Petroleum and coal products[3]	6.4	91.1	-1.1	-3.4
Chemical, chemical products	7.2	114.4	-0.2	1.6
Miscellaneous manufactured products	2.5	111.8	0.2	2.5
Miscellaneous non-manufactured commodities	0.4	75.0	1.6	-11.9

[1] *Weights are derived from the "make" matrix of the 1986 Input/Output table.*
[2] *Indexes are preliminary.*
[3] *This index is estimated for the current month.*

■

Raw Materials Price Index
July 1991

Preliminary estimates show the Raw Materials Price Index (RMPI, 1986=100) posted a 1.2% decrease between June and July 1991 to reach 102.8, its lowest level since December 1988. The decline was mainly due to the 2.3% drop in the prices of mineral fuels. The RMPI excluding mineral fuels fell 0.6%.

In July 1991, the RMPI was 0.3% lower than in July 1990. The year-to-year fall was the result of offsetting variations shown by the mineral fuels index which rose 16.1%, the non-ferrous metals index which dropped 18.7% and the vegetable products index which declined 11.8%. The RMPI excluding the mineral fuels component was down by 6.2%.

Highlights

- The mineral fuels index fell 2.3% between June and July 1991, but was still up 16.1% compared to July 1990. The increase compared to last year is explained by the large increase in crude oil prices in the last half of 1990 and also because oil prices had declined for six months at the begining of 1990.

- The animal and animal products index decreased by 1.8% in July, largely because of the 8.7% drop in prices for hogs and the drop of 2.2% for cattle for slaughter. However, these drops were moderated by the increase of 7.5% for chickens. On a year-to-year basis, the animal and animal products index decreased by 1.9%, largely because of the 16.0% drop in hog prices, and the 3.7% decline in cattle for slaughter. On the other hand, prices of fish showed an increase of 21.8% and unprocessed milk was up 2.7%.

- After 10 months of consecutive declines, the non-ferrous metals index rose 1.4% in July. The main contributors to this increase were aluminum materials prices which increased 4.3% during the month, as well as prices of concentrates of copper (1.1%) and nickel (2.2%). Over the last 12 months, the non-ferrous metals index has dropped 18.7%. The major price decreases have been for concentrates of zinc (-36.0), lead (-34.1%), copper (-20.2%) and aluminum materials (-23.9%).

- The vegetable products index recorded a 0.9% decline in July compared to June. Grains and oilseeds were down by 4.7% and 6.3% from June as they reached their lowest levels since the beginning of 1989. However, these reductions were partly offset by the 20.2% increase for unrefined sugar. Over the last 12 months, the vegetable products index has dropped 11.8% mainly because of decreases of 24.2% in grain prices and 16.5% in oilseeds prices.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 2009.

For further information on this release, contact the Information and Current Analysis Section (613-951-9607), Prices Division.

Raw Materials Price Index
(1986=100)

	Relative Importance	Index July 1991 [1]	July 1991/ June 1991	July 1991/ July 1990
			% Change	
Raw Materials total	**100**	**102.8**	**-1.2**	**-0.3**
Mineral fuels	32	100.3	-2.3	16.1
Vegetable products	10	88.9	-0.9	-11.8
Animal and animal products	25	106.0	-1.8	-1.9
Wood	13	124.6	0.3	0.3
Ferrous materials	4	88.7	-0.6	-4.4
Non-ferrous metals	13	95.4	1.4	-18.7
Non-metallic minerals	3	105.7	-0.1	1.8
Total excluding mineral fuels	68	104.0	-0.6	-6.2

[1] *These indexes are preliminary.*

■

DATA AVAILABILITY ANNOUNCEMENT

Restaurants, Caterers and Taverns

June 1991

Restaurant, caterer and tavern receipts totalled $1,484 million for June 1991, a decrease of 8.6% from the $1,624 million reported for the same period of last year.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 52.

The June 1991 issue of *Restaurants, Caterers and Taverns* (63-011, $6.10/$61) will be available in approximately three weeks time. See "How to Order Publications."

For detailed information on this release, contact William Birbeck (613-951-3506), Services, Science and Technology Division. ■

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PUBLICATIONS RELEASED

National Balance Sheet Accounts, Annual 1990.
Catalogue number 13-214
(Canada: $35.00; United States: US$42.00; Other Countries: US$49.00).

Canned and Frozen Fruits and Vegetables – Monthly, June 1991.
Catalogue number 32-011
(Canada: $5.00/$50.00; United States: US$6.00/ US$60.00; Other Countries: US$7.00/US$70.00).

Production and Stocks of Tea, Coffee and Cocoa, Quarter Ended June 1991.
Catalogue number 32-025
(Canada: $6.75/$27.00; United States: US$8.00/ US$32.00; Other Countries: US$9.50/US$38.00).

Production, Shipments and Stocks on Hand of Sawmills in British Columbia, June 1991.
Catalogue number 35-003
(Canada: $7.10/$71.00; United States: US$8.50/ US$85.00; Other Countries: US$9.90/US$99.00).

Quarterly Shipments of Household Furniture Products, Quarter Ended June 1991.
Catalogue number 35-007
(Canada: $6.75/$27.00; United States: US$8.00/ US$32.00; Other Countries: US$9.50/US$38.00).

Primary Iron and Steel, June 1991.
Catalogue number 41-001
(Canada: $5.00/$50.00; United States: US$6.00/ US$60.00; Other Countries: US$7.00/US$70.00).

Refined Petroleum Products, May 1991.
Catalogue number 45-004
(Canada: $18.20/$182.00; United States: US$21.80/ US$218.00; Other Countries: US$25.50/US$255.00).

Railway Carloadings, June 1991.
Catalogue number 52-001
(Canada: $8.30/$83.00; United States: US$10.00/ US$100.00; Other Countries: US$11.60/US$116.00).

Passenger Bus and Urban Transit Statistics, June 1991.
Catalogue number 53-003
(Canada: $7.10/$71.00; United States: US$8.50/ US$85.00; Other Countries: US$9.90/US$99.00).

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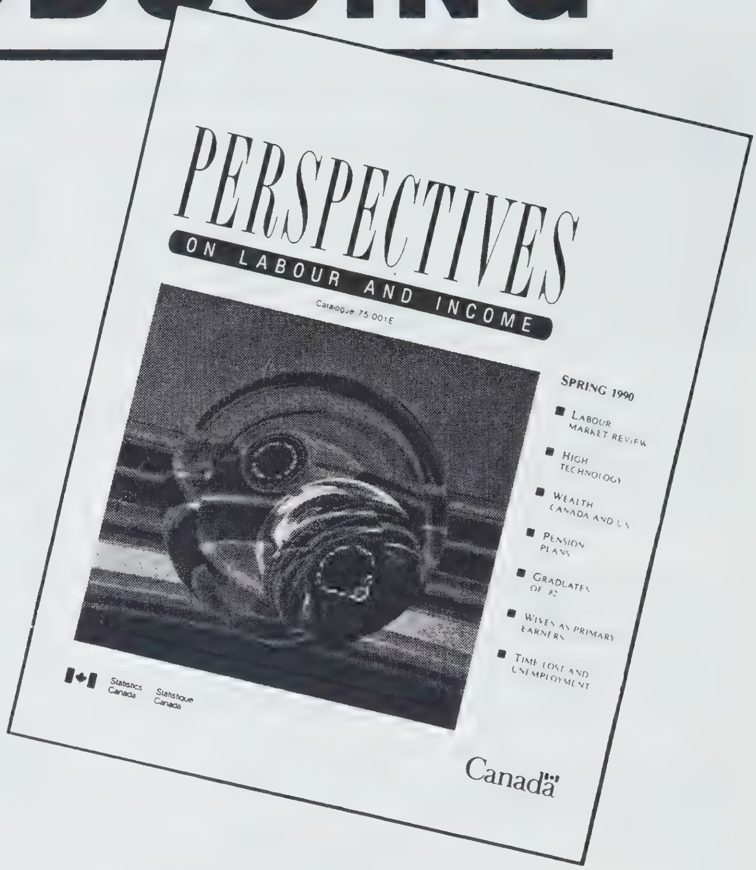

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Government Publications

The Daily

Statistics Canada

Thursday, August 29, 1991 For release at 8:30 a.m.

MAJOR RELEASES

((continued on page 2)

University of Toronto

Health Reports

Second Quarter 1991

The second quarter 1991 issue of *Health Reports*, offering access to essential data on topical areas of the health field in Canada, is now available.

This issue features analytical articles on Canadian cancer statistics, and trends in the changing patterns in fertility affecting first births after 30 years of age. Of particular interest to the health community and researchers is an article describing the activities of a workshop on the use of population surveys to measure the health of Canadians. Also included in the publication are highlights on causes of death, therapeutic abortions, trends in hospital utilization, residential care facilities and the mortality atlas of Canada.

The second quarter 1991 issue of Health Reports, Vol. 3, No. 2 (82-003, $26/$104) is now available. See "How to Order Publications".

For further information on this release, contact Nelson Nault (613-951-1746), Canadian Centre for Health Information.

DATA AVAILABILITY ANNOUNCEMENTS

PUBLICATIONS RELEASED

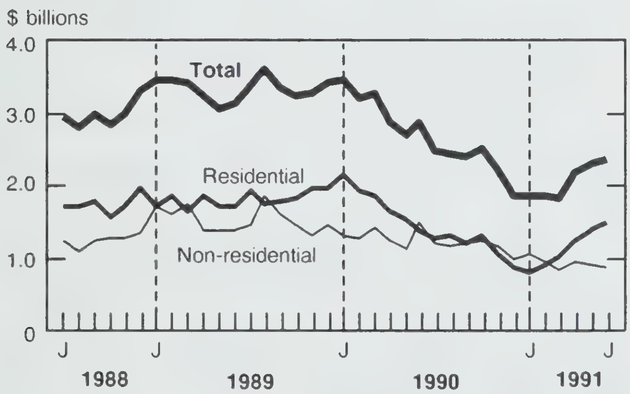
MAJOR RELEASES

Building Permits
(Seasonally Adjusted Data)
June 1991

Summary

The preliminary value of building permits issued in Canada increased 3.5% in June to a level of $2,354 million, up from $2,274 million in May. This increase can be attributed entirely to the residential construction sector.

Value of Building Permits Issued in Canada
Seasonally adjusted

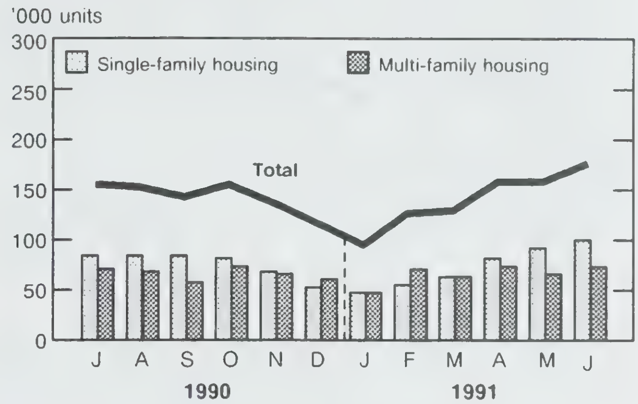


Note: *Revised data for May, preliminary data for June.*

Residential Sector

- The preliminary value of residential building permits was up 8.6% in June to a level of $1,481 million, from $1,364 million in May.
- Increases were recorded in both the single-family dwelling sector (+8.3% to $1,080 million) and in the multi-family dwelling sector (+9.3% to $401 million).
- All regions in Canada reported increases in the value of residential building permits in June.
- The total number of dwelling units authorized in June increased by 10.6% to 175,000 units at annual rates, of which 100,000 units were single-detached dwellings and 75,000 units were multiple dwellings. Since January 1991, the total number of dwelling units authorized has been increasing at an average monthly rate of 13.9%.

Dwelling Units Authorized in Canada
Seasonally adjusted at annual rates

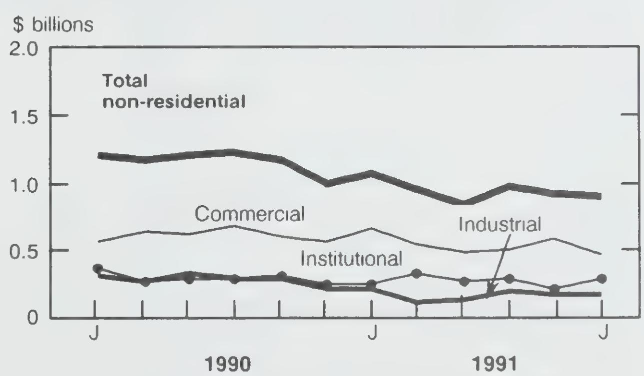


Note: *Revised data for May, preliminary data for June.*

Non-residential Sector

- The preliminary value of non-residential building permits declined 4.0% in June to $873 million, down from $910 million in May.

Value of Non-residential Permits Issued in Canada
Seasonally adjusted



Note: *Revised data for May, preliminary data for June.*

- The value of building permits rose 45.0% in the institutional sector (to a level of $271 million), but declined 7.6% in the industrial sector (to $148 million) and 19.3% in the commercial sector (to $454 million).

- Quebec (+4.1%) and Ontario (+5.5%) were the only regions to report a gain in the value of non-residential building permits in June.

Short-term Trend

- The short-term trend (excluding engineering projects) increased by 0.4% in April to a level of 92.1. This marks the first increase since the index began to fall in September 1989.

- The trend index of residential permits increased for the fourth consecutive month in April (+3.2% to 91.1) while the non-residential trend index continued to decline (-3.2% to 93.3).

Advance Estimate of Residential Building Permits for July 1991

- The advance estimate for July indicates that the value of residential building permits issued in Canada rose to $1,557 million, up 3.3% from the revised value[1] for June ($1,507 million).

- The advance estimate of dwelling units authorized in July showed an increase of 5.1% to 186,000 units at annual rates, from the revised level[1] of 177,000 units reported in June.

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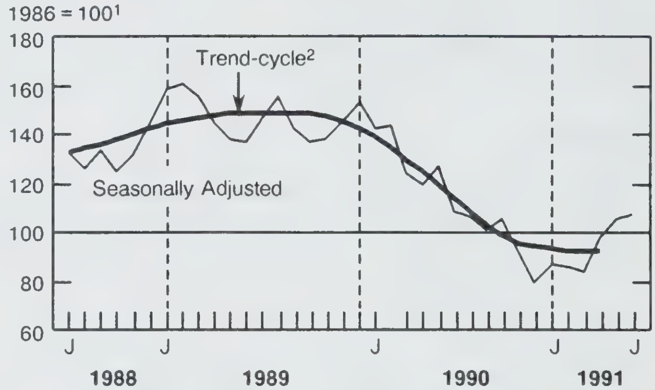
[1] *The addition of data due to the advance estimate for July results in the revision of seasonally adjusted figures for previous months (including June).*

Building Permits Indices



[1] *This series is deflated by using the construction input price index which includes cost of material and labor.*
[2] *The trend-cycle shows the seasonally-adjusted value of Building Permits without irregular influences which can obscure the short-term trend.*

Available on CANSIM: matrices 80 (levels 3-7, 16-22), 129, 137, 443, 989-992, 994, 995 and 4073.

The June 1991 issue of *Building Permits* (64-001, $22/$220) is scheduled for release the second week of September.

For further information on statistics, contact Pierre Pichette (613-951-2585) or Marcel Poirier (613-951-2026), and for analytical information, contact Paul Gratton (613-951-2025), Investment and Capital Stock Division. ■

Construction Union Wage Rate Index (1986 = 100)

July 1991

The Canada Total Union Wage Rate Index (including supplements) for construction trades (1986 = 100) remained unchanged in July from June's level of 123.1. On a year-over-year basis, the composite index increased by 2.9% from 119.6 to 123.1.

On a monthly basis, the index for Saint John increased slightly by 0.9% in July due to increments in the existing contracts for carpenters and labourers.

On a yearly basis, the largest increase was observed for Toronto (6.8%), followed closely by Sudbury (6.1%) and Ottawa and Thunder Bay (6.0%).

For the remaining cities, yearly increases ranged from 0.7% in Edmonton to 5.9% in Windsor except for the cities in Newfoundland, Quebec and British Columbia which recorded no change at all.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 956, 958 and 2033 to 2038.

The third quarter 1991 issue of *Construction Price Statistics* (62-007, $18/$72) will be available in December. See "How to Order Publications".

For further information on this release, contact the Information and Current Analysis Unit (613-951-9607), Prices Division.

Construction Union Wage Rate Indexes, Basic Rate plus Supplements
July 1991
(1986 = 100)

	July 1991	June 1991	July 1990	% change July 1991/ June 1991	% change July 1991/ July 1990
Canada	**123.1**	**123.1**	**119.6**	–	**2.9**
St.John's	119.6	119.6	119.6	–	–
Halifax	120.2	120.2	115.5	–	4.1
Saint John	126.0	124.9	120.2	0.9	4.8
Quebec City	124.1	124.1	124.1	–	–
Chicoutimi	124.1	124.1	124.1	–	–
Montreal	124.1	124.1	124.1	–	–
Ottawa	133.4	133.4	125.9	–	6.0
Toronto	136.4	136.4	127.7	–	6.8
Hamilton	130.5	130.5	124.1	–	5.2
St. Catharines	130.8	130.8	124.7	–	4.9
Kitchener	129.1	129.1	124.4	–	3.8
London	132.5	132.5	125.3	–	5.7
Windsor	132.9	132.9	125.5	–	5.9
Sudbury	134.0	134.0	126.3	–	6.1
Thunder Bay	133.5	133.5	125.9	–	6.0
Winnipeg	117.7	117.7	112.6	–	4.5
Calgary	110.9	110.9	109.9	–	0.9
Edmonton	108.8	108.8	108.0	–	0.7
Vancouver	116.8	116.8	116.8	–	–
Victoria	115.9	115.9	115.9	–	–

– *Nil or zero.*

Federal Expenditures in Support of Education and Training

1982-83 to 1990-91

Highlights

- According to estimates, federal spending[1] in support of education and training reached $6.9 billion in 1990-91. This marks a drop of 7.6% from the previous fiscal year, compared to an increase of 4.3% in overall government spending (excluding debt charges).

- During the period 1982-83 to 1990-91, federal government spending in support of education and training increased by an average of 6.1%, while total spending increased by an average of 5.1% per year.

- After reaching a peak of 7.3% in 1985-86, the proportion of the federal budget dedicated to education and training fell to 6.4% in 1990-91. The only year when the proportion was lower was 1982-83.

- Federal expenditures on education and training as a percentage of Gross Domestic Product (GDP) grew from 1.14% in 1982-83 to a peak of 1.31% in 1985-86, then fell steadily to the current level of 1.02%.

- The provinces and territories remain the principal recipients of federal funding for education and training, but their share has dropped from the high of 56.0% in 1984-85, falling by 14.3 percentage points to a low of 41.7% in 1990-91. The share of support going to private enterprises, individuals, and associations has risen from 17.9% to 32.3% over the course of the same period.

[1] *Please note that the federal support data in this bulletin refers to cash expenditures. As such, it excludes the value of tax points vacated to the provinces and territories for postsecondary education under the Federal-Provincial Fiscal Arrangements and Federal Post-Secondary Education and Health Contributions Act, 1977. It also excludes the value of any tax assistance resulting from tax reductions, exemptions, and refunds related to education and training. Estimates of the total value of the above support is available in various reports published by the Department of Finance, the Department of the Secretary of State and the Treasury Board of Canada.*

Education Statistics Service Bulletin: Federal Expenditures in Support of Education and Training, 1982-83 to 1990-91 (81-002, Vol.13, No.4, $4.90/$49) is now available. See "How to Order Publications".

For further information, contact Bernard Bourgoin (613-951-1506), Finance Section, Education, Culture and Tourism Division. ■

Health Reports

Second Quarter 1991

Highlights

Patterns and Change in Canadian Fertility, 1971-1988 : First Births After Age 30

- From 1971 to 1988 a rapid increase occurred in the number and rates of first births to women in their 30s, while rates declined for women under 25 years of age.

- Among women aged 30-34 years, the rate for first births increased from 11.5 in 1971 to 22.3 in 1988, a 94% increase over the 17 years.

- During this period, the rate for women aged 35-39 years increased 97%, from 3.0 to 5.9 births per 1,000 women the same age.

- In 1971, 70% of first births occurred to women less than 25 years of age and 7% to those 30 and older. In 1988, women younger than 25 accounted for about 41% of first births while women 30 and older accounted for 18%.

Cancer Incidence and Mortality

- The number of new cases of cancer in Canada is rising at a rate of 2,000 to 3,000 per year. The estimate for 1991 is 109,000 new cases.

- Melanoma of the skin is the most rapidly increasing form of cancer in men and ranks second only to lung cancer in women. Since 1985 it has been one of the top 10 cancers for each sex.

- Lung cancer rates among men in 1986 (the latest actual data available) varied widely across the country, ranging from 51.5 per 100,000 in Alberta to 90.0 in Quebec. Rates for other provinces were between 60 and 74 per 100,000.

- Rising lung cancer rates for women also varied from province to province with Newfoundland the lowest at 11.9 per 100,000 and British Columbia the highest at 31.4. The Northwest Territories rate of 75.6 is among the highest reported in the world.

Causes of Death

- A total of 190,965 deaths were recorded in Canada in 1989.

- In 1989, 50% of all deaths occurred at ages 75 and over compared with 43% of deaths in 1980.

- Although death rates from cardiovascular disease declined 26.5% during the 1980s, it continued to be the leading cause of death in Canada, accounting for 41% of deaths in 1989. Cancer was second with 27%.

- Motor vehicle accidents (32%) and suicides (28%) accounted for more than half of accidental and violent deaths for men. For women, motor vehicle accidents (31%) and accidental falls (24%) followed by suicide (19%) were the most frequent causes of death in this category.

Trends in Hospital Inpatient Utilization

- In the period since 1961 when universal hospital insurance was first introduced, hospital separations increased 34% while the population increased 40%, resulting in a 6% decline in the hospitalization rate.

- The aging of Canada's population is having a major effect on inpatient hospital use. In 1961, only 13% of the separations were for those aged 65 years and older, but by 1988-89 this had more than doubled to 28.7%.

- The elderly aged 75 years and over, who account for less than 5% of the population, consumed over one-third (36.6%) of all hospital days in 1988-89.

The second quarter 1991 issue of *Health Reports*, Vol. 3, No. 2 (82-003 $26/$104) is now available. See "How to Order Publications".

For further information on this release contact Nelson Nault (613-951-1746) Canadian Centre for Health Information. ■

DATA AVAILABILITY ANNOUNCEMENTS

Railway Operating Statistics

May 1991

The seven major railways reported a combined net gain of $45.8 million in May 1991. Operating revenues of $629.9 million were down $6.9 million or 1.1% from the May 1990 figure.

Revenue freight tonne-kilometres were up 2.1%. Freight train-kilometres registered an increase of 7.2% and freight car-kilometres increased by 2.7% compared to May 1990.

All 1990 figures have been revised.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 142.

The May 1991 issue of the *Railway Operating Statistics* (52-003, $10.50/$105) is to be released the second week of September.

For more detailed information on this release, contact Angus MacLean (613-951-2484), Transportation Division. ■

Provincial Government Assets and Liabilities

March 31, 1990

At March 31, 1990, the financial assets of provincial and territorial governments stood at $118,526 million and liabilities at $193,898 million. The net debt (excess of liabilities over financial assets) of $75,372 million increased by 4.2% over the $72,313 million at March 31, 1989.

A summary of balance sheet items by province as at March 31, 1990 is now available.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 3201 to 3213.

For further information on this release, contact Ferhana Ansari (613-951-1835), Public Institutions Division.

Data are available through custom and special tabulation. For more information or general inquiries on Public Institutions Division's products or services contact Patricia Phillips, Data Dissemination Co-Ordinator (613-951-0767). ■

PUBLICATIONS RELEASED

Farm Cash Receipts, January-June 1991.
Catalogue number 21-001
(Canada: $11.00/$44.00; United States: US$13.25/US$53.00; Other Countries: US$15.50/US$62.00).

The Dairy Review, June 1991.
Catalogue number 23-001
(Canada: $12.20/$122.00; United States: US$14.60/US$146.00; Other Countries: US$17.10/US$171.00).

Telephone Statistics, June 1991.
Catalogue number 56-002
(Canada: $8.30/$83.00; United States: US$10.00/US$100.00; Other Countries: US$11.60/US$116.00).

Education Statistics Service Bulletin: Federal Expenditures in Support of Education and Training, Vol. 13, No. 4, 1982-83 to 1990-91.
Catalogue number 81-002
(Canada: $4.90/$49.00; United States: US$5.90/US$59.00; Other Countries: US$6.90/US$69.00).

Health Reports, Vol. 3, No. 2, Second Quarter 1991.
Catalogue number 82-003
(Canada: $26.00/$104.00; United States: US$31.25/US$125.00; Other Countries: US$36.50/US$146.00).

The paper used in this publication meets the minimum requirements of American National Standard for Information Sciences – Permanence of Paper for Printed Library Materials, ANSI Z39.48 – 1984.
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Editor: Bruce Simpson (613-951-1103)

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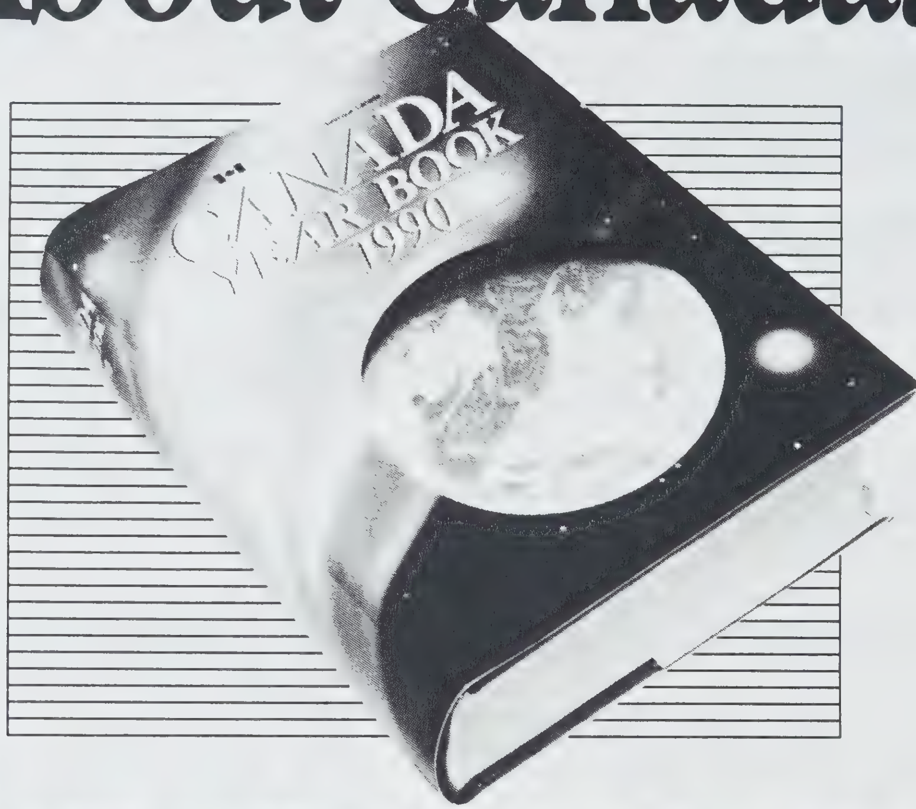

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The Daily

Statistics Canada

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MAJOR RELEASES

LIBRARY University of Toronto

DATA AVAILABILITY ANNOUNCEMENTS

(Continued on page 2)

DATA AVAILABILITY ANNOUNCEMENTS – Concluded

MAJOR RELEASES

Chart 1

GDP at 1986 Prices

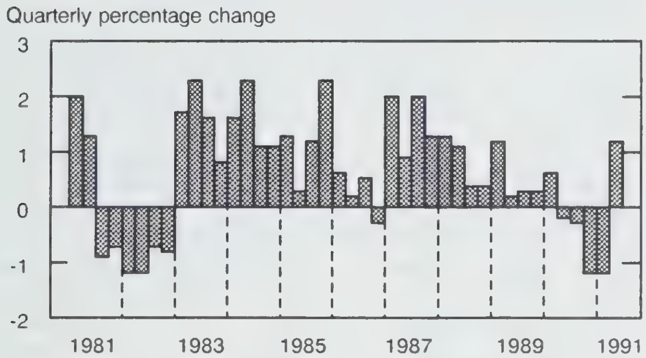
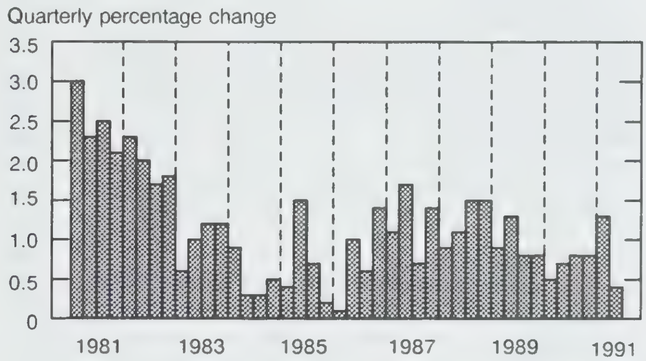


Chart 2

GDP Implicit Price Index



National Income and Expenditure Accounts

Second Quarter 1991

Gross domestic product at market prices rose 1.7% in the second quarter of 1991 to a seasonally adjusted annual rate of $684 billion. GDP at 1986 prices grew 1.2% in the quarter (equivalent to a compound annual rate of 4.9%) and the implicit price index increased 0.4% (see Charts 1 and 2). Despite the rise in the quarter, real GDP remained 1.5% below its year-earlier level.

The economy turned up in the second quarter after four consecutive quarters of decline. Final domestic demand and exports both increased considerably. Personal expenditure and residential construction picked up as real disposable income grew, employment stabilized and consumer confidence improved. Business investment in plant and equipment also increased, albeit marginally. The sharp drop in interest rates which began in mid-1990 and the spring rebound in consumer demand and housing construction in the United States economy were other important factors behind the turnaround. The resumption of demand growth allowed businesses to cut back inventories to levels more in line with the lower profit and sales levels resulting from the recession.

Components of Demand

Personal expenditure on consumer goods and services rose substantially in the second quarter, recovering from a sharp drop in the first quarter. Spending on durable and semi-durable goods rebounded 6.5% and 2.0%, respectively, in volume terms, while expenditures for non-durable goods and services grew more moderately.

The advance in consumer spending on durable and semi-durable goods represented a return to more normal spending levels. Purchases of new cars and trucks were stimulated by price declines. Sales of furniture and appliances also increased, coincident with the recovery in residential construction. Spending on gasoline, electricity and natural gas also increased substantially. Among services, spending on restaurants and hotels declined for the fifth quarter. Net expenditure abroad rebounded after a sharp drop in the first quarter that was related to the war in the Persian Gulf.

Components of Final Demand at Constant Prices
Second Quarter 1991
(Percentage change from the previous quarter)

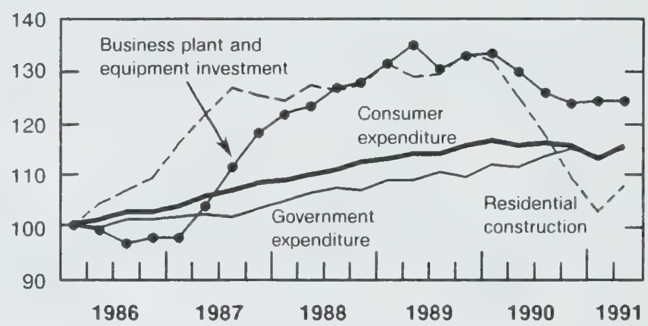
	At 1986 Prices	Chain Volume Index
Personal expenditure	1.9	1.7
Durable goods	6.5	6.3
Semi-durable goods	2.0	2.0
Non-durable goods	1.2	1.2
Services	0.9	0.8
Government current expenditure	1.2	0.8
Government investment expenditure	1.6	2.0
Business investment	1.6	2.4
Residential construction	4.9	5.8
Non-residential construction	-0.5	-0.8
Machinery and equipment	0.7	1.8
Final domestic demand	1.7	1.7
Exports of goods and services	5.1	4.2
Merchandise	5.7	4.6
Non-merchandise	1.4	1.4

Business residential construction activity rose 4.9% in the second quarter following five quarters of decline. Spending on alterations and improvements rose 2.0% while real estate commissions shot up 21.2%. Housing starts also rose sharply in most areas of the country, reaching an annual rate of 152,000 in the second quarter and 186,000 in July. However new construction work put-in-place grew just 0.6% and was down 31.6% on a year-over-year basis, reflecting the low number of starts in preceding quarters. Growth in new construction outlays was strong for single dwellings in Quebec and British Columbia; expenditure on new multiple unit dwellings was lower in all regions except Quebec.

Business investment spending on plant and equipment increased moderately in the second quarter, continuing the upturn that began in the first quarter. Machinery and equipment purchases increased 0.7% and non-residential construction activity fell 0.5%. The drop in non-residential spending was accounted for by further declines in building construction, partly offset by growth in engineering construction. Higher spending on motor vehicles accounted for a significant share of the growth in machinery and equipment investment. Lower spending on office machines and transportation equipment were recorded in the quarter.

Chart 3

Components of Final Domestic Demand at 1986 Prices - First Quarter 1986 = 100



Business non-farm inventories dropped in the second quarter after a significant accumulation in the first. The decline reasserted the pattern of liquidation which was evident throughout 1990. The decrease in stocks occurred among manufacturers generally and also among motor vehicle retailers. Wholesale trade merchants continued to rebuild stocks drawn down to unusually low levels in the fourth quarter of 1990. Stocks also fell in the farm sector, on a seasonally adjusted basis, as strong exports reduced the amount of grain in commercial channels.

The current dollar surplus on trade in goods and services amounted to $2.2 billion at a seasonally adjusted annual rate, following a $0.8 billion surplus in the first quarter. In real terms, the increase in the surplus contributed 0.6 percentage point to the GDP growth rate. The larger surplus was due to a 5.1% surge in real exports, as imports increased 3.0%. Exports and imports had both declined over the three previous quarters and, on a year-over-year basis, both were down 2% in real terms in the second quarter.

The current dollar merchandise trade surplus rose from $10.3 billion to $12.0 billion at a seasonally adjusted annual rate. Export growth was led by automotive products, especially cars; wheat and lumber exports were also higher, the latter reflecting increased housing construction in the United States. Higher imports of automobile parts, industrial materials and consumer goods were partly offset by decreases in imports of machinery and equipment. The current dollar deficit on non-merchandise trade rose marginally from $9.5 billion to $9.7 billion at a seasonally adjusted annual rate.

Quarterly Price Indexes
(Percentage change from the previous quarter)

	1991 Q1	1991 Q2
Implicit Price Indexes		
Gross domestic product		
At factor cost	-0.7	0.5
Indirect taxes less subsidies	18.9	-0.1
At market prices	1.3	0.4
Personal expenditure		
At factor cost	-0.7	0.6
Indirect taxes less subsidies	27.2	0.9
At market prices	2.6	0.7
Chain Price Indexes		
Personal expenditure	2.6	0.8
Government current expenditure	0.1	0.6
Residential investment	5.6	0.7
Non-residential investment	-3.1	0.7
Machinery and equipment	-3.7	-0.4
Final domestic demand	1.4	0.7
Exports	-2.5	-2.5
Less: imports	-1.9	-1.2
Gross domestic product*	1.3	0.3
Fixed-weighted Price Indexes		
Gross domestic product*	1.2	0.5
Personal expenditure	2.6	1.0
Consumer price index	2.9	0.7
Indirect taxes less subsidies	23.8	2.0
Net price index	-0.5	0.5

* *Excludes value of physical change in inventories.*

Price Indexes

The overall rate of inflation, as measured by the chain price index for GDP, was 0.3% in the second quarter. This was both lower than the 0.8% quarterly average for 1990 and substantially lower than the 1.3% rate recorded in the first quarter when the Goods and Services Tax was introduced. The implicit price index for GDP at factor cost, which excludes indirect taxes less subsidies, rose 0.5% in the quarter. Lower raw material prices and squeezed profit margins have both helped to reduce inflation.

The chain price indexes for consumer expenditure and residential construction rose 0.8% and 0.7%, respectively, while that for business plant and equipment investment was essentially unchanged. Export and import prices declined by 2.5% and 1.2%, respectively, while the value of the Canadian dollar appreciated 0.6% vis-à-vis the United States dollar. Consumer prices, as measured by the consumer price index, rose 0.7% during the quarter and 6.3% on a year-over-year basis. The indirect taxes less subsidies component of the CPI rose 2.0% in the quarter (13.7% year-over-year) and the net price index, excluding all indirect taxes and subsidies, increased 0.5% (4.8% on a year-over-year basis).

Components of Income

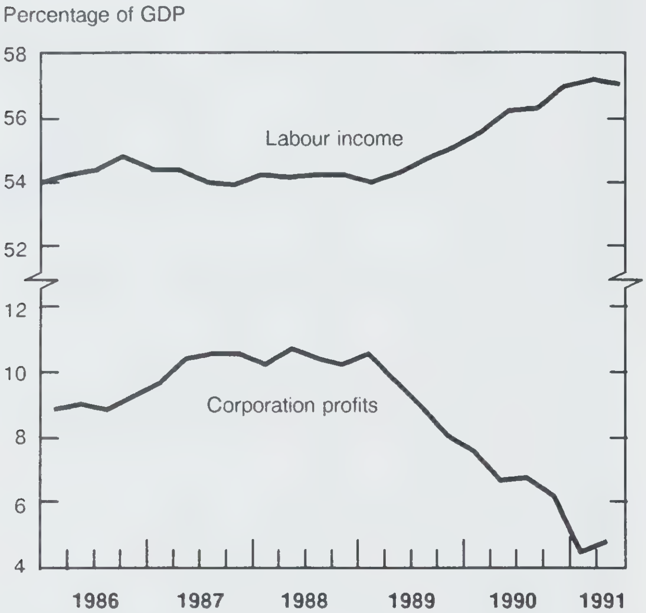
Wages, salaries and supplementary labour income increased 1.4% in the quarter, bringing labour income to a level 3.4% above that in the second quarter of 1990. The quarterly rise was attributable to higher earnings per employee, as the level of paid worker employment remained essentially unchanged. On a year-over-year basis, paid worker employment declined 2.6% and average hourly earnings rose 6.9%. The fixed-weight earnings index rose 5.7% and compositional shifts toward higher-wage industries (notably public administration, forestry and mines, quarries and oil wells) and toward the two western-most provinces (where earnings are above-average) accounted for the remainder of the overall increase. Major negotiated wage settlements reported by Labour Canada, a more forward-looking although less comprehensive indicator of wage changes, dropped sharply from a 6.2% average in the first quarter to just 3.3% in the second quarter.

Corporation profits before taxes rose 8.8% in the quarter to $32.0 billion. The increase brought the profits-to-GDP ratio up slightly to 4.7% after it reached its lowest value of the postwar period in the first quarter (see Chart 4). The second quarter upturn was concentrated in the motor vehicles and parts industry, transportation services, printing and publishing, machinery and equipment and accommodation services. Several other sectors recorded declines, notably in the petroleum and gas industry which had posted large gains in the previous two quarters. While profits benefited somewhat from the rebound in exports, consumer spending, and residential investment, they were adversely affected by higher unit labour costs, up 4.9% on a year-over-year basis, and by holding losses on inventories as raw material prices, for energy products in particular, declined. These losses were reflected in the inventory valuation adjustment, which was positive for the third quarter in a row.

Interest and miscellaneous investment income fell 3.2% during the quarter mainly because of reduced interest rates paid on personal deposits and lower earnings by some government business enterprises. Farm income rose for the second quarter in a row after declining in the second half of 1990. Net income of non-farm unincorporated business including rent jumped 4.3%, largely due to special federal subsidies paid to small businesses to assist with the transition to the new GST system.

Chart 4

Labour Income and Corporation Profits Shares in GDP



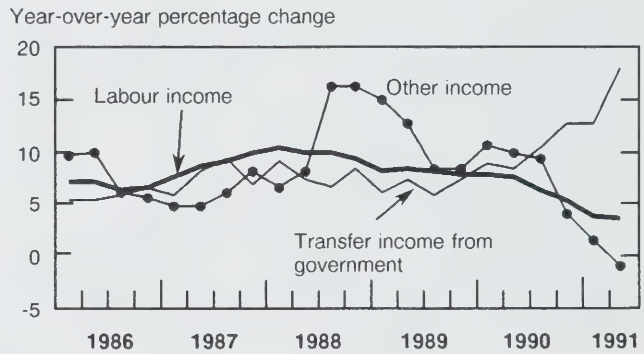
Personal income grew 1.7% in the quarter and 4.4% on a year-over-year basis. Higher government transfer payments due to the GST low-income credit (credits attributable to the first quarter were paid out in advance, before Christmas) and the unemployment insurance program accounted for much of the increase (see Chart 5). Personal disposable income rose 1.6% in the quarter and 6.3% on a year-over-year basis. Reflecting the second quarter rebound in consumer spending, the personal saving rate fell from 10.8% to 10.2%.

Government Sector

The total government sector deficit, on a seasonally adjusted national accounts basis, increased to $39.5 billion in the second quarter from $36.6 billion in the previous quarter, reflecting deficits of $30.8 billion at the federal level, $10.7 billion at the provincial level and a surplus of $2.0 billion for the combined local government, hospitals and pension plans sector (see Chart 6). Total government revenues rose 1.7% and spending rose 2.4%.

Chart 5

Personal Income Growth



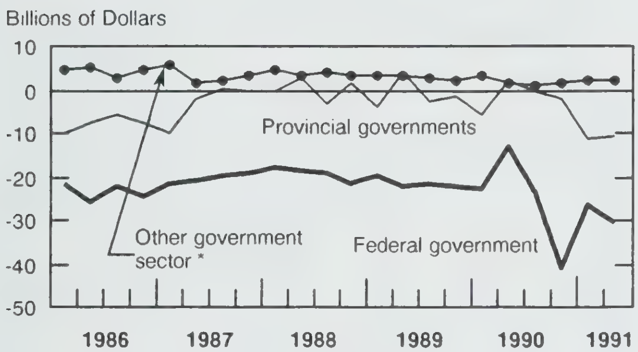
The new Goods and Services Tax yielded $19.6 billion on a seasonally adjusted national accounts basis in the second quarter, up 1.4% from the first quarter. For national accounts purposes GST revenues are measured on an accrual basis, net of associated credits, rebates and refunds but gross of the GST low-income tax credit, which is treated as a transfer payment to persons, and gross of the small business transitional credit, which is treated as a subsidy. By way of comparison, in the government financial statements, GST revenues are reported on a cash basis, net of the low-income tax credit and the small business transitional credit, at quarterly rates, unadjusted for seasonality. On this latter basis, GST revenues were $3.4 billion in the second quarter, up from $2.2 billion in the first. (A technical paper explaining how the GST is treated in the national accounts was released with the first quarter national accounts estimates and is available on request without charge.)

Output by Industry

On an industry basis, the upturn was led by a 1.7% increase in output of services, the first significant gain in this component since the first quarter of 1990. This was about double a 0.9% increase recorded by goods producers. It is unusual for services to lead an economic upturn, but buying in advance of the introduction of the GST shifted some output, especially by retailers and wholesalers, from the first quarter into the fourth quarter of 1990. As a result, the second quarter growth in services is higher than it would otherwise have been.

Chart 6

Government Balances



* *Consists of local governments, hospitals and the Canada and Quebec Pension Plans.*

Output by wholesalers advanced 7.0% in the second quarter while retailers boosted production by 2.1%. Elsewhere in services, sharply higher activity by real estate agents and stock brokers led a 2.4% gain in the finance, insurance, and real estate industry, and the implementation of the 1991 census helped raise output by governments by 1.4%.

Manufacturers recorded the largest dollar gain in the goods sector as output advanced 2.1%. Increases were widespread and about evenly distributed between producers of durables and non-durables. Transportation equipment posted the largest gain among manufacturers as output of motor vehicles rose 15.5%. A 7.9% gain in forestry was the only other substantial advance in the goods sector.

Order the second quarter 1991 issue of *National Income and Expenditure Accounts* (13-001, $20/$80). This publication, which contains two background articles, one on the June 1991 revisions to the national accounts and the other on new techniques for estimating the volume of international trade flows in services, plus 31 statistical tables of seasonally adjusted data, is scheduled for release in September. A computer printout containing 55 tables of unadjusted and seasonally adjusted NIEA data plus supplementary analytical tables is also available on release day from the Income and Expenditure Accounts Division at a price of $35 per quarter or $140 for an annual subscription. Users can purchase the complete quarterly national accounts dataset on microcomputer diskettes by modem transfer at 8:30 a.m. on release day for $125 per quarter or $500 for an annual subscription. The diskettes are also available by mail, seven days after the official release date, for $25 per quarter or $100 for an annual subscription.

Goods and Services Tax Revenue

Reconciliation of Government of Canada Financial Statements with National Income and Expenditure Accounts
(Millions of dollars)

	1991 Q1	1991 Q2
GST: Government of Canada financial statements (unadjusted)	2,159	3,417
Plus: GST low-income refundable tax credits	626*	552
Plus: Small business credits	100	250
GST: NIEA collection basis (unadjusted)	2,885	4,219
Plus: Collection lag adjustment	1,462	710
GST: NIEA accrual basis (unadjusted)	4,347	4,929
Plus: Seasonal adjustment	487	-25
GST: NIEA accrual basis (seasonally adjusted)	4,834	4,904
GST: NIEA accrual basis (seasonally adjusted at annual rates)	19,336	19,616

* *Includes some credits paid out in December 1990.*

The seasonally adjusted estimates are available on CANSIM: matrices 6701, 6702, 6704-6707, 6709-6716, 6718, 6720-6722, 6724-6727, 6729-6736, 6738, 6740, 6828-6839, 6846 and 7420-7430.

For further information, contact Luke Rispoli (613-951-3803) or Jean-François Carbonneau (613-951-3792), Income and Expenditure Accounts Division. □

Gross Domestic Product, Income Based
(Seasonally Adjusted at Annual Rates)

	1990			1991		I 1991/ IV 1990	II 1991/ I 1991
	II	III	IV	I	II		
	($ millions)					% Change at Quarterly Rates	
Wages, salaries and supplementary labour income[1]	377,184	380,048	382,644	384,540	389,892	0.5	1.4
Corporation profits before taxes	44,148	45,512	41,036	29,384	31,960	-28.4	8.8
Interest and miscellaneous investment income	57,164	58,736	59,784	56,808	54,976	-5.0	-3.2
Accrued net income of farm operators from farm production	4,144	3,068	2,208	3,304	3,664	49.6	10.9
Net income of non-farm unincorporated business, including rent	36,220	36,320	36,328	36,340	37,896	0.0	4.3
Inventory valuation adjustment	-856	-3,076	6,648	1,884	2,936	-4,764 [2]	1,052 [2]
Net domestic income at factor cost	518,004	520,608	528,648	512,260	521,324	-3.1	1.8
Indirect taxes less subsidies	77,948	78,368	66,736	78,672	79,584	17.9	1.2
Capital consumption allowances	75,908	76,056	76,572	78,332	79,064	2.3	0.9
Statistical discrepancy	-336	-100	128	3,168	3,668	3,040 [2]	500 [2]
Gross Domestic Product at market prices	**671,524**	**674,932**	**672,084**	**672,432**	**683,640**	**0.1**	**1.7**

1 *Includes military pay and allowances.*
2 *Actual change in millions of dollars.*

Gross Domestic Product, Expenditure Based

(Seasonally Adjusted at Annual Rates)

	1990			1991		I 1991/ IV 1990	II 1991/ I 1991
	II	III	IV	I	II		
	At current prices ($ millions)					% Change at Quarterly Rates	
Personal expenditure on consumer goods and services	395,060	400,608	404,032	406,032	416,428	0.5	2.6
Durable goods	56,736	57,268	56,056	52,856	55,924	-5.7	5.8
Semi-durable goods	37,672	37,672	37,656	37,008	37,980	-1.7	2.6
Non-durable goods	104,684	105,952	107,284	109,612	112,604	2.2	2.7
Services	195,968	199,716	203,036	206,556	209,920	1.7	1.6
Government current expenditure on goods and services	130,232	133,436	136,068	135,368	137,216	-0.5	1.4
Government investment in fixed capital	16,760	17,004	17,468	17,580	17,892	0.6	1.8
Government investment in inventories	92	84	4	-28	28	-32 [1]	56 [1]
Business investment in fixed capital	128,292	122,872	117,320	114,336	117,836	-2.5	3.1
Residential	46,572	43,760	40,356	40,152	43,076	-0.5	7.3
Non-residential construction	36,104	35,768	34,932	33,960	33,808	-2.8	-0.4
Machinery and equipment	45,616	43,344	42,032	40,224	40,952	-4.3	1.8
Business investment in inventories	-3,276	-3,188	-4,308	1,532	-4,340	5,840 [1]	-5,872 [1]
Non-farm	-3,584	-4,772	-5,724	1,560	-3,592	7,284 [1]	-5,152 [1]
Farm and grain in commercial channels	308	1,584	1,416	-28	-748	-1,444 [1]	-720 [1]
Exports of goods and services	171,208	170,180	168,056	162,096	165,556	-3.5	2.1
Merchandise	148,744	147,808	145,232	139,212	142,424	-4.1	2.3
Non-merchandise	22,464	22,372	22,824	22,884	23,132	0.3	1.1
Deduct: Imports of goods and services	167,176	166,164	166,432	161,316	163,308	-3.1	1.2
Merchandise	136,232	134,952	134,380	128,892	130,432	-4.1	1.2
Non-merchandise	30,944	31,212	32,052	32,424	32,876	1.2	1.4
Statistical discrepancy	332	100	-124	-3,168	-3,668	-3,044 [1]	-500 [1]
Gross Domestic Product at market prices	**671,524**	**674,932**	**672,084**	**672,432**	**683,640**	**0.1**	**1.7**
Final Domestic Demand	670,344	673,920	674,888	673,316	689,372	-0.2	2.4
	At 1986 prices ($ millions)						
Personal expenditure on consumer goods and services	337,092	338,324	337,460	330,584	336,824	-2.0	1.9
Durable goods	50,968	51,208	50,204	46,556	49,572	-7.3	6.5
Semi-durable goods	32,252	31,932	31,768	29,296	29,880	-7.8	2.0
Non-durable goods	88,064	88,008	87,076	87,184	88,244	0.1	1.2
Services	165,808	167,176	168,412	167,548	169,128	-0.5	0.9
Government current expenditure on goods and services	110,820	113,088	114,384	113,240	114,576	-1.0	1.2
Government investment in fixed capital	15,392	15,592	15,924	16,416	16,676	3.1	1.6
Government investment in inventories	88	80	4	-24	24	-28 [1]	48 [1]
Business investment in fixed capital	113,396	108,956	105,352	103,568	105,204	-1.7	1.6
Residential	36,516	34,436	32,068	30,084	31,572	-6.2	4.9
Non-residential construction	30,408	29,852	29,072	28,740	28,588	-1.1	-0.5
Machinery and equipment	46,472	44,668	44,212	44,744	45,044	1.2	0.7
Business investment in inventories	-1,872	-2,240	-3,512	1,660	-3,816	5,172 [1]	-5,476 [1]
Non-farm	-2,776	-4,404	-5,484	1,328	-3,292	6,812 [1]	-4,620 [1]
Farm and grain in commercial channels	904	2,164	1,972	332	-524	-1,640 [1]	-856 [1]
Exports of goods and services	167,792	165,344	158,488	156,400	164,452	-1.3	5.1
Merchandise	148,476	146,316	139,476	137,576	145,368	-1.4	5.7
Non-merchandise	19,316	19,028	19,012	18,824	19,084	-1.0	1.4
Deduct: Imports of goods and services	173,156	170,956	166,756	164,660	169,632	-1.3	3.0
Merchandise	142,008	139,516	135,084	132,840	137,464	-1.7	3.5
Non-merchandise	31,148	31,440	31,672	31,820	32,168	0.5	1.1
Statistical discrepancy	300	100	-92	-2,612	-3,012	-2,520 [1]	-400 [1]
Gross Domestic Product at market prices	**569,852**	**568,288**	**561,252**	**554,572**	**561,296**	**-1.2**	**1.2**
Final Domestic Demand	576,700	575,960	573,120	563,808	573,280	-1.6	1.7
	Implicit price indexes						
Personal expenditure on consumer goods and services	117.2	118.4	119.7	122.8	123.6	2.6	0.7
Government current expenditure on goods and services	117.5	118.0	119.0	119.5	119.8	0.4	0.3
Government investment in fixed capital	108.9	109.1	109.7	107.1	107.3	-2.4	0.2
Business investment in fixed capital	113.1	112.8	111.4	110.4	112.0	-0.9	1.4
Exports of goods and services	102.0	102.9	106.0	103.6	100.7	-2.3	-2.8
Deduct: Imports of goods and services	96.5	97.2	99.8	98.0	96.3	-1.8	-1.7
Gross Domestic Product at market prices	117.8	118.8	119.7	121.3	121.8	1.3	0.4
Final Domestic Demand	116.2	117.0	117.8	119.4	120.3	1.4	0.8

[1] *Actual change in millions of dollars.*

Real Gross Domestic Product at Factor Cost by Industry

(Seasonally Adjusted Data)
June 1991

Monthly Overview

Gross Domestic Product at Factor Cost advanced 0.1% in June following exceptionally strong growth of 0.4% in May and 1.1% in April. Services output slipped 0.1% after growing 0.6% on average in the previous four months. Goods production continued to advance briskly, gaining 0.6% in June on the heels of 0.6% and 1.0% gains in May and April. For the second quarter as a whole, output was 1.4% above its first-quarter level, with both goods-and services-producing industries recording substantial gains.

Goods-producing Industries

Manufacturing and construction posted the largest gains in the goods sector. Following a decline in May, forestry rose sharply to resume its four-month-old recovery and mining output advanced for a second consecutive month. Output declined in fishing, agriculture and utilities.

The advance in manufacturing was 0.5% in June, following 0.7% in May and 2.3% in April. This slackening was confined to manufacturers of durable goods where production edged ahead 0.3% following gains of 1.5% and 3.4% in May and April, respectively. Moderate gains were widespread among manufacturers of non-durables, with the exception of paper product producers who boosted output sharply.

Output of paper and allied products increased 3.2% in June following declines in the previous four months. Producers of newsprint led the advance, although production of pulp, other paper products and asphalt roofing were also higher.

Following a marginal decline in May, primary metal producers increased output 2.9% in June. Higher aluminum and nickel refining led the smelting and refining industry to a 5.8% gain, its largest in over 18 months. Increased production of iron and steel also contributed to the strength in this industry.

Output of transportation equipment advanced 0.8% in June, down from a 4.2% gain in May. Manufacturers of motor vehicles and parts accounted for most of the increase, although motor vehicle assemblies rose only 1.7% in June compared to 12% in May. Among parts manufacturers, producers of engines and wheel and brake assemblies accounted for most of the increase.

Manufacturers of electrical products pared output 2.2% in June following a marginal increase in May. While declines were widespread, producers of telecommunication and electronic equipment accounted for most of the dollar drop, curtailing output 4.9% and 4.3%, respectively, to about the same level as in February 1991.

Manufacturers of machinery reduced output 3.6% in June to a level 19.7% below that of a year ago. Producers of construction and other machinery accounted for most of the dollar decline, reducing output 3.8% and 4.4%, respectively.

After advancing 0.2% in April and 0.5% in May, construction output rose 1.1% in June. Sharply higher activity on singles paced residential construction to a 6.3% gain following a 5.1% advance in May. A long-term downtrend in construction of non-residential buildings was extended for another month as lower activity on commercial and public projects led a 1.0% decline in output. Nevertheless the improvement in construction as a whole was reflected for the third consecutive month in higher output by construction-related industries such as non-metallic mineral products (clay, cement and ready-mix), where output advanced 4.5%, and in wood products where output gained 1.7%.

Output by public utilities fell 0.5% in June. A 1.3% decline in gas distribution, led mainly by lower industrial demand, and a 0.2% drop in electric power generation accounted for most of the decline.

Services-producing Industries

Following increases in the previous four months, output of services paused in June, edging down 0.1%. Small declines were widespread, especially among services that are not goods handlers. Goods-handling services such as transportation and wholesale trade reported substantial increases in production in June.

Note to Users

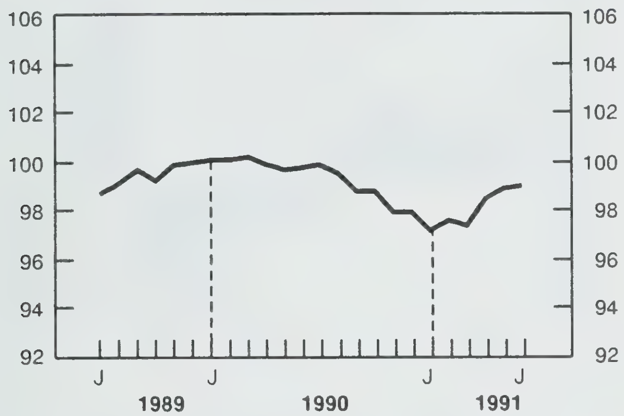
With this issue, monthly estimates of Gross Domestic Product at Factor Cost have been revised from January 1986. The revised data are valued in 1986 prices and incorporate revised benchmarks for 1987 and preliminary benchmarks for 1988.

Gross Domestic Product

Seasonally adjusted at annual rates at 1986 prices

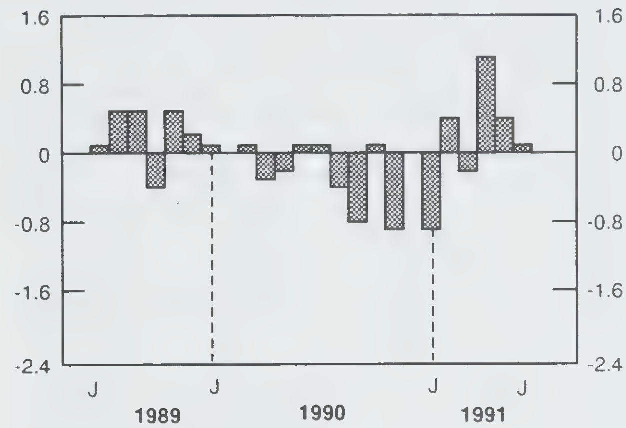
Total Economy

Index (January 1990 = 100)



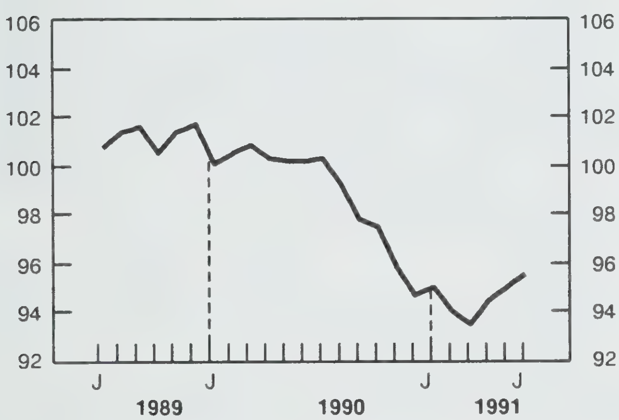
% change

Total economy



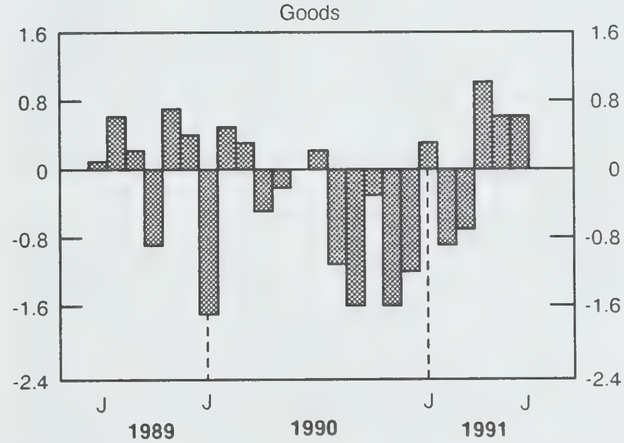
Goods

Index (January 1990 = 100)



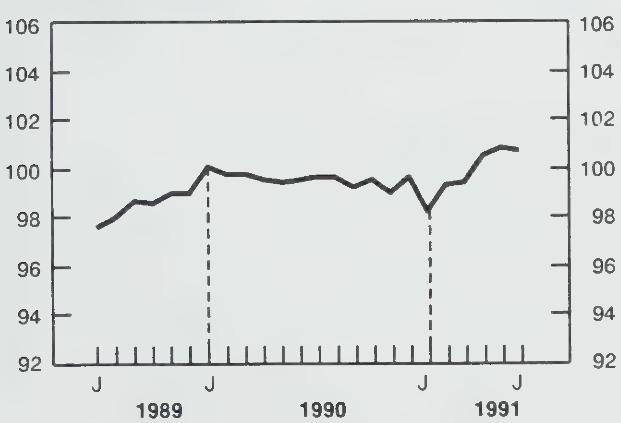
% change

Goods



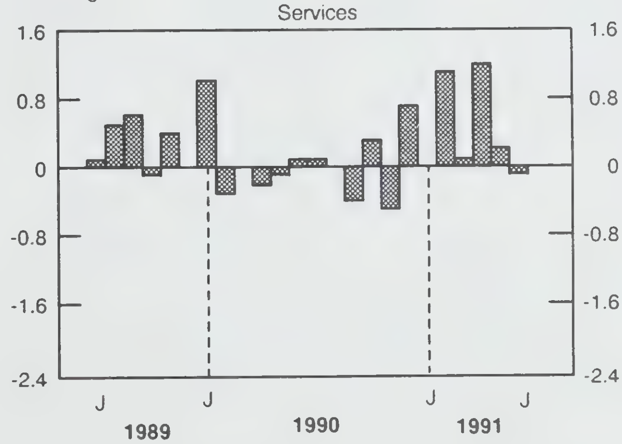
Services

Index (January 1990 = 100)



% change

Services



Community, business and personal services declined 0.4% in June following a flat May. Paced by a drop in lottery revenues, amusement services fell 4.9%. Gains in output by computer service bureaus and professionals were offset by lower advertising and miscellaneous business service activity. Output by hotels and restaurants declined 0.7%, extending its slide over the past several months.

Following a decline of 0.4% in May, output by the communications industry dropped a further 0.9% in June. Reductions in long-distance calling accounted for most of the dollar decline as a sharp 1.0% drop followed eight consecutive monthly increases. Output declines by the broadcasting industry and the postal services also contributed to the decline.

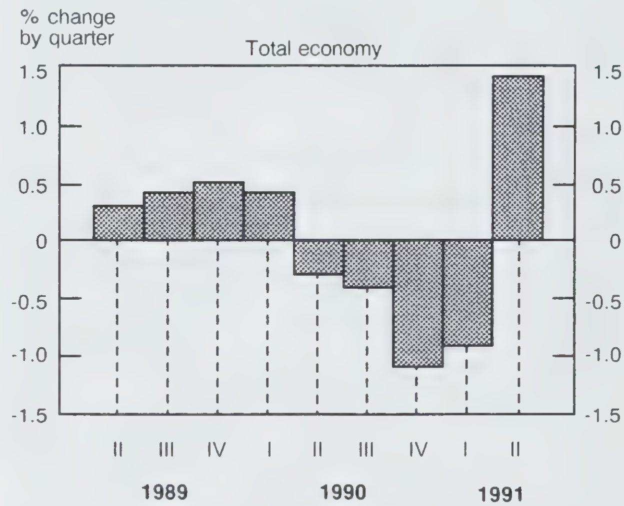
Output by the finance, insurance and real estate industry slipped 0.2%. A pause in housing and security markets that began in May continued into June as output by real estate agents and security brokers edged down. Output by banks, credit unions and insurance companies also declined.

Retail trade declined 0.4% in June following advances of 1.2% in May and 0.8% in April. Losses were widespread as 14 of 18 store types recorded lower sales compared to only four in May. Retailers of food and semi-durables recorded the largest losses. Narrowly-based gains were led by motor vehicle dealers whose sales increased for the third consecutive month.

Wholesale trade advanced 0.7% in June after gains averaging 2.4% in the previous four months. Wholesalers of machinery and equipment, hardware and food accounted for most of the dollar gains.

Following a 0.6% decline in May, transportation and storage output advanced 0.8% in June. Transportation services rose 0.4% paced by higher water and rail transport where increased carloadings of iron ore and grain boosted output. These gains were partly offset by lower truck and urban transport. Higher throughput of natural gas paced pipeline output to a 1.7% advance, its fifth consecutive monthly gain. Increased storage activity by grain elevators also contributed to this industry's strength.

Gross Domestic Product



Available on CANSIM: matrices 4670-4674.

Order the June 1991 issue of *Gross Domestic Product by Industry* (15-001, $12.10/$121), scheduled for release in September.

For further information, contact Lyle Sager (613-951-9164), Industry Measures and Analysis Division.

□

Real Gross Domestic Product at Factor Cost by Industry, at 1986 Prices by Month

(Seasonally Adjusted at Annual Rates)
($ millions)

	1990	1991			
	June	March	April	May	June
Total Economy	**509,477.9**	**497,278.1**	**502,954.1**	**504,741.2**	**505,323.8**
Business Sector:	**419,169.9**	**406,355.3**	**411,659.3**	**413,105.6**	**413,753.0**
Goods:	**176,654.3**	**164,702.4**	**166,452.0**	**167,430.0**	**168,382.8**
Agriculture	11,480.1	11,530.8	11,553.6	11,515.2	11,494.8
Fishing and Trapping	848.6	860.4	883.2	882.0	871.2
Logging Industry	3,070.8	2,563.2	2,622.0	2,541.6	2,724.0
Mining Industries	19,708.2	19,905.6	19,639.2	19,858.8	19,963.2
Manufacturing Industries	92,386.3	82,838.4	84,708.0	85,338.0	85,768.8
Construction Industries	33,589.3	30,876.0	30,931.2	31,087.2	31,436.4
Other Utility Industries	15,571.0	16,128.0	16,114.8	16,207.2	16,124.4
Services:	**242,515.6**	**241,652.9**	**245,207.3**	**245,675.6**	**245,370.2**
Transportation and Storage	22,774.8	21,448.8	22,142.4	22,010.4	22,176.0
Communication Industries	18,491.4	19,165.2	19,356.0	19,272.0	19,106.4
Wholesale Trade	26,024.5	25,359.6	26,149.2	26,518.8	26,714.4
Retail Trade	30,506.2	29,170.8	29,402.4	29,740.8	29,618.4
Finance, Insurance and Real Estate	79,762.9	82,674.0	84,199.2	84,158.4	84,024.0
Community, Business and Personal Services	64,955.8	63,834.5	63,958.1	63,975.2	63,731.0
Non-business Sector:	**90,308.0**	**90,922.8**	**91,294.8**	**91,635.6**	**91,570.8**
Goods:	**923.7**	**960.0**	**949.2**	**957.6**	**949.2**
Services:	**89,384.3**	**89,962.8**	**90,345.6**	**90,678.0**	**90,621.6**
Government Service Industry	33,203.7	33,506.4	33,814.8	34,107.6	33,985.2
Community and Personal Services	52,801.6	53,071.2	53,196.0	53,245.2	53,331.6
Other Services	3,379.0	3,385.2	3,334.8	3,325.2	3,304.8
Other Aggregations:					
Goods-producing Industries	177,578.0	165,662.4	167,401.2	168,387.6	169,332.0
Services-producing Industries	331,899.9	331,615.7	335,552.9	336,353.6	335,991.8
Industrial Production	128,589.2	119,832.0	121,411.2	122,361.6	122,805.6
Non-durable Manufacturing	42,510.8	39,975.6	40,400.4	40,387.2	40,702.8
Durable Manufacturing	49,875.5	42,862.8	44,307.6	44,950.8	45,066.0

■

Canada's Balance of International Payments

Second Quarter 1991

Highlights

The seasonally adjusted current account deficit in the second quarter of 1991 amounted to $5.5 billion, unchanged from the previous quarter. Led by auto products, the merchandise trade surplus rebounded to $3.0 billion. Exports as well as imports increased, in sharp contrast with recent quarters when both contracted. The deficit on non-merchandise transactions rose to $8.5 billion, reflecting higher dividend payments and a resumption in the pattern of record deficits in travel. This follows a smaller travel deficit in the previous quarter when the Gulf War tempered international travel.

In the capital account, which is not seasonally adjusted, non-residents purchased sizeable amounts of new issues of Canadian bonds for the second consecutive quarter (taking up as much as 48% of all Canadian new bond issues). Both Canadian direct and portfolio investors stepped up their investments abroad, but these net outflows were largely offset by a reduction in deposits abroad. Underlying these movements, the Canadian dollar continued to appreciate against the United States dollar despite a lower interest-rate differential in favour of Canadian investment. The Canadian dollar also appreciated markedly against other major currencies.

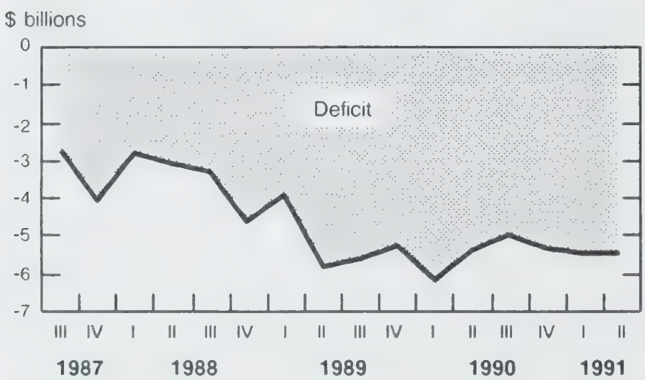
Current Account, Seasonally Adjusted

- The current account deficit of $5.5 billion comprised a merchandise trade surplus of $3.0 billion (up from $2.6 billion in the previous quarter) and a deficit of $8.5 billion on non-merchandise transactions (from $8.1 billion previously).

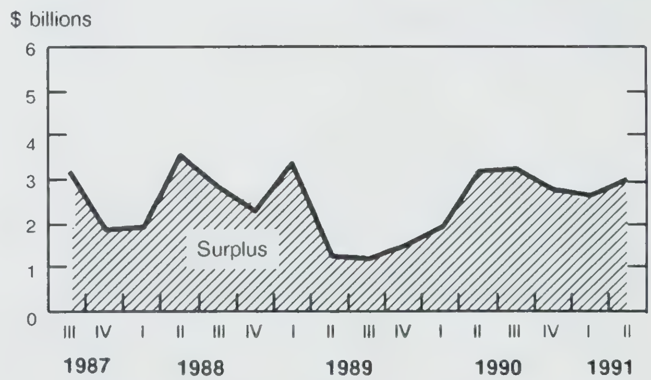
- Merchandise exports increased by 2.3% to $35.6 billion, a shift from the declines of the previous three quarters. Exports of cars accounted for the bulk of the second-quarter increase. On a lesser scale, sales abroad also increased for a wide variety of products: wheat, office machines and equipment, iron and steel products and lumber. There were lower exports of resource products (crude petroleum, metal products, pulp and newsprint) and certain machinery and equipment.

- Merchandise imports increased by 1.2% to $32.6 billion, led by auto parts. Imports of most industrial materials, agricultural and consumer goods also advanced, along with miscellaneous machinery and equipment. This was partly offset by lower imports of crude petroleum, various other machinery and equipment and automobiles.

Current Account Balance (seasonally adjusted)



Merchandise Trade Balance (seasonally adjusted)



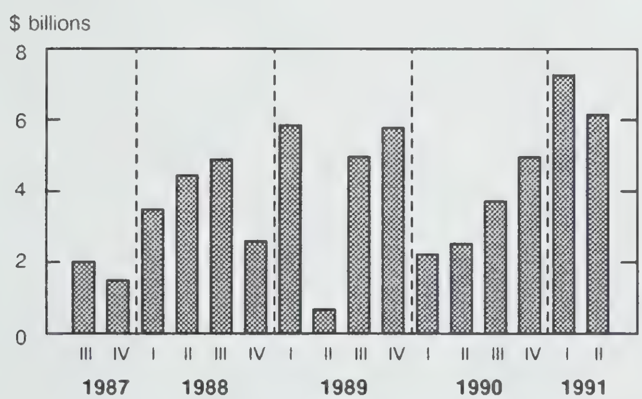
- Canada increased to $5.8 billion its net payments of interest and dividends to non-residents from $5.6 billion in the previous quarter. The increase was due to higher dividend payments. Both interest receipts and payments declined as a result of lower interest rates, leaving the deficit on interest unchanged at $5.5 billion.

- The travel deficit amounted to $1.4 billion compared to $1.2 billion in the previous quarter. The increase was mainly due to higher expenses for travel in the United States, including one-day visits.

Current and Capital Accounts, Not Seasonally Adjusted

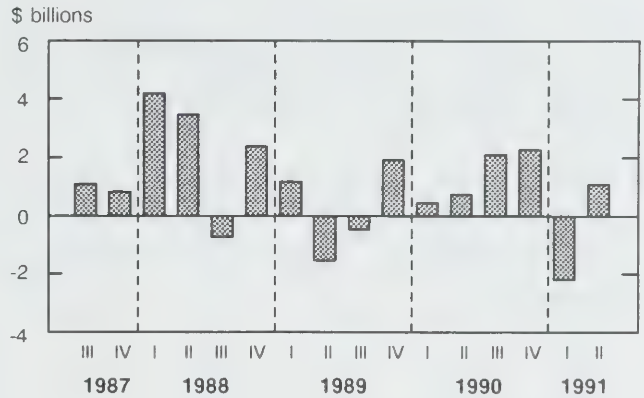
- The current account deficit amounted to $5.6 billion, up from $5.1 billion in the second quarter of 1990. This resulted from a lower merchandise trade surplus, a higher deficit on services and a shift to a deficit on transfers.

Foreign Investment in Canadian Bonds (net flow)



- Among financial liabilities, foreign net investment in Canadian bonds amounted to $6.1 billion, mainly channelled into new bonds issued by the provinces, their enterprises and by corporations. There was a $0.9 billion net foreign disinvestment in Government of Canada bonds, as a result of trading in the secondary market which reached a gross $83 billion, an increase of 27% from the previous quarter. Except for Japan, which reduced again its investment in Canadian bonds, foreign investment was widespread geographically. By the end of June, non-residents held $189 billion of Canadian bonds.

Foreign Investment in Canadian Money Market Paper (net flow)



- Non-residents resumed their net investment in the Canadian money market, with net purchases of $1.1 billion, a shift from the $2.2 billion net sell-off of the previous quarter. The turnaround occurred in June when there was a record monthly net investment. There continued to be a net disinvestment in Government of Canada paper which was, however, more than offset by additional investment in other paper.

- Non-residents reduced by $0.4 billion their net investment in Canadian stocks, bringing to $3.6 billion their total net disinvestment in the last five quarters. The bulk of the net sell-off came again from the United States.

- Among financial assets, Canadian direct investors sent a net $1.8 billion to finance their foreign operations abroad. The bulk of these funds invested by the manufacturing industry was largely to finance take-over activities.

- Canadian portfolio investors purchased on a net basis $2.5 billion of foreign securities, of which a record $1.7 billion consisted of stocks and $0.8 billion of bonds. These capital outflows went largely to buy United States securities.

- The Canadian non-bank sector reduced by $2.3 billion its deposits abroad, nearly reversing the record $2.5 billion build-up of the previous quarter.

- The statistical discrepancy (the balancing item between the recorded estimates of the current and capital accounts) was equivalent to a net debit of $2.0 billion.

- The Canadian dollar in terms of the U.S. dollar reached an average 87.02 cents (U.S.), up from 86.52 cents (U.S.) in the previous quarter. It appreciated much more against other major currencies.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 147, 1364, 2343-2349, 2353-2355 (quarterly figures); 1369, 1370, 2333-2339, 2354, 2355 (annual figures).

The second quarter 1991 issue of *Canada's Balance of International Payments* (67-001 $27.50/$110) will be available in September. See "How to Order Publications".

For further information, contact Lucie Laliberté (613-951-9055), Balance of Payments Division. □

Table 1. Canada's Balance of International Payments, Not Seasonally Adjusted

	1990			1991		1989	1990
	II	III	IV	I	II		
	millions of dollars						
CURRENT ACCOUNT							
Receipts							
Merchandise exports	38,761	34,772	37,371	33,915	37,319	141,768	146,482
Non-merchandise:							
Services	5,794	7,025	5,047	4,725	5,969	21,509	22,445
Investment income[1]	2,451	2,024	2,618	2,269	2,166	9,836	9,255
Transfers	1,141	1,095	929	851	749	3,877	4,119
Total non-merchandise receipts	9,387	10,144	8,594	7,845	8,884	35,222	35,819
Total receipts	48,147	44,916	45,965	41,760	46,204	176,990	182,301
Payments							
Merchandise imports	35,576	31,566	33,471	32,482	34,343	134,673	135,557
Non-merchandise:							
Services	8,005	7,864	7,301	8,512	8,538	28,492	31,320
Investment income[1]	8,794	7,780	8,942	8,000	7,813	30,980	33,208
Transfers	873	848	898	1,021	1,076	3,568	4,252
Total non-merchandise payments	17,672	16,492	17,141	17,533	17,427	63,040	68,780
Total payments	53,248	48,058	50,612	50,015	51,770	197,713	204,337
Balances							
Merchandise	+ 3,185	+ 3,206	+ 3,900	+ 1,434	+ 2,976	+ 7,095	+ 10,925
Non-merchandise	- 8,286	- 6,348	- 8,547	- 9,688	- 8,543	- 27,818	- 32,962
Total current account	- 5,101	- 3,142	- 4,647	- 8,255	- 5,567	- 20,723	- 22,036
CAPITAL ACCOUNT[2]							
Canadian claims on non-residents, net flows							
Canadian direct investment abroad[1]	- 145	- 773	+ 550	- 575	- 1,756	- 5,290	- 1,450
Portfolio securities:							
Foreign bonds	- 859	+ 389	+ 36	- 178	- 842	- 1,556	- 69
Foreign stocks	+ 590	- 1,034	- 553	- 362	- 1,686	- 768	- 1,117
Government of Canada assets:							
Official international reserves	+ 123	- 3,470	+ 107	+ 659	+ 632	- 346	- 649
Loans and subscriptions	- 715	- 204	- 647	- 619	- 416	- 982	- 1,450
Non-bank deposits abroad	- 166	- 823	+ 229	- 2,497	+ 2,269	+ 5	- 872
Other claims	+ 629	+ 1,550	- 1,544	+ 360	+ 1,686	- 174	+ 1,244
Total Canadian claims, net flow	- 543	- 4,365	- 1,823	- 3,212	- 114	- 9,112	- 4,362
Canadian liabilities to non-residents, net flows							
Foreign direct investment in Canada[1]	+ 1,320	+ 1,432	+ 2,502	+ 1,243	+ 1,146	+ 4,200	+ 6,600
Portfolio securities:							
Canadian bonds	+ 2,547	+ 3,720	+ 4,966	+ 7,258	+ 6,127	+ 17,297	+ 13,447
Canadian stocks	- 287	- 524	- 1,326	- 1,012	- 405	+ 3,871	- 1,754
Canadian banks' net foreign currency transactions with non-residents[3]	+ 4,725	- 1,398	- 2,923	+ 8,405	- 1,371	- 2,584	+ 2,761
Money market instruments:							
Government of Canada paper	- 941	+ 2,527	+ 2,495	- 1,519	- 421	+ 484	+ 3,305
Other paper	+ 1,685	- 394	- 259	- 696	+ 1,550	+ 656	+ 2,223
Allocation of Special Drawing Rights	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Other liabilities	+ 1,865	+ 2,385	+ 2,067	- 86	+ 1,077	+ 10,277	+ 6,140
Total Canadian liabilities, net flow	+ 10,914	+ 7,749	+ 7,521	+ 13,592	+ 7,703	+ 34,200	+ 32,722
Total capital account, net flow	+ 10,371	+ 3,384	+ 5,698	+ 10,380	+ 7,590	+ 25,088	+ 28,359
STATISTICAL DISCREPANCY	- 5,270	- 242	- 1,051	- 2,125	- 2,023	- 4,365	- 6,323

1 *Excludes retained earnings.*
2 *A minus sign denotes an outflow of capital resulting from an increase in claims on non-residents or a decrease in liabilities to non-residents.*
3 *When the banks' foreign currency position (booked in Canada) with non-residents is a net asset, the series is classified as part of Canadian claims on non-residents.*

Table 2. Current Account, Seasonally Adjusted

	1990			1991		1989	1990
	II	III	IV	I	II		
	millions of dollars						
Receipts							
Merchandise exports	37,186	36,952	36,308	34,803	35,606	141,768	146,482
Non-merchandise							
Services:							
Travel	1,862	1,859	1,888	1,919	1,925	7,232	7,437
Freight and shipping	1,326	1,328	1,363	1,375	1,391	5,193	5,340
Business services	2,028	1,995	2,035	2,011	2,035	7,541	8,041
Government transactions	201	192	202	211	221	763	800
Other services	199	219	218	205	211	780	827
Total services	5,617	5,593	5,705	5,721	5,783	21,509	22,445
Investment income[1]:							
Interest	1,424	1,456	1,360	1,387	1,218	5,179	5,568
Dividends	1,008	756	945	1,012	974	4,657	3,686
Total investment income	2,431	2,212	2,305	2,399	2,191	9,836	9,255
Transfers:							
Inheritances and immigrants' funds	410	395	324	345	304	1,487	1,490
Personal and institutional remittances	229	229	227	240	242	853	911
Canadian withholding tax	544	395	342	333	231	1,537	1,719
Total transfers	1,182	1,020	893	918	777	3,877	4,119
Total non-merchandise receipts	9,231	8,825	8,903	9,038	8,752	35,222	35,819
Total receipts	46,416	45,777	45,210	43,842	44,357	176,990	182,301
Payments							
Merchandise imports	34,058	33,738	33,595	32,223	32,608	134,673	135,557
Non-merchandise							
Services:							
Travel	3,115	3,208	3,279	3,113	3,317	10,708	12,644
Freight and shipping	1,306	1,301	1,368	1,393	1,356	4,915	5,378
Business services	2,807	2,773	2,828	3,054	3,019	10,998	11,227
Government transactions	349	358	371	379	359	1,267	1,424
Other services	159	161	168	167	168	604	647
Total services	7,735	7,802	8,015	8,107	8,219	28,492	31,320
Investment income[1]:							
Interest	6,662	6,692	6,877	6,907	6,673	24,822	26,854
Dividends	2,535	1,734	1,140	1,112	1,332	6,158	6,354
Total investment income	9,197	8,427	8,017	8,018	8,005	30,980	33,208
Transfers:							
Inheritances and emigrants' funds	63	63	64	67	66	238	251
Personal and institutional remittances	252	254	256	267	268	954	1,015
Official contributions	464	424	549	595	633	2,052	2,658
Foreign withholding tax	82	77	86	85	89	324	328
Total transfers	861	818	954	1,013	1,056	3,568	4,252
Total non-merchandise payments	17,794	17,047	16,987	17,138	17,280	63,040	68,780
Total payments	51,852	50,784	50,582	49,361	49,888	197,713	204,337
Balances							
Merchandise	+ 3,128	+ 3,214	+ 2,712	+ 2,580	+ 2,997	+ 7,095	+ 10,925
Non-merchandise:							
Services	- 2,118	- 2,209	- 2,309	- 2,386	- 2,436	- 6,983	- 8,876
Investment income[1]	- 6,766	- 6,215	- 5,713	- 5,619	- 5,813	- 21,144	- 23,953
Transfers	+ 321	+ 202	- 62	- 95	- 279	+ 308	- 133
Total non-merchandise	- 8,563	- 8,222	- 8,084	- 8,100	- 8,528	- 27,818	- 32,962
Total current account	- 5,435	- 5,007	- 5,372	- 5,520	- 5,531	- 20,723	- 22,036

[1] *Excludes retained earnings.*

■

Financial Flow Accounts

Second Quarter 1991 (Seasonally Adjusted)

Domestic non-financial sectors of the economy raised $94 billion in credit markets during the second quarter of 1991, a sharp drop from the previous quarter. With the exception of governments, all sectors substantially reduced their demand for funds.

Funds raised by non-financial private corporations registered the largest drop, falling to $8 billion from the previous quarter's $36 billion. The sharp decline, most visible in short-term borrowing, was in part attributable to a reduced requirement to finance capital formation and inventory.

Borrowing by the personal sector continued to weaken: $11 billion in the second quarter compared to $18 billion in the previous quarter and $27 billion a year ago. Demand for mortgages remained subdued, while consumer credit outstanding was reduced.

Demand for funds by government business enterprises moderated from the unusual strength shown in the previous quarter.

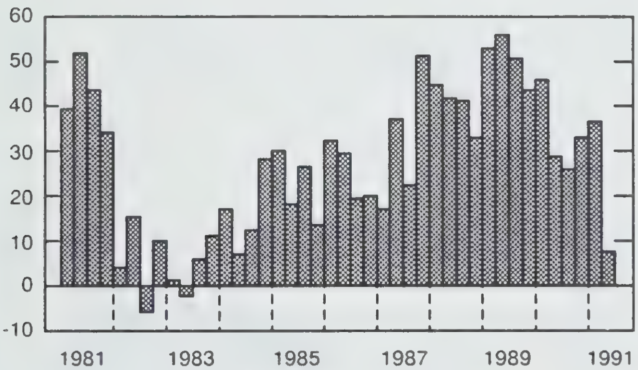
Government borrowing increased, reflecting an increased deficit financing requirement. Although reduced from the previous quarter, federal government borrowing remained strong. Provincial government borrowing rose sharply. Net new issues of short-term paper raised $9 billion, in contrast to a net redemption of over $14 billion in the previous quarter.

For further information, contact Gerry Gravel or Jean-Pierre Simard (613-951-9043), Financial Flows Section. □

Funds Raised by Non-financial Private Corporations

Seasonally adjusted at annual rates

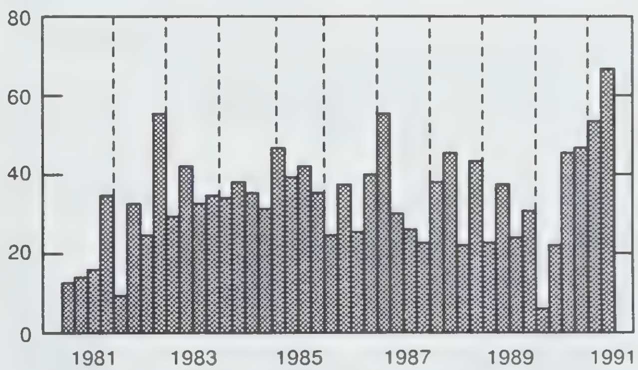
$ billions



Total Funds Raised By Government

Seasonally adjusted at annual rates

$ billions



Financial Market Summary Table

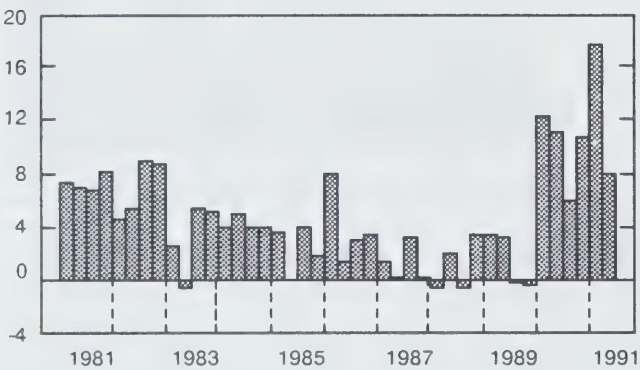
(Seasonally Adjusted at Annual Rates)
(In millions of dollars)

	1990			1991	
	II	III	IV	I	II
Persons and Unincorporated Business					
Funds Raised	27,332	23,916	27,316	18,840	11,304
Consumer Credit	3,608	4,096	4,448	4,768	-2,524
Bank Loans	-1,256	3,768	1,156	2,328	2,020
Other Loans	400	1,428	6,460	-2,888	-3,216
Mortgages	24,752	14,712	15,328	14,532	14,956
Non-financial Private Corporations					
Funds Raised	28,604	26,128	32,844	36,184	7,796
Bank Loans	2,640	6,964	1,544	19,856	5,276
Other Loans	1,736	5,060	8,960	-724	1,756
Short-term Paper	12,816	-4,544	-5,320	-10,488	-20,136
Mortgages	8,728	8,792	8,168	6,564	4,628
Bonds	556	6,724	10,748	11,660	8,844
Stocks	2,128	3,132	8,744	9,316	7,428
Non-financial Government Enterprises					
Funds Raised	11,220	6,056	10,724	17,708	7,984
Federal Government					
Funds Raised	9,660	35,004	32,004	38,824	30,068
Treasury Bills	8,068	30,180	23,940	21,128	8,212
Marketable Bonds	12,424	10,780	20,896	15,720	18,312
Canada Savings Bonds	-10,732	-5,956	-12,832	1,976	3,544
Other Government					
Funds Raised	12,456	10,032	14,404	14,696	36,820
Short-term Paper	6,096	-240	2,868	-14,496	8,936
Provincial Government Bonds	3,960	9,976	13,056	26,608	25,632
Municipal Government Bonds	1,224	1,036	216	2,164	1,952
Total Borrowing by Domestic Non-financial Sectors	89,272	101,136	117,292	126,252	93,972
Consumer Credit	3,608	4,096	4,448	4,768	-2,524
Bank Loans	2,356	11,084	8,242	19,728	4,128
Other Loans	2,680	6,432	12,740	-3,904	-1,672
Treasury Bills	8,068	30,180	23,940	21,128	8,212
Short-term Paper	20,072	-1,836	-5,472	-22,924	-6,428
Mortgages	33,472	23,500	23,488	21,104	19,600
Bonds	16,888	24,480	40,980	77,036	65,228
Stocks	2,128	3,200	8,744	9,316	7,428

Total Funds Raised by Non-financial Government Business Enterprises

Seasonally adjusted at annual rates

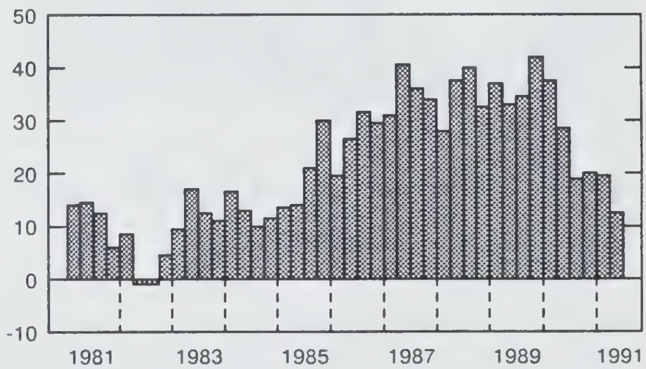
$ billions



Consumer Credit and Mortgage Borrowing in the Personal Sector

Seasonally adjusted at annual rates

$ billions



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DATA AVAILABILITY ANNOUNCEMENTS

Production and Sales of Major Appliances

July 1991

Domestic sales of major appliances by Canadian manufacturers totalled 192,381 units in July 1991, up 19.0% from 161,646 units in June 1991, but down 5.3% from the 203,081 units sold in the same month of 1990.

Year-to-date domestic sales from January to July 1991 amounted to 995,394 units compared to 1,248,379 units for the same period of 1990, a 20.3% decrease.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 65, 66 and 122 (series 30).

The July 1991 issue of *Production, Sales and Stocks of Major Appliances* (43-010, $5/$50) will be available at a later date. See "How to Order Publications".

For more detailed information on this release, contact J.-P. Beauparlant (613-951-3526), Industry Division. ■

Asphalt Roofing

July 1991

Shipments of asphalt shingles totalled 4 423 528 metric bundles in July 1991, an increase of 22.8% from the 3 602 170ʳ (revised) bundles shipped a year earlier.

January-to-July 1991 shipments were 22 736 269 bundles, down 1.3% from 23 041 363ʳ bundles shipped during the same period in 1990.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 32 and 122 (series 27 and 28).

The July 1991 issue of *Asphalt Roofing* (45-001, $5/$50) will be available at a later date. See "How to Order Publications".

For more detailed information on this release, contact Sandra Bohatyretz (613-951-3531), Industry Division. ■

Government Revenue and Expenditure (SNA Basis)

Second Quarter 1991

Federal, provincial and local government detailed revenue and expenditure estimates, on a national accounts basis, for the quarter ended June 30, 1991 are now available. Revised detailed estimates for the quarter ended March 31, 1991 are also available.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 2711 (federal), 2712 (provincial) and 2713 (local).

Note: Certain CANSIM expenditure data and series titles have been changed back to 1987 to reflect subsidies on accrual and cash bases.

For further information, contact John (Sean) Bergin (613-951-1815) (federal) or James Temple (613-951-1832) (three levels of government), Economic Statistics Section, Public Institutions Division.

Data are also available through special tabulation. For more information or general inquiries on Public Institutions Division products or services, contact Patricia Phillips, Data Dissemination Co-ordinator (613-951-0767). ■

Input-Output Tables and Gross Domestic Product by Industry

1987 and 1988

Final annual input-output tables for 1987 and preliminary tables for 1988, both in current and constant prices are now available. The 1987 and 1988 constant price tables are in 1986 prices.

Also available are estimates of GDP and gross output by industry derived from the input-output tables. The constant prices series in 1986 prices for the period 1987 and 1988 are available.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 7711-7790 (current price tables) and 2110-2189 (constant prices tables, 1986 base); 4663 (estimates of GDP by industry in current prices) and 4670 (constant (1986) prices); 4675 (gross output by industry in current prices) and 4676 (constant (1986) prices).

The input-output tables will be published in *The Input-Output Structure of the Canadian Economy, 1988* (15-201, $60). See "How to Order Publications".

For further information, contact Yusuf Siddiqi (613-951-8909), Input-Output Division. ■

Pack of Processed Asparagus

1991

Data on pack of processed asparagus for 1991 are now available.

The publication *Pack of Processed Asparagus, 1991* (32-233, $13) will be released at a later date. See "How to Order Publications".

For further information, contact Peter Zylstra (613-951-3511), Industry Division. ■

Biscuit Industry

1989 Annual Survey of Manufactures

In 1989, the value of shipments of goods of own manufacture for the biscuit industry (SIC 1071) totalled $476.6 million, down 1.2% from $482.5 million in 1988.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 5391.

Data for this industry will be released in *Food Industries* (32-250, $35).

For more detailed information on this release, contact Peter Zylstra (613-951-3511), Industry Division. ■

Dry Pasta Products Industry

1989 Annual Survey of Manufactures

In 1989, the value of shipments of goods of own manufacture for the dry pasta products industry (SIC 1092) totalled $175.1 million, down 2.3% from $179.2 million in 1988.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 5397.

Data for this industry will be released in *Food Industries* (32-250, $35).

For more detailed information on this release, contact Peter Zylstra (613-951-3511), Industry Division. ■

Wooden Box and Pallet Industry

1989 Annual Survey of Manufactures

In 1989, the value of shipments of goods of own manufacture for the wooden box and pallet industry (SIC 2561) totalled $289.3 million, up 11.8% from $258.7 million in 1988.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 5467.

Data for this industry will be released in *Wood Industries* (35-250, $35).

For more detailed information on this release, contact J. Lepage (613-951-3516), Industry Division. ■

Newspaper, Magazine and Periodical (Combined Publishing and Printing) Industry

1989 Annual Survey of Manufactures

In 1989, the value of shipments of goods of own manufacture for the newspaper, magazine and periodical (combined publishing and printing) industry (SIC 2841) totalled $3,316.9 million, up 5.7% from $3,137.7 million in 1988.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 5502.

Data for this industry will be released in *Printing, Publishing and Allied Industries* (36-251, $35).

For more detailed information on this release, contact Bob Wright (613-951-3514), Industry Division. ■

Clay Products Industry (From Imported Clay)

1989 Annual Survey of Manufactures

In 1989, the value of shipments of goods of own manufacture for the clay products industry (from imported clay) (SIC 3512) totalled $134.6 million, down 4.8% from $141.3 million in 1988.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 6850.

Data for this industry will be released in *Non-metallic Mineral Products Industries* (44-250, $35).

For more detailed information on this release, contact Karnail Singh Gill (613-951-3520), Industry Division. ■

Paint and Varnish Industry

1989 Annual Survey of Manufactures

In 1989, the value of shipments of goods of own manufacture for the paint and varnish industry (SIC 3751) totalled $1,659.6 million, down 0.1% from $1,660.5 million in 1988.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 6877.

Data for this industry will be released in *Chemical and Chemical Products Industries* (46-250, $35).

For more detailed information on this release, contact T. Raj Sehdev (613-951-3513), Industry Division. ■

PUBLICATIONS RELEASED

Department Store Monthly Sales by Province and Metropolitan Area, June 1991.
Catalogue number 63-004
(Canada: $2.70/$27.00; United States: US$3.20/US$32.00; Other Countries: US$3.80/US$38.00).

Education Statistics Bulletin: Full-time Enrolment in Trade and Vocational Programs in Canada, 1988-89, Vol. 13, No. 5.
Catalogue number 81-002
(Canada: $4.90/$49.00; United States: US$5.90/US$59.00; Other Countries: US$6.90/US$69.00).

The paper used in this publication meets the minimum requirements of American National Standard for Information Sciences – Permanence of Paper for Printed Library Materials, ANSI Z39.48 – 1984.

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The Daily

Statistics Canada's Official Release Bulletin for Statistical Information

Catalogue 11-001E. Price: Canada: $120.00 annually; United States: US$144.00 annually; Other Countries: US$168.00 annually

Published by the Communications Division
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Senior Editor: Greg Thomson (613-951-1116)
Editor: Bruce Simpson (613-951-1103)

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MAJOR RELEASE DATES: SEPTEMBER 1991

(Release dates are subject to change)

Anticipated date(s) of release	Title	Reference period
September		
3	Canadian Composite Leading Indicator	June 1991
4	Help-wanted Index	August 1991
4	Sales of Refined Petroleum Products	July 1991
6	Quarterly Financial Statistics of Enterprises	Second Quarter 1991
6	Labour Force Survey	August 1991
6	Field Crop Reporting Series : No. 6 August Estimates of Production of Principal Field Crops, Canada	
9	New Motor Vehicle Sales	July 1991
9	Estimates of Labour Income	June 1991
10	Department Store Sales by Province and Metropolitan Area	July 1991
10	New Housing Price Index	July 1991
11	Farm Product Price Index	July 1991
13	Consumer Price Index	August 1991
13	Travel Between Canada and Other Countries	July 1991
16	Monthly Survey of Manufacturing	July 1991
19	Preliminary Statement of Canadian International Merchandise Trade	July 1991
19	Sales of Natural Gas	July 1991
23	Retail Trade	July 1991
23	Department Store Sales and Stocks	July 1991
24	Wholesale Trade	July 1991
25	International Transactions in Securities	July 1991
25	Unemployment Insurance Statistics	July 1991
26	Industrial Product Price Index	August 1991
26	Raw Materials Price Index	August 1991
27	Employment, Earnings and Hours	July 1991
30	Real Gross Domestic Product at Factor Cost by Industry	July 1991
30	Building Permits	July 1991
30	Major Release Dates	October 1991

The October 1991 release schedule will be published on September 30, 1991. **Users note**: This schedule can be retrieved from **CANSIM** by the command **DATES**. Contact Greg Thomson (613-951-1116), Communications Division.

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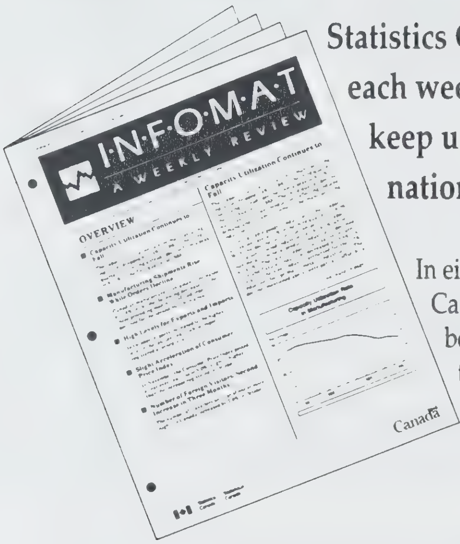

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Statistics Canada

Tuesday, September 3, 1991 **For release at 8:30 a.m.**

MAJOR RELEASES

DATA AVAILABILITY ANNOUNCEMENTS

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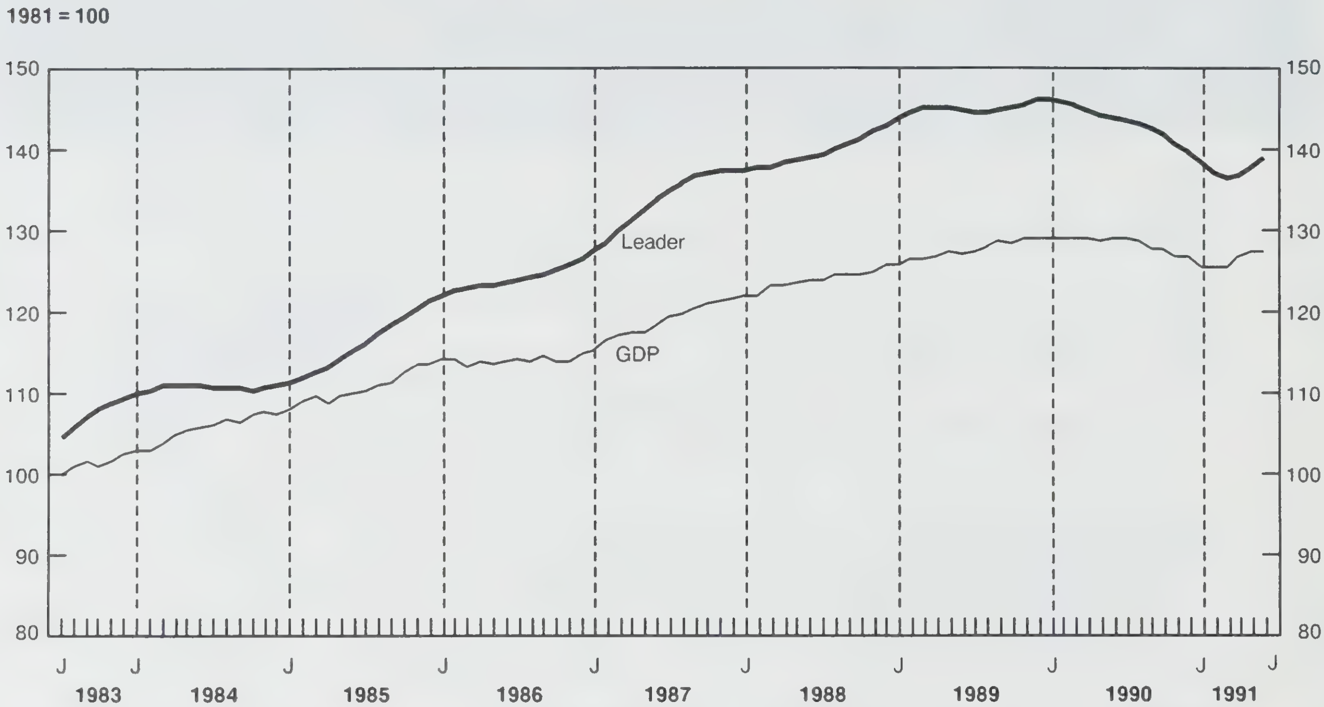
PUBLICATIONS RELEASED

INDEX TO DATA RELEASES: August 1991

MAJOR RELEASES

Composite Leading Indicator and GDP



Canadian Composite Leading Indicator

June 1991

The growth of the leading indicator continued to accelerate in June, to 0.9%, its third straight increase. The number of components showing gains also strengthened in May and June, notably in manufacturing. However, weakness in the financial components and in services slowed the growth in the unsmoothed index to 0.1% in June, its smallest of five consecutive increases starting in February.

The improvement in household demand remained narrowly-based. Growth in the housing index remained rapid, reaching 6.5% in June. Housing starts led the gain, with growth declining in central Canada as sales of existing homes slowed. The slowdown in house sales accompanied a softening of demand for furniture and appliances. Sales of other durable goods rose, largely due to auto sales, and incomes remained weak.

New orders for durable goods strengthened, although growth remained concentrated in industries related to autos and housing. The trend of new orders for consumer and business investment goods remained weak, while demand for business services also slowed. The ratio of shipments to stocks of finished goods rose for the second straight month as shipments of wood and cars increased. The average workweek rose slightly, the first gain since late in 1988.

The Toronto stock market posted a fifth straight gain, while the money supply rose for the third consecutive month. However, both posted declines in unsmoothed terms.

The U.S. leading indicator rose for the third month in a row in June, up 0.5%. The gain was led by consumer confidence and labour market indicators. Employment fell in July, as all of the drop in unemployment reflected a contraction of the labour force.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 191.

For more information on the economy, order the September issue of the *Canadian Economic Observer* (11-010, $22/$220), available the week of September 16. See "How to Order Publications".

For further information on this release, or future release dates, contact Francine Roy (613-951-3627), Current Economic Analysis Division.

Canadian Leading Indicators

	Percentage Change			Level	
	April	May	June	May	June
Composite Leading Indicator (1981 = 100)					
Smoothed	0.2	0.7	0.9	137.7	139.0
Unsmoothed	3.2	0.9	0.1	142.8	143.0
Retail Trade					
Furniture and appliance sales	-0.8	-0.3	-0.2	979 [4]	977 [4]
Other durable goods sales	0.0	0.5	1.1	3,506 [4]	3,545 [4]
Housing Index[1]	3.4	6.2	6.5	110.7	117.9
Manufacturing					
New orders – durables	-0.5	0.4	1.9	8,481 [4]	8,641 [4]
Shipment to inventory ratio (finished goods)[2]	0.00	0.01	0.02	1.35	1.37
Average workweek (hours)	-0.3	0.0	0.3	37.5	37.6
Business and personal services employment (thousands)	0.3	0.4	0.2	1,767	1,771
United States composite leading index (1967 = 100)	0.1	0.3	0.5	187.7	188.6
TSE 300 stock price index (1975 = 1000)	1.7	1.9	1.4	3,391	3,438
Money supply (M1) ($1981)[3]	0.2	0.2	0.2	23,955 [4]	24,001 [4]

1 *Composite index of housing starts (units) and house sales (MLS).*
2 *Difference from previous month.*
3 *Deflated by the consumer price index for all items.*
4 *Millions of 1981 dollars.*

■

Advance Statistics of Education

1991-92

The 1991-92 academic year (beginning in September) will likely see an increase of 3% in full-time university enrolment to 547,800 and a 2% increase in full-time enrolment in community colleges to 330,900.

Other estimates for this school year are:

- The number of students in Grades 1 to 6 is estimated to reach 2,410,400 in 1991-92, about 29,600 more students than in 1990-91. The decline in enrolment in Grades 1 to 6, which had started in 1969-1970, ended in 1985-86 as the 6 to 11-year-old population began to increase.

- Enrolment in Grade 7 and up is expected to be 2,338,900, up by about 2% from the previous year. Enrolment in these grades had dropped between 1977-78 and 1986-87, corresponding with the decrease in the 12 to 17-year-old population, but began to slightly rise in 1987-88 and is expected to continue to increase as the decline in the 12 to 17-year-old population levelled off in 1990 and this age group is expected to start to increase in 1991.

- An increase of 2% is anticipated in the number of full-time elementary/secondary teachers, bringing their number to 298,700.

- Total spending on education at all levels is expected to reach $50.6 billion, an increase of 6% over 1990-91. About $32.7 billion will be spent on elementary/secondary education, $10.3 billion on universities, $4.0 billion on community colleges and $3.6 billion on vocational training. About 90% of all education expenditures in Canada are publicly funded.

- The 1991 calendar year will likely see 114,400 bachelor degrees and first professional degrees awarded (up 29,500 from 1981); 18,100 master's degrees granted (up 5,200 from 1981); and 2,800 doctorates conferred (up 1,000 from 1981).

Advance Statistics of Education, 1991-92 (81-220, $22) is now available. See "How to Order Publications".

For further information, contact Edith Rechnitzer (613-951-9167), Projections and Analysis Section, or Bernard Bourgoin (613-951-1506), Finance Section, Education, Culture and Tourism Division. ■

DATA AVAILABILITY ANNOUNCEMENTS

Electric Power Statistics

June 1991

Highlights

- Net generation of electric energy in Canada in June 1991 increased to 35 101 gigawatt hours (GWh), up 5.5% from the corresponding month in 1990. Exports increased 19.4% to 1 511 GWh, while imports decreased from 1 843 GWh to 864 GWh.

- Year-to-date figures show net generation at 247 618 GWh, up 5.7% from last year's period. Exports, at 8 860 GWh, were up 42.5%, while imports, at 3 609 GWh, were down 68.7%.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 3987-3999.

The June 1991 issue of *Electric Power Statistics* (57-001, $9/$90) will be available shortly. See "How to Order Publications".

For more detailed information on this release, contact Dave Madsen (613-951-9823), Energy Section, Industry Division. ■

Rigid Insulating Board

July 1991

Shipments of rigid insulating board totalled 3 837 thousand square metres (12.7 mm basis) in July 1991, an increase of 32.8% compared to 2 890r (revised) thousand square metres (12.7 mm basis) in July 1990.

For January to July 1991, year-to-date shipments amounted to 21 132r thousand square metres (12.7 mm basis) compared to 21 246r thousand square metres (12.7 mm basis) for the same period in 1990, a decrease of 0.5%.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 31 (series 1) and 122 (series 4-7).

The July 1991 issue of *Rigid Insulating Board* (36-002, $5/$50) will be available at a later date. See "How to Order Publications".

For more detailed information on this release, contact Sandra Bohatyretz (613-951-3531), Industry Division. ■

Process Cheese and Instant Skim Milk Powder

July 1991

Production of process cheese in July 1991 totalled 6 727 997 kilograms, staying at the same level as the revised June 1991 figure and an increase of 27.2% from the revised July 1990 figure. The 1991 year-to-date production totalled 44 424 004r (revised) kilograms, compared to the corresponding 1990 amount of 47 632 305r.

Total production of instant skim milk powder during the month was 273 739 kilograms, a decrease of 26.5% from June 1991, but an increase of 11.2% from July 1990. Cumulative year-to-date production totalled 2 594 617 kilograms, compared to the 2 653 770 kilograms reported for the corresponding period in 1990.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 188 (series 1.10).

The July 1991 issue of *Production and Inventories of Process Cheese and Instant Skim Milk Powder* (32-024, $5/$50) will be available at a later date. See "How to Order Publications".

For more detailed information on this release, contact Peter Zylstra (613-951-3511), Industry Division. ■

Railway Carloadings

Seven-day Period Ending August 21, 1991

Highlights

- Revenue freight loaded by railways in Canada during the week totalled 4.2 million tonnes, a decrease of 4.0% from the same period last year.
- Piggyback traffic decreased 13.5% from the same period last year. The number of cars loaded also decreased 2.0% during the same period.
- The tonnage of revenue freight loaded to date this year is 0.5% lower than that loaded in the previous year.

Note: Piggyback traffic includes trailers and containers on flat cars. Piggyback traffic numbers are included in total carload traffic. All 1990 figures and 1991 cumulative data have been revised.

For more detailed information on this release, contact Angus MacLean (613-951-2484), Surface Transport Unit, Transportation Division. ■

Steel Primary Forms

Week Ending August 24, 1991

Preliminary estimates indicate that Canadian steel primary forms production for the week ending August 24, 1991 totalled 262 369 tonnes, an increase of 2.0% from the preceding week's total of 257 289 tonnes and up 53.8% from the year-earlier level of 170 609 tonnes. The cumulative total in 1991 was 8 280 646 tonnes, a decrease of 7.4% from 8 939 678 tonnes for the same period in 1990.

For more detailed information on this release, contact Greg Milsom (613-951-9827), Industry Division. ■

Adult Education and Training Survey Microdata Tape

1990

Highlights

- Some 22.8% of adult Canadians (4,525,000) indicated that they had taken some form of structured education or training between December 1989 and November 1990.
- Of these adult Canadians who had received education or training during this time, approximately 1.4 million took full-time programs and 3.2 million took short-term or part-time courses.
- About 84% of adults taking short-term or part-time courses during the reference period were employed.
- For 83% of the adult Canadians taking full-time programs, the most important reasons given were for improving job opportunities or career development.

A microdata tape containing information on the 1990 Adult Education and Training Survey is now available.

Inquiries regarding ordering this data set should be forwarded to Mike Sivyer (613-951-4598; Fax: 613-951-0562). For other questions concerning the design, contents, methodology, etc., contact Stephen Arrowsmith (613-951-0566; Fax: 613-951-0562). ■

PUBLICATIONS RELEASED

Quarterly Financial Statistics for Enterprises, Fourth Quarter 1990.
Catalogue number 61-008
(Canada: $23.00/$92.00; United States: US$27.50/US$110.00; Other Countries: US$32.25/US$129.00).

Advance Statistics of Education, 1991-92.
Catalogue number 81-220
(Canada: $22.00; United States: US$26.00; Other Countries: US$31.00).

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Statistics Canada

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Apartment Construction Price Indexes	Second Quarter 1991	August 13, 1991
Asphalt Roofing Industry	1989 Survey of Manufactures	August 9, 1991
	July 1991	August 30, 1991
Aviation Statistics Centre Service Bulletin	August 1991	August 16, 1991
Biscuit Industry	1989 Survey of Manufactures	August 30, 1991
Building Permits	June 1991	August 29, 1991
Business Conditions Survey, Quarterly, Canadian Manufacturing Industries	July 1991	August 1, 1991
Canada's Balance of International Payments	Second Quarter 1991	August 30, 1991
Canada's International Transactions in Securities	June 1991	August 26, 1991
Canadian Civil Aviation Statistics	June 1991	August 7, 1991
Canadian Economic Observer	August 1991	August 21, 1991
Canadian International Trade, Preliminary Statement	June 1991	August 16, 1991
Canadian Telecommunications Plant Price Index		August 16, 1991
Cement	June 1991	August 1, 1991
Cereal Grain Flour Industry	1989 Survey of Manufactures	August 23, 1991
Clay Products Industry (From Imported Clay)	1989 Survey of Manufactures	August 30, 1991
Concrete Pipe Industry	1989 Survey of Manufactures	August 16, 1991
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Construction Union Wage Rate Index	July 1991	August 29, 1991
Consumer Price Index	July 1991	August 16. 1991
Corrugated Boxes and Wrappers	July 1991	August 14, 1991
Crude Oil and Natural Gas	May 1991	August 26, 1991

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Department Store Sales and Stocks	June 1991	August 23, 1991
Department Store Sales by Province and Metropolitan Area	June 1991	August 9, 1991
Dry Pasta Products Industry	1989 Survey of Manufactures	August 30, 1991
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Exports by Commodity (H.S. Based)	June 1991	August 23, 1991
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Farm Product Price Index	June 1991	August 12, 1991
Federal Expenditures in Support of Education and Training	1982-83 to 1990-91	August 29, 1991
Financial Flow Accounts	Second Quarter 1991	August 30, 1991
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Footwear Industry	1989 Survey of Manufactures	August 9, 1991
Fruit and Vegetables Production	August 1991	August 14, 1991
General Social Survey: Time Use		August 20, 1991
Government Revenue and Expenditure (SNA Basis)	Second Quarter 1991	August 30, 1991
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Gypsum Products	June 1991	August 1, 1991
	1989 Survey of Manufactures	August 16, 1991
Health Reports	Second Quarter 1991	August 29, 1991
Help-wanted Index	July 1991	August 7, 1991
Household Furniture Products, Shipments	Second Quarter 1991	August 21, 1991
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Lighting Fixture Industry	1989 Survey of Manufactures	August 23, 1991

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Major Appliances, Production and Sales	July 1991	August 30, 1991
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Manufacturing, Monthly Survey	June 1991	August 14, 1991
Meat Products, Stocks of Frozen	August 1, 1991	August 27, 1991
Milling and Crushing Statistics	June 1991	August 12, 1991
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Non-metallic Mineral Insulating Materials Industry	1989 Survey of Manufactures	August 16, 1991
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Non-residential Building Construction Price Index	Second Quarter 1991	August 2, 1991
Office Furniture Products, Shipments	Second Quarter 1991	August 23, 1991
Oil Pipeline Transport	May 1991	August 8, 1991
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Other Concrete Products Industries	1989 Survey of Manufactures	August 16, 1991
Other Leather and Allied Products Industries	1989 Survey of Manufactures	August 9, 1991
Other Textile Products Industries Including Tire Cord Fabric Industry	1989 Survey of Manufactures	August 16, 1991
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	Week Ending August 10, 1991	August 15, 1991
	Week Ending August 17, 1991	August 22, 1991
Steel Wire and Specified Wire Products	June 1991	August 8, 1991

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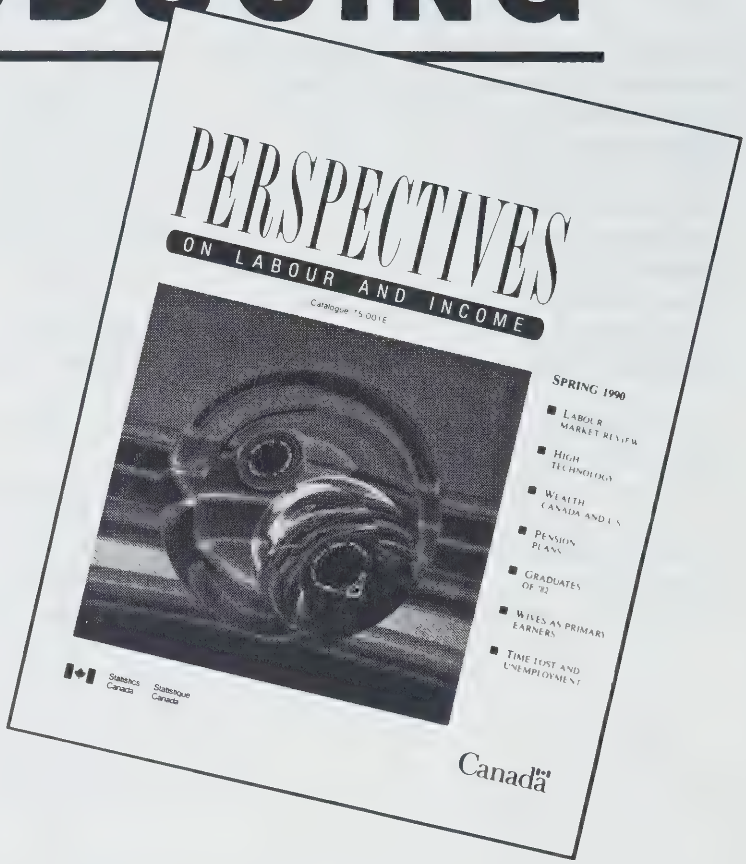
Structural Concrete Products Industry	1989 Survey of Manufactures	August 23, 1991
Structural Steel Price Index	Second Quarter 1991	August 16, 1991
Sugar Sales	July 1991	August 9, 1991
Tea, Coffee and Cocoa	Second Quarter 1991	August 21, 1991
Telephone Statistics	June 1991	August 16, 1991
Tobacco Products	July 1991	August 21, 1991
Travel Between Canada and Other Countries	June 1991	August 14, 1991
Travel-log – Touriscope	Summer 1991	August 6, 1991
Unemployment Insurance Statistics	June 1991	August 28, 1991
Upholstered Household Furniture Industry	1989 Survey of Manufactures	August 23, 1991
Weapons and Violent Crime		August 23, 1991
Wholesale Trade	June 1991	August 23, 1991
Wooden Box and Pallet Industry	1989 Annual Survey of Manufactures	August 30, 1991

INTRODUCING



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The Daily

Statistics Canada

Wednesday, September 4, 1991

For release at 8:30 a.m.

MAJOR RELEASES

DATA AVAILABILITY ANNOUNCEMENTS

PUBLICATIONS RELEASED

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MAJOR RELEASES

Help-wanted Index

August 1991

The Help-wanted Index serves as an early indicator of the demand for labour by monitoring changes in the number of help-wanted ads published in 20 major metropolitan areas.

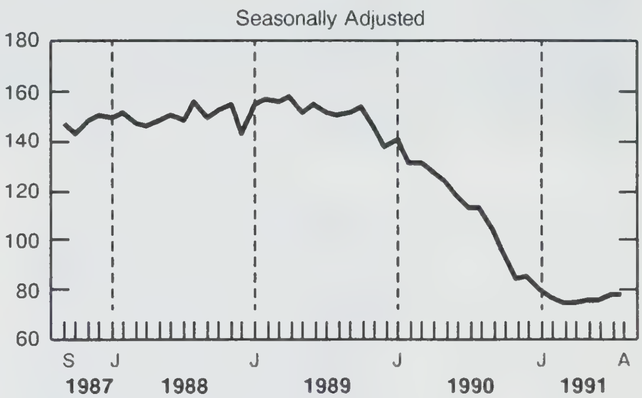
Highlights – Seasonally Adjusted

- After reaching a peak of 157 in April 1989, the Help-wanted Index for Canada (1981 = 100) declined to a low of 74 in March 1991. Since then, there have been small increases in May and July. In August, the index remained unchanged at 77.

Changes by Region

- Between July and August 1991, the Help-wanted Index increased 10% in the Atlantic provinces (to 114 from 104) and 6% in the Prairie provinces (to 54 from 51). The index decreased 4% in British Columbia (to 82 from 85) and 3% in Quebec (to 83 from 86). In Ontario, the index remained unchanged at 74.
- Compared with August 1990, the Help-wanted Index decreased in all regions: 32% in Quebec, 31% in Ontario and in British Columbia, 30% in the Prairie provinces, and 27% in the Atlantic provinces.

Help-wanted Index, Canada (1981 = 100)



Available on CANSIM: matrix 105 (levels 5 and 7).

Since January 1991, only seasonally adjusted help-wanted indices have been released in *The Daily*. For users interested in trend-cycle estimates, or indices for selected metropolitan areas, contact Carole Lacroix-McCann (613-951-4039) or André Picard (613-951-4045), Labour Division (Fax: 613-951-4087).

Help-wanted Index (1981 = 100), Canada and Regions

Year and month	Canada	Atlantic Region	Quebec	Ontario	Prairie Region	British Columbia
	Seasonally Adjusted					
1990						
August	**112**	157	122	107	77	119
September	**104**	159	112	100	77	116
October	**94**	138	109	87	71	97
November	**84**	124	99	74	69	93
December	**85**	135	96	77	68	87
1991						
January	**79**	117	88	73	63	85
February	**76**	120	84	70	57	79
March	**74**	114	78	71	56	78
April	**74**	107	86	67	55	80
May	**75**	118	89	66	52	78
June	**75**	109	82	70	53	82
July	**77**	104	86	74	51	85
August	**77**	114	83	74	54	82

■

Sales of Refined Petroleum Products

July 1991

Highlights

Seasonally Adjusted Sales

- Seasonally adjusted, preliminary estimates of July sales of refined petroleum products totalled 6.9 million cubic metres (m^3), an increase of 5.1% from June 1991.
- All four major products contributed to this increase in sales. Sales of heavy fuel oil showed a 7.8% increase, diesel fuel oil rose 6.0%, motor gasoline moved up 5.5% and light fuel oil registered an increase of 1.2% from June 1991.

Unadjusted Sales

- Preliminary estimates indicate that total sales of refined petroleum products declined 2.7% from July 1990, recording a volume of 7.1 million m^3. Of the four main products, only motor gasoline contributed to the decrease by falling 0.6%. The three other main products all registered increases from July 1990: light fuel oil was up 6.8%, heavy fuel oil 2.2% and diesel fuel oil increased 1.3%.
- Following the July decrease, total product sales in 1991 were 7.2% behind volumes recorded in 1990. Within this total, heavy fuel oil decreased 21.2%, light fuel oil 13.4%, diesel fuel oil 4.0% and motor gasoline 3.0%.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 628-642 and 644-647.

The July 1991 issue of *Refined Petroleum Products* (45-004, $18.20/$182) will be available the third week of October. See "How to Order Publications".

For more detailed information on this release, contact Gérard O'Connor (613-951-3562), Energy Section, Industry Division.

Sales of Refined Petroleum Products

	April 1991[r]	May 1991[r]	June 1991[r]	July 1991[p]	July 1991/ June 1991
	Adjusted for Seasonal Variation				
	thousands of cubic metres				%
Total, All Products	**6 862.4**	**6 766.1**	**6 589.3**	**6 926.1**	**5.1**
Main Products:					
Motor Gasoline	2 978.2	2 831.4	2 704.1	2 853.8	5.5
Diesel Fuel Oil	1 325.9	1 353.3	1 359.3	1 440.7	6.0
Light Fuel Oil	504.8	516.0	551.9	558.3	1.2
Heavy Fuel Oil	689.0	740.8	743.0	801.0	7.8
			Total		
	July 1990	July 1991	January-July 1990	January-July 1991	Cumulative 1991/1990
	Unadjusted for Seasonal Variation				
	thousands of cubic metres				%
Total, All Products	**7 301.6**	**7 108.1**	**48 498.6**	**45 056.9**	**-7.2**
Main Products:					
Motor Gasoline	3 210.3	3 192.4	19 501.8	18 921.9	-3.0
Diesel Fuel Oil	1 455.7	1 474.7	9 337.4	8 949.6	-4.0
Light Fuel Oil	164.8	176.0	4 060.1	3 523.7	-13.4
Heavy Fuel Oil	695.5	711.1	5 904.6	4 654.7	-21.2

p *Preliminary.*
r *Revised.*

■

Short-term Expectations Survey

> ***Note to Users***
>
> *Since April 1990, Statistics Canada has been canvassing a small group of economic analysts for their monthly forecasts of the year-to-year change in the Consumer Price Index, the unemployment rate and the merchandise trade balance. On average, 23 economists have participated in the survey each month.*

Forecasts of the year-over-year change in the Consumer Price Index and the unemployment rate for August 1991 and of the trade balance for July 1991 are released in this issue.

The mean forecast of the year-over-year increase in the Consumer Price Index for August was 5.8%, with minimum and maximum values of 5.5% and 6.1%, respectively. Since February 1991, the actual rate of increase of the Consumer Price Index has dropped from between 6.2% and 6.3% to 5.8%. During the same period, the mean forecast has also ranged between 5.8% and 6.3% but has underestimated slightly the actual rate. The average forecast for that period was 6.1% compared to 6.2% for the actual rate.

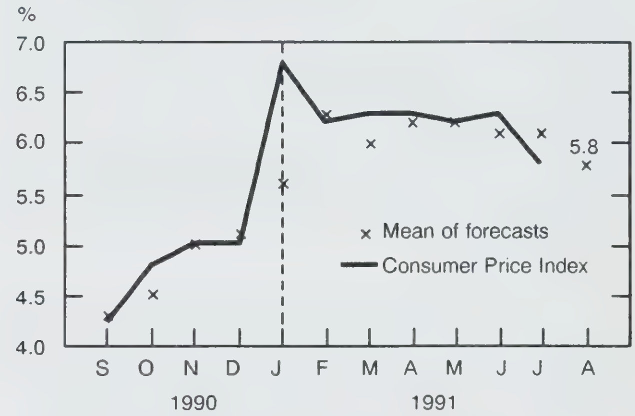
The mean forecast of the unemployment rate for August was 10.4% (minimum 10.2%, maximum 10.6%). Last month, the mean forecast was equal to the actual rate (10.5%).

The survey shows $939 million as the mean forecast for the trade balance in July 1991. The minimum and maximum values range from $700 million to $1,200 million. The average monthly forecast from March 1990 to July 1991 was $747 million, while the corresponding average of the trade balance during the same period was $978 million.

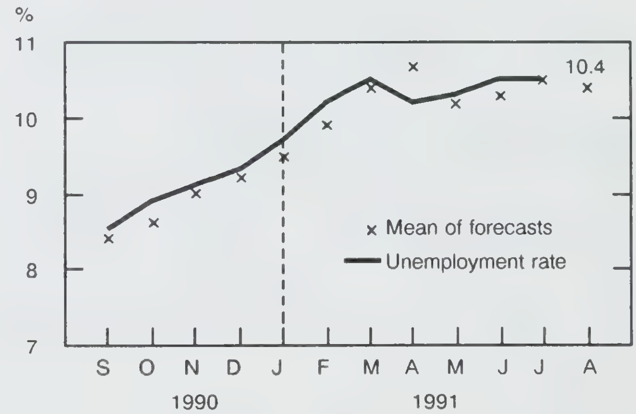
For a complete set of tables or more information concerning this survey, contact Diane Lachapelle (613-951-0568). ■

FORECASTS VS. ACTUAL

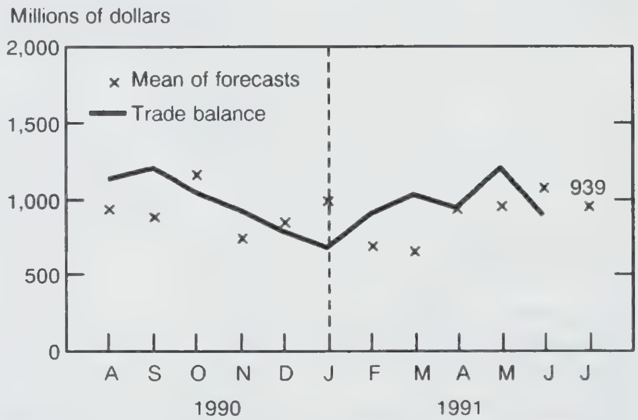
Year-to-Year Percentage Change of the Consumer Price Index



Unemployment Rate



Trade Balance



DATA AVAILABILITY ANNOUNCEMENTS

Periodical Publishing

1989-1990

Preliminary data from the 1989-1990 Periodical Publishing Survey are now available.

Highlights

- Total annual circulation of 1,494 Canadian periodicals declined slightly to 522 million copies in 1989-1990. This represents an average annual circulation of 349,500 copies per periodical, down 4% from 1988-89 and 3% from 1987-88. The total (combined) circulation per issue was 39 million copies.

- With the continued increase in the sales of advertising, the total revenue accruing to Canadian periodicals rose to $891 million in 1989-1990, averaging $596,600 per periodical. This was 7% higher than the average revenue for 1988-89.

Culture Statistics: Periodical Publishing, 1989-1990 (87-203, $17) will be available in the fall. See "How to Order Publications".

For further information, contact Fidelis Ifedi (613-951-1569), Education, Culture and Tourism Division. ■

Livestock Report

July 1, 1991

Total pig numbers for Canada at July 1, 1991 were estimated at 10,440,500, a 1% increase from the year-earlier level of 10,370,000. Sows for breeding and bred gilts were estimated at 1,044,100, an increase of 1% from 1,037,600 a year earlier. Farrowings during the second quarter of 1991 showed little change from 1990, but are expected to increase by 2% during the third quarter and by 1% in the fourth quarter of 1991.

Total cattle and calves in Canada at July 1, 1991 were estimated at 12,368,900 head, up 1% from the year-earlier level of 12,248,800. Beef cows were estimated at 3,682,300, 3% higher than 3,590,900 at July 1, 1990. Beef cows were up 2% in Eastern Canada and 3% in Western Canada. Dairy cows have declined and were estimated at 1,359,200 at July 1, 1991, 1% less than the 1,379,300 a year earlier.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 1150, 1151, 1166, 5645, 9500-9510.

The July 1, 1991 issue of *Livestock Report* (23-008, $16.50/$66) will be available September 9. See "How to Order Publications".

For more information on this release, contact David Burroughs (613-951-2511), Agriculture Division. ■

Cement

July 1991

Canadian manufacturers shipped 1 024 168 tonnes of cement in July 1991, a decrease of 10.9% from the 1 149 171 tonnes shipped a year earlier and a decrease of 8.2% from the 1 115 685^r (revised) tonnes shipped in June 1991.

January-to-July 1991 shipments totalled 5 099 624^r tonnes, down 16.8% from the 6 132 277^r tonnes shipped during the same period in 1990.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 92 and 122 (series 35).

The July 1991 issue of *Cement* (44-001, $5/$50) will be available at a later date. See "How to Order Publications".

For more detailed information on this release, contact Roland Joubert (613-951-3527), Industry Division. ■

Oil Pipeline Transport

June 1991

Highlights

- In June, net receipts of crude oil and refined petroleum products into Canadian pipelines increased 0.2% from the same period last year to 13 715 811 cubic metres (m^3). Year-to-date receipts, at 85 027 839 m^3, were up 1.4% from 1990.

- Pipeline exports of crude oil increased 5.0% compared to June 1990 while pipeline imports rose 50.0% for the same period. On a cumulative basis, exports in 1991 were up 26.7% from 1990 levels, while imports were up by 33.4%.

- Deliveries of crude oil by pipeline to Canadian refineries in June rose 3.3% from 1990 while deliveries of liquid petroleum gases and refined petroleum products decreased 17.7%.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 181.

The June 1991 issue of *Oil Pipeline Transport* (55-001, $10/$100) will be available the second week of September. See "How to Order Publications".

For more detailed information on this release, contact G. O'Connor (613-951-3562), Energy Section, Industry Division. ■

PUBLICATIONS RELEASED

Fruit and Vegetable Production, August 1991.
Catalogue number 22-003
(Canada: $18.00/$72.00; United States: US$21.50/US$86.00; Other Countries: US$25.25/US$101.00).

Production, Shipments and Stocks on Hand of Sawmills East of the Rockies, June 1991.
Catalogue number 35-002
(Canada: $10.00/$100.00; United States: US$12.00/US$120.00; Other Countries: US$14.00/US$140.00).

Summary of Canadian International Trade, June 1991.
Catalogue number 65-001
(Canada: $18.20/$182.00; United States: US$21.80/US$218.00; Other Countries: US$25.50/US$255.00).

The paper used in this publication meets the minimum requirements of American National Standard for Information Sciences – Permanence of Paper for Printed Library Materials, ANSI Z39.48 – 1984.

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Publications may also be ordered through Statistics Canada's offices in St. John's, Halifax, Montreal, Ottawa, Toronto, Winnipeg, Regina, Edmonton, Calgary and Vancouver, or from authorized bookstore agents or other booksellers.

A national toll-free telephone order service is in operation at Statistics Canada. The toll-free line (1-800-267-6677) can be used by Canadian customers for the ordering of Statistics Canada products and services.

The Daily

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Editor: Bruce Simpson (613-951-1103)

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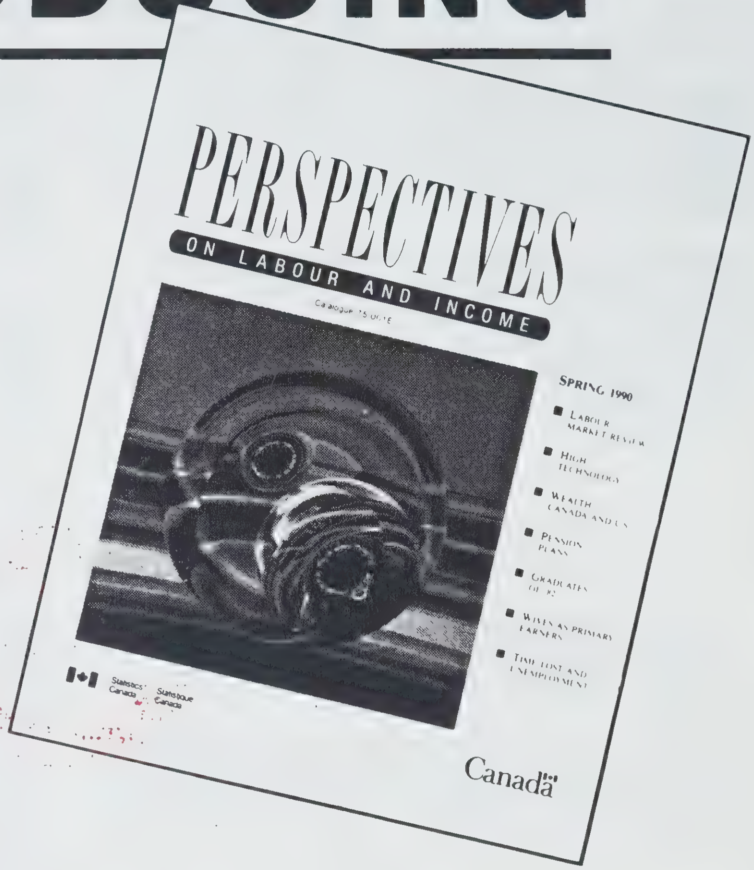
INTRODUCING



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- ***Key Labour and Income Facts***... lets you monitor the trends with over 60 indicators on a national and provincial level, including employment and unemployment figures; information on earnings and hours of work; labour and family income.

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Perspectives on Labour and Income (Catalogue No. 75-001E) is $53 annually (4 issues) in Canada, US$64 in the United States and US$74 in other countries.

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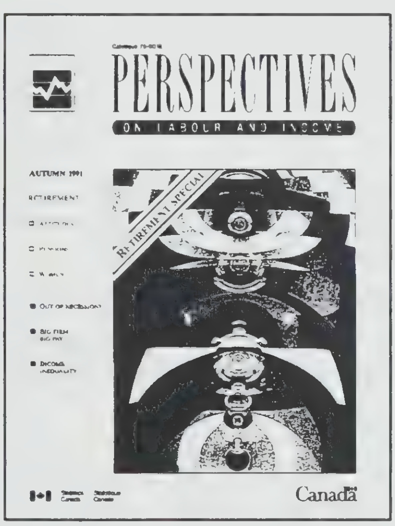

Perspectives on Labour and Income

Autumn 1991

The Autumn 1991 edition of Statistics Canada's quarterly journal on labour and income issues has been released.

This edition focuses on retirement-related issues: specifically, general retirement attitudes and plans, early-retirement incentives and women approaching retirement. A mid-year review, examining changes in the labour market situation and the Canadian economy during the first six months of 1991, is also included. In addition, there is an article comparing employment conditions in large and small firms, and a report on family-income inequalities in the 1980s.

Each quarter, *Perspectives on Labour and Income* taps many different data sources to examine and offer insights on emerging issues. Articles trace recent labour market developments as well as current income issues.

The Autumn 1991 edition of *Perspectives on Labour and Income* (75-001E, $13.25/$53) is now available. See "How to Order Publications".

To obtain further information on this release, contact Ian Macredie (613-951-9456) or Cécile Dumas (613-951-6894).

MAJOR RELEASE

Perspectives on Labour and Income: Retirement Special

About one in 10 Canadians is aged 65 or over, and by the year 2031, it is expected that the number will rise to about one in four. This will have a significant impact on future retirement and pension programs. The Autumn 1991 issue of *Perspectives on Labour and Income* contains three articles examining current retirement issues, while also providing some insight into retirement concerns of the future.

One article focuses on the general opinions of Canadians on mandatory retirement and their retirement plans. The second discusses the reasons why more and more people are opting for early retirement. The third article looks at the financial situation of women about to retire.

Highlights

Retirement Attitudes, Plans and Behaviour

- About one-third of Canadians 15 years of age and over support having a mandatory retirement age. Support for mandatory retirement ranges from about 30% in Alberta, Ontario and British Columbia to 56% in Newfoundland. Attitudes toward mandatory retirement are also influenced by educational attainment, household income and access to a pension plan.

- The majority of employed persons (57%) intend to retire at or before the age of 65. Among retirees in 1989, 63% took their retirement before 65 years of age; only 17% retired at 65.

For further information, contact Graham S. Lowe (403-492-0487), University of Alberta.

The Pension Carrot: Incentives to Early Retirement

- More men aged 55 to 64 are leaving the paid work force. The labour force participation rate for this group has fallen from nearly 85% in 1969 to 65% in 1990.

- When early-retirement benefits from the Quebec Pension Plan (QPP) became available in 1984, three-quarters of first-time QPP beneficiaries were between 60 and 64 years of age. Similarly, when workers gained access to early Canada Pension Plan (CPP) benefits in 1987, two-thirds of all new CPP recipients were in this age group.

- The proportion of workers with an option to retire early with reduced benefits, under employer-sponsored pension plans, grew from 87% of 2.8 million plan members in 1970 to 98% of 5.0 million plan members in 1989.

For further information, contact Hubert Frenken (613-951-7569), Labour and Household Surveys Analysis Division.

Women Approaching Retirement

- Between 1978 and 1988, the labour force participation rate for women aged 15 to 64 climbed from 54% to 67%. Consequently, the proportion of female Canada/Quebec Pension Plan participants also rose significantly during that period, from 53% to 63%.

- In 1988, 17% of women aged 18 to 64 contributed to Registered Retirement Savings Plans compared with only 6% a decade earlier. The proportion of contributors increased with age until 54 and decreased thereafter.

- The rules regarding registered pension plan (RPP) eligibility have been amended in recent years. For example, in most provinces, an employer who provides a RPP is now required to allow part-time employees, who are mostly women, to participate.

For more information, contact Diane Galarneau (613-951-4626), Labour and Household Surveys Analysis Division.

The Autumn 1991 edition of *Perspectives on Labour and Income* (75-001E, $13.25/$53) is now available. See "How to Order Publications". ■

DATA AVAILABILITY ANNOUNCEMENT

Specified Domestic Electrical Appliances
July 1991

Canadian electrical appliances manufacturers produced 48,955 kitchen appliances in July 1991, up 10.1% from the 44,476 appliances produced a year earlier.

Production of home comfort products totalled 19,381 in July 1991, a decrease of 12.6% from the previous year.

Year-to-date production of kitchen appliances amounted to 459,485. Corresponding data for the same period in 1990 totalled 509,506 units.

The July 1991 issue of *Specified Domestic Electrical Appliances* (43-003, $5/$50) will be available at a later date. See "How to Order Publications".

For more detailed information on this release, contact J.-P. Beauparlant (613-951-3526), Industry Division. ■

PUBLICATIONS RELEASED

Production and Inventories of Process Cheese and Instant Skim Milk Powder, July 1991.
Catalogue number 32-024
(Canada: $5.00/$50.00; United States: US$6.00/US$60.00; Other Countries: US$7.00/US$70.00).

Rigid Insulating Board, July 1991.
Catalogue number 36-002
(Canada: $5.00/$50.00; United States: US$6.00/US$60.00; Other Countries: US$7.00/US$70.00).

Labour Force Information, August 1991.
Catalogue number 71-001P
(Canada: $6.30/$63.00; United States: US$7.60/US$76.00; Other Countries: US$8.80/US$88.00).
Available Friday, September 6, at 7 a.m.

Unemployment Insurance Statistics, June 1991.
Catalogue number 73-001
(Canada: $14.70/$147.00; United States: US$17.60/US$176.00; Other Countries: US$20.60/US$206.00).

Perspectives on Labour and Income, Autumn 1991.
Catalogue number 75-001E
(Canada: $13.25/$53.00; United States: US$16.00/$64.00; Other Countries: US$18.50/$74.00).

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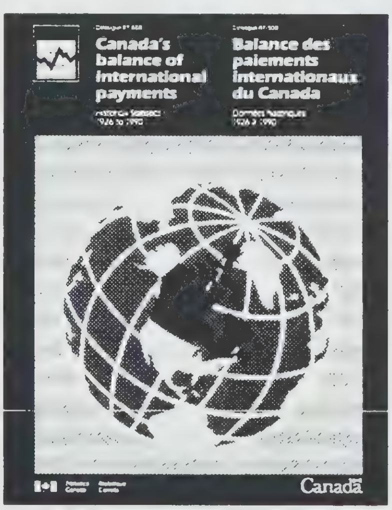
(Continued on page 2)



Canada's Balance of International Payments: Historical Statistics
1926 to 1990

Data on the evolution of Canada's international transactions is of particular importance at a time when Canadian businesses and governments are becoming more involved in international markets. Statistics Canada has just released a new compendium of these transactions, the first of its kind since 1967.

Canada's Balance of International Payments: Historical Statistics, 1926 to 1990 allows users to track Canada's transactions with non-residents over a 65-year period. Data are now available in a continuous format, avoiding the need for users to bridge old and new data series.

Detailed data by trading area, in annual and quarterly series, raw and seasonally adjusted are presented in 150 tables. Tables are designed for ease of reading and accessibility, with guides to subject matter and to the CANSIM database. Series not presently on CANSIM are available on diskette (LOTUS 1-2-3 format).

Canada's Balance of International Payments: Historical Statistics, 1926 to 1990 (67-508, $50) is now available. See "How to Order Publications".

For further information, contact Lucie Laliberté (613-951-9055), Balance of Payments Division.

DATA AVAILABILITY ANNOUNCEMENTS

MAJOR RELEASES

Labour Force Survey

August 1991

Overview

According to estimates from Statistics Canada's Labour Force Survey for August, 1991, there was little change in overall labour market conditions. The seasonally adjusted level of employment declined slightly while the level of unemployment increased marginally. The unemployment rate edged up 0.1 to 10.6.

Employment

For the week ending August 17, 1991, the seasonally adjusted level of employment declined slightly (-20,000) to 12,338,000. The drop was concentrated in part-time employment where there was a large increase the previous month. The employment/population ratio fell 0.2 to 59.3, the lowest level since July 1986.

- The small decline in the employment level was concentrated among women aged 15 to 24 and men 25 years and over.
- By industry, the decline was mainly in trade. The finance, insurance and real estate sector showed an increase following many months of little change.
- The estimated level of employment declined by 5,000 (-1.1%) in Saskatchewan with smaller changes noted in the other provinces.

Unemployment and Participation Rate

In August 1991, the seasonally adjusted level of unemployment increased slightly (+13,000) to 1,462,000 and the unemployment rate increased 0.1 to 10.6.

- The increase in the unemployment level was concentrated among men 25 years and over (+26,000). This increase followed a decline of the same magnitude in July.
- The unemployment rate rose 0.4 among men 25 and over following a drop of 0.4 the previous month. The unemployment rates for adult men and women were both estimated at 9.1.
- Among youth, the unemployment rate dropped 0.5 to 17.2. This decline was the result of a movement out of the labour force by young persons who either had held a job or had been looking for one.
- By province, unemployment declined in Alberta (-7,000) and showed little or no change in the other provinces.
- By province, the seasonally adjusted unemployment rates and the monthly changes were as follows:

	August	Month-to-month Change
Newfoundland	19.2	+0.6
Prince Edward Island	16.1	–
Nova Scotia	12.8	+0.2
New Brunswick	12.8	+0.2
Quebec	12.0	+0.1
Ontario	9.9	-0.1
Manitoba	9.7	+0.1
Saskatchewan	7.5	+0.1
Alberta	7.9	-0.5
British Columbia	10.0	+0.2

Notes to Users

1 *The publication Methodology of the Canadian Labour Force Survey (71-526), describing the current sample design of the survey, is available. It can be ordered from Publication Sales (1-800-267-6677).*

2 *Historical Labour Force Estimates, Three-month Moving Averages, July 1991 was recently released. It contains the labour force characteristics at the subprovincial, provincial and national levels. It is available on paper or computer diskettes. The price is $60 for the paper document (314 pages), $30 for the diskettes. Data for individual regions can be purchased separately. Contact the nearest Statistics Canada Regional Office.*

3 *Monthly data are available on CANSIM on the day of release at 7 a.m. E.D.T.*

For further information call:

Doug Drew	*(613) 951-4720*
Jean-Marc Lévesque	*(613) 951-2301*
Vincent Ferrao	*(613) 951-4750*
General Inquiries	*(613) 951-9448*

Changes Since August 1990
(Unadjusted Estimates)

- The overall estimate of employment fell 221,000 from its level of a year ago (-1.7%).
- Employment declined 160,000 among persons aged 15 to 24 and 61,000 for those aged 25 and over.
- Full-time employment dropped by 245,000 (-12.1%) among youths, by 131,000 (-2.3%) among adult men and showed little change for adult women.
- Part-time employment increased by 85,000 among young persons and by 76,000 among those aged 25 and over.
- The employment/population ratio dropped 3.9 to 65.4 among youths and declined 1.6 to 60.5 among adults.
- Employment decreased by 203,000 (-5.2 %) in the goods-producing industries while it showed little change in the service-producing industries.
- The drop in employment was noted in construction (-8.7%), manufacturing (-6.1%), transportation, communication and other utilities (-5.9%) and trade (-3.8%). Employment in community, business and personal services increased (+2.2%).
- The estimated number of unemployed increased by 304,000 (+27.2 %) to 1,419,000.
- The unemployment rate rose 2.1 to 10.0.
- The participation rate declined 0.7 to 68.2

Student Data

From May to September inclusive, data on the participation of students in the labour market are collected through the Labour Force Survey. Persons aged 15 to 24 who were attending school full-time in March 1991 are asked additional questions. The information is compiled for two categories of students: those who plan to return to school in the fall of 1991 and those who do not plan to return at that time or are uncertain of their intentions.

Returning Students

- Compared to August 1990, the estimated level of employment for returning students, unadjusted for seasonal variations, declined slightly to 1,114,000. The employment/population ratio fell 4.4 to 59.4.
- The participation rate for this group of students decreased from 70.0 to 67.6.
- The unemployment rate was estimated at 12.2 in August, an increase of 3.3 from last year.

Other Students

- The estimated level of employment increased by 6,000 to 213,000. The employment/population ratio increased 1.4 to 72.4.
- The unemployment rate estimated at 16.2 in August represents a decline of 0.3 from the rate of last year. The participation rate increased to 86.3 (+1.2).

Available on CANSIM: matrices 2074-2075, 2078-2099, 2101-2107 and table 00799999.

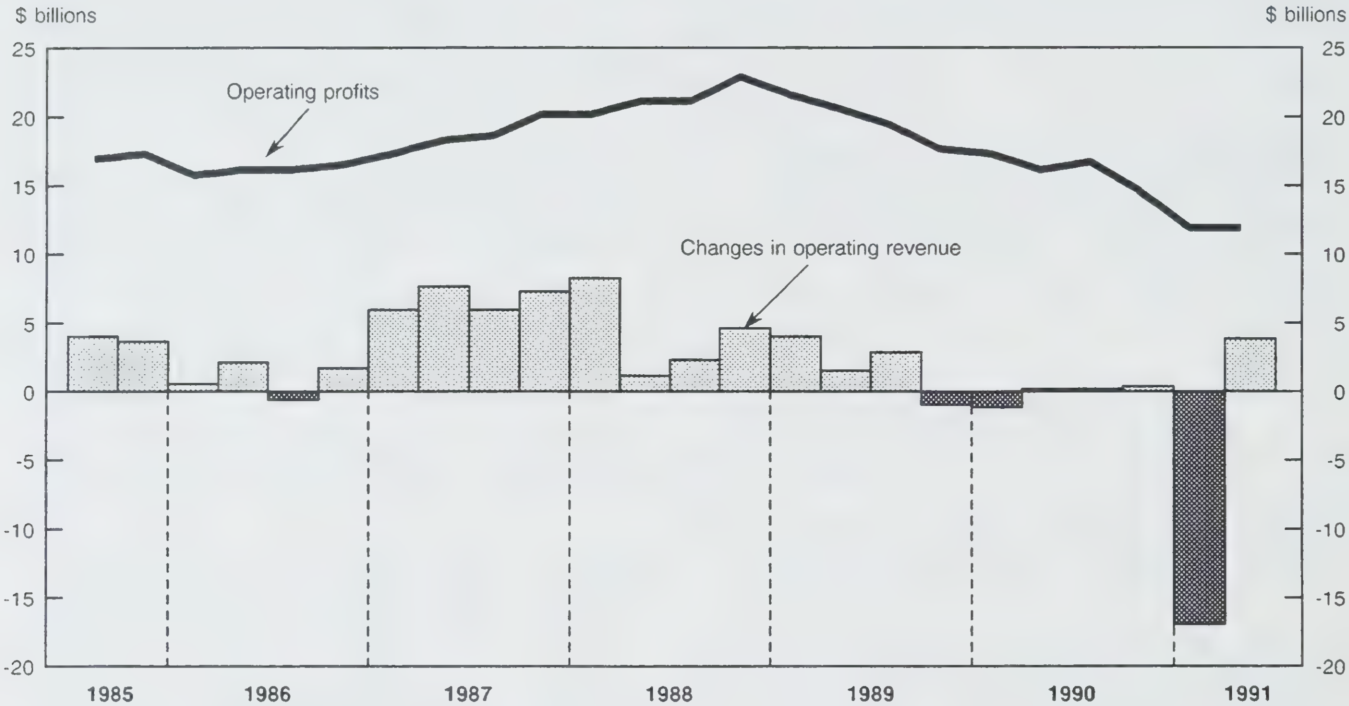
Order the August 1991 issue of *The Labour Force* (71-001, $17.90/$179), available the third week of September, or contact Doug Drew (613-951-4720), Household Surveys Division.

For summary information, available on the day of release, order *Labour Force Information* (71-001P, $6.30/$63). □

Labour Force Characteristics, Canada

	August 1991	July 1991	August 1990
	Seasonally Adjusted Data		
Labour Force ('000)	13,800	13,807	13,708
Employment ('000)	12,338	12,358	12,558
Unemployment ('000)	1,462	1,449	1,150
Unemployment Rate (%)	10.6	10.5	8.4
Participation Rate (%)	66.4	66.5	67.0
Employment/Population Ratio (%)	59.3	59.5	61.4
	Unadjusted Data		
Labour Force ('000)	14,182	14,252	14,099
Employment ('000)	12,762	12,812	12,983
Unemployment ('000)	1,419	1,439	1,115
Unemployment Rate (%)	10.0	10.1	7.9
Participation Rate (%)	68.2	68.6	68.9
Employment/Population Ratio (%)	61.4	61.7	63.4

Financial and Non-financial Enterprises
Quarterly Operating Profits and Changes in Operating Revenue (seasonally adjusted)



Quarterly Financial Statistics for Enterprises

Second Quarter 1991

Profits Summary (Seasonally Adjusted)

In the second quarter of 1991, operating profits of Canadian financial and non-financial corporations remained unchanged from the previous quarter at $11.8 billion – only the second time in 10 quarters that profits did not decline. In the course of their declines, operating profits had fallen from a high of $22.9 billion to the low of $11.8 billion registered in the first quarter of this year, a reduction of almost 50%. During the 1981-82 recession, when the downturns in profits and gross domestic production coincided, operating profits declined for only four consecutive quarters and the cumulative reduction was no more than 23%.

In the non-financial industries, operating profits increased 3.6% to $8.3 billion. Profits had fallen in eight of the previous nine quarters to reach a low of $8.0 billion in the first quarter of 1991. The industries with the most significant second-quarter profit increases included motor vehicles, parts, and accessories ($585 million) and real estate developers, builders and operators ($468 million). The largest profit declines were in petroleum and natural gas ($617 million) and non-ferrous metals and primary metal products ($139 million).

In the financial industries, life insurers' operating profits were down $222 million and chartered banks posted a $81 million decline in profits.

Highlights

Non-financial Industries

Motor Vehicles, Parts and Tires: Second-quarter operating profits rebounded sharply to $599 million from $14 million in the previous quarter. Profits peaked at $1.1 billion in the fourth quarter of 1988 and had been steadily falling until the turnaround in the current quarter. Increased motor vehicle sales domestically and abroad contributed to the improved results.

Real Estate Developers, Builders and Operators: Operating profits advanced $468 million to $1.4 billion. Improved housing construction in the second quarter helped profits return to 1989 levels.

Petroleum and Natural Gas: Operating profits fell from $1.1 billion to $522 million in the second quarter. Profitability is closely linked to prices in this industry, and both crude and refined oil prices were down in the second quarter. Refinery profits were hurt by the high cost of oil purchased during the Persian Gulf war. In 1988 and 1989, quarterly profits averaged $1.6 billion.

Non-ferrous Metals and Primary Metal Products: Operating profits tumbled from $156 million to $17 million in the second quarter. Profits peaked at $1.6 billion in the fourth quarter of 1988 and have been generally falling since. Continued faltering demand and prices for metals and metal products contributed to the lower profits.

Financial Industries

Life Insurers: Operating profits dropped 56% to $171 million in the second quarter of 1991. Operating revenue fell $848 million to $8.5 billion. Quarterly operating revenue averaged $8.4 billion in 1990 and $7.7 billion in 1989.

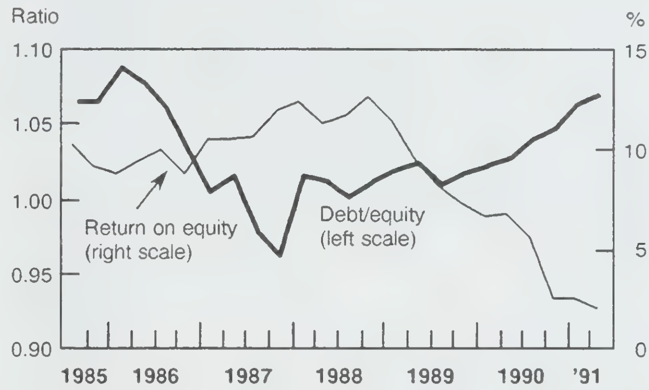
Chartered Banks: Operating profits fell by $81 million to $1.1 billion in the second quarter of 1991. However, the current profit levels are comparable to the average quarterly profits registered in the 1988-1990 period. The decrease in interest expense was not sufficient to offset the larger decrease in interest revenue in the current quarter.

Property and Casualty Insurers: Operating profits decreased $75 million to $337 million in the second quarter of 1991 following a decrease of $83 million in the first quarter. Throughout the 1988-1990 period, quarterly operating profits averaged $309 million.

Financial Ratios

Return on Equity: Profitability, as measured by the rate of return on shareholder's equity, continued to decline in the second quarter as it fell to 1.98% from 2.47% in the first quarter and an average of 5.38% in 1990. Return on shareholders' equity peaked in the first quarter of 1988 at 12.3%.

Financial and Non-financial Enterprises – Financial Ratios



Debt to Equity: This solvency indicator rose to 1.07 from 1.06 in the first quarter and average of 1.03 in 1990. This indicator is currently at its highest level since it registered 1.08 in 1985, but is still well below the 1.23 levels during the 1981-82 recession. The current-quarter increase is due to a $1.2 billion increase in total borrowing and a $1.7 billion decline in shareholders' equity.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 3860-3869, 3914-3971, 3974-3981.

The second quarter 1991 issue of *Quarterly Financial Statistics for Enterprises* (61-008, $23/$92) will be available in October. See "How to Order Publications".

For further information on this release, contact Gail Campbell or Bill Potter for non-financial industries data (613-951-9843), or Robert Moreau for financial industries data (613-951-2512), Industrial Organization and Finance Division. □

Selected Financial Statistics
Second Quarter 1991

	2nd Quarter 1991	1st Quarter 1991	4th Quarter 1990	3rd Quarter 1990
		$ billions		
Balance Sheet				
Cash and Deposits	77.0	80.1	88.5	83.5
Accounts Receivable	133.0	129.6	133.3	135.7
Inventories	130.8	132.1	135.6	135.7
Investments	401.5	397.0	388.3	383.3
Loans	600.0	596.0	588.5	579.5
Capital Assets	447.8	446.4	444.5	437.4
All Other Assets	136.3	143.1	137.7	142.9
Total Assets	**1,926.4**	**1,924.3**	**1,916.4**	**1,898.0**
Deposits (Financial Institutions)	570.0	567.4	563.0	548.4
Accounts Payable	159.5	160.7	163.0	159.1
Borrowing	463.8	462.6	458.0	456.3
All Other Liabilities	299.8	298.6	294.5	295.5
Total Liabilities	**1,493.1**	**1,489.3**	**1,478.5**	**1,459.3**
Share Capital	209.6	207.4	204.1	200.5
Retained Earnings (Including Surplus)	223.7	227.6	233.8	238.2
Total Equity	**433.3**	**435.0**	**437.9**	**438.7**
		Seasonally adjusted		
Income Statement				
Operating Revenue	276.9	273.1	290.0	289.7
Operating Profit	11.8	11.8	14.6	16.7
Net Profit	**2.1**	**2.7**	**2.5**	**6.2**

■

DATA AVAILABILITY ANNOUNCEMENTS

Field Crop Reporting Series, No. 6: August Estimates of Production of Principal Field Crops

1991

The publication (22-002, $12/$80) containing the August estimates of production of principal field crops in Canada is now available. See "How to Order Publications".

For further information, contact the Crops Section, Agriculture Division (613-951-8717). ■

Industrial Chemicals and Synthetic Resins

July 1991

Canadian chemical firms produced 122 441 tonnes of polyethylene synthetic resins in July 1991, a decrease of 6.0% from the 130 240r (revised) tonnes produced in July 1990.

January-to-July 1991 production totalled 870 645 tonnes, down 4.1% from the 907 805r tonnes produced during the same period in 1990.

Data are also available on Canadian production of three other types of synthetic resins and 24 industrial chemicals for July 1991, July 1990 and the corresponding cumulative figures.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 951.

The July 1991 issue of *Industrial Chemicals and Synthetic Resins* (46-002, $5.60/$56) will be available at a later date. See "How to Order Publications".

For more detailed information on this release, contact Raj Sehdev (613-951-3513), Industry Division. ■

Electric Storage Batteries

July 1991

Data for July 1991 on units sold by the Canadian manufacturers of electric storage batteries for automotive and heavy duty commercial replacement batteries are now available.

Cumulative sales from January to July 1991 totalled 992,216 automotive and heavy duty commercial replacement batteries, down 12.6% from the 1,135,801 units sold in the same period of 1990.

Information on sales of other types of storage batteries is also available.

The July 1991 issue of *Factory Sales of Electric Storage Batteries* (43-005, $5/$50) will be available at a later date. See "How to Order Publications".

For more detailed information on this release, contact J.-P. Beauparlant (613-951-3526), Industry Division. ■

Gypsum Products

July 1991

Manufacturers shipped 16 044 thousand square metres of plain gypsum wallboard in July 1991, down 22.5% from the 20 694r (revised) thousand square metres shipped in July 1990 and down 4.1% from the 16 736 thousand square metres shipped in June 1991.

Year-to-date shipments were 105 024 thousand square metres, a decrease of 32.4% from the January-to-July 1990 period.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 39 and 122 (series 11).

The July 1991 issue of *Gypsum Products* (44-003, $5/$50) will be available at a later date. See "How to Order Publications".

For more detailed information on this release, contact Roland Joubert (613-951-3527), Industry Division. ■

Coal and Coke Statistics

June 1991

Highlights

- Canadian production of coal totalled 5 721 kilotonnes in June 1991, up 14.7% from the corresponding month last year. The year-to-date production figure stood at 35 598 kilotonnes, up 3.1%.

- Exports in June rose 26.6% from June 1990 to 2 779 kilotonnes while imports decreased 17.6% to 1 708 kilotonnes. Cumulative figures for the year showed exports of 17 248 kilotonnes, 9.8% above last year's level.

- Coke production decreased to 314 kilotonnes, a difference of 13.6% from June 1990.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 9.

The June 1991 issue of *Coal and Coke Statistics* (45-002, $10/$100) will be available the second week of September. See "How to Order Publications".

For more detailed information on this release, contact Dave Madsen (613-951-9823), Energy Section, Industry Division. ■

Steel Primary Forms

Week Ending August 31, 1991

Preliminary estimates indicate that Canadian steel primary forms production for the week ending August 31, 1991 totalled 261 240 tonnes, a decrease of 0.4% from the preceding week's total of 262 369 tonnes, but up 58.3% from the year-earlier level of 165 060 tonnes. The cumulative total in 1991 was 8 541 886 tonnes, a decrease of 6.2% from 9 104 738 tonnes for the same period in 1990.

For more detailed information on this release, contact Greg Milsom (613-951-9827), Industry Division. ■

Air Carrier Operations in Canada

October-December 1990

Highlights

- There were declines in all six operating indicators (passengers, goods, passenger-kilometres, passenger tonne-kilometres, goods tonne-kilometres and hours flown) for the combined charter and scheduled services of the Canadian commercial aviation industry (Levels I-IV) from the fourth quarter 1989 to the fourth quarter 1990.

- In the fourth quarter 1990, Air Canada showed declines of 18% (36.2 million) in charter passenger tonne-kilometres and 82% (175,000) in charter goods tonne-kilometres from the corresponding period of 1989. Canadian Airlines International Ltd. posted a decline of 35% (740,000) in charter goods tonne-kilometres, but showed a 12% increase (37.3 million) in charter passenger tonne-kilometres during the corresponding quarter.

- In the fourth quarter of 1990, Levels I to III carriers showed a large operating loss ($227 million) and net loss ($201.4 million). Operating losses ($124.0 million) and net losses ($124 million) were larger for Air Canada than for Canadian Airlines International ($86.7 million and $57.7 million, respectively) during the quarter.

- The cost per litre of turbine fuel increased for Levels I to III carriers (49%) in fourth quarter of 1990 compared with the fourth quarter of 1989. The highest increase in the cost per litre of turbine fuel occurred in Level I (54%), followed by Level II (35%) and Level III (17%).

The October-December 1990 issue of *Air Carrier Operations in Canada* (51-002, $24.25/$97) will be released shortly.

For more information on this release, contact Bradley Snider (819-997-6195), Aviation Statistics Centre, Transportation Division. ■

Canadian Civil Aviation Statistics

June 1991

Preliminary monthly financial data reported by Canadian Level I air carriers for the second quarter of 1991 show an operating loss of $43 million, compared to a $49 million operating profit reported for the second quarter of 1990.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 385.

Preliminary civil aviation data for the second quarter of 1991 will be available in the September issue of *Aviation Statistics Centre Service Bulletin* (51-004, $9.30/$93). See "How to Order Publications".

For more information on this release, contact Bradley Snider (819-997-6195), Aviation Statistics Centre, Transportation Division. ■

Consolidated Federal, Provincial, Territorial and Local Government Finance – Correction

1990/91 Estimates

When the consolidated expenditures on health for all levels of government (federal, provincial, territorial and local) were released on April 23, 1991, the level of health expenditures in 1990/91 was underestimated by $701 million. The correct number is $40,450.7 million.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 3160.

For further information on this release, contact Terry Moore (613-951-8561) or Pierre Doucet (613-951-1820), Public Institutions Division.

Data are available through custom and special tabulations. For more information or general inquiries on Public Institutions Division products or services, contact Patricia Phillips (613-951-0767). ■

Cane and Beet Sugar Industry

1989 Annual Survey of Manufactures

In 1989, the value of shipments of goods of own manufacture for the cane and beet sugar industry (SIC 1081) totalled $584.8 million, up 14.8% from $509.3 million in 1988.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 5393.

Data for this industry will be released in *Food Industries* (32-250, $35).

For more detailed information on this release, contact Peter Zylstra (613-951-3511), Industry Division. ■

Sugar and Chocolate Confectionery Industry

1989 Annual Survey of Manufactures

In 1989, the value of shipments of goods of own manufacture for the sugar and chocolate confectionery industry (SIC 1083) totalled $840.6 million, up 9.1% from $770.5 million in 1988.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 5395.

Data for this industry will be released in *Food Industries* (32-250, $35).

For more detailed information on this release, contact Peter Zylstra (613-951-3511), Industry Division. ■

Potato Chip, Pretzel and Popcorn Industry

1989 Annual Survey of Manufactures

In 1989, the value of shipments of goods of own manufacture for the potato chip, pretzel and popcorn industry (SIC 1093) totalled $574.0 million, up 11.4% from $515.1 million in 1988.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 5398.

Data for this industry will be released in *Food Industries* (32-250, $35).

For more detailed information on this release, contact Peter Zylstra (613-951-3511), Industry Division. ■

Tire and Tube Industry

1989 Annual Survey of Manufactures

In 1989, the value of shipments of goods of own manufacture for the tire and tube industry (SIC 1511) totalled $1,360.0 million, up 1.3% from $1,342.8 million in 1988.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 6898.

Data for this industry will be released in *Rubber and Plastic Products Industries* (33-250, $35).

For more detailed information on this release, contact T. Raj Sehdev (613-951-3513), Industry Division. ■

Carpet, Mat and Rug Industry

1989 Annual Survey of Manufactures

In 1989, the value of shipments of goods of own manufacture for the carpet, mat and rug industry (SIC 1921) totalled $1,033.5 million, down 1.7% from $1,051.3 million in 1988.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 5431.

Data for this industry will be released in *Textile Products Industries* (34-251, $35).

For more detailed information on this release, contact Andy Shinnan (613-951-3510), Industry Division. ■

Other Spun Yarn and Woven Cloth Industries

1989 Annual Survey of Manufactures

In 1989, the value of shipments of goods of own manufacture for the other spun yarn and woven cloth industries (SIC 1829) totalled $1,273.4 million, down 5.2% from $1,343.7 million in 1988.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 5427.

Data for this industry will be released in *Textile Products Industries* (34-251, $35).

For more detailed information on this release, contact Andy Shinnan (613-951-3510), Industry Division. ■

Hardwood Veneer and Plywood Industry

1989 Annual Survey of Manufactures

In 1989, the value of shipments of goods of own manufacture for the hardwood veneer and plywood industry (SIC 2521) totalled $365.2 million, down 8.3% from $398.4 million in 1988.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 5461.

Data for this industry will be released in *Wood Industries* (35-250, $35).

For more detailed information on this release, contact J. Lepage (613-951-3516), Industry Division. ■

Other Publishing Industries

1989 Annual Survey of Manufactures

In 1989, the value of shipments of goods of own manufacture for the other publishing industries (SIC 2839) totalled $1,409.3 million, up 11.3% from $1,266.3 million in 1988.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 5501.

Data for this industry will be released in *Printing, Publishing and Other Allied Industries* (36-251, $35).

For more detailed information on this release, contact Bob Wright (613-951-3514), Industry Division. ■

How to Order Publications

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Please enclose cheque or money order payable to the Receiver General for Canada/Publications and provide full information on publications required (catalogue number, title, issue).

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A national toll-free telephone order service is in operation at Statistics Canada. The toll-free line (1-800-267-6677) can be used by Canadian customers for the ordering of Statistics Canada products and services.

PUBLICATIONS RELEASED

Field Crop Reporting Series, No. 6: August Estimates of Production of Principal Field Crops, 1991
Catalogue number 22-002
(Canada: $12.00/$80.00; United States: US$14.00/US$96.00; Other Countries: US$16.00/US$112.00).

Crude Petroleum and Natural Gas Production, May 1991.
Catalogue number 26-006
(Canada: $10.00/$100.00; United States: US$12.00/US$120.00; Other Countries: US$14.00/US$140.00).

The Sugar Situation, July 1991.
Catalogue number 32-013
(Canada: $5.00/$50.00; United States: US$6.00/US$60.00; Other Countries: US$7.00/US$70.00).

Quarterly Shipments of Office Furniture Products, Quarter Ended June 30, 1991.
Catalogue number 35-006
(Canada: $6.75/$27.00; United States: US$8.00/US$32.00; Other Countries: US$9.50/US$38.00).

Production, Sales and Stocks of Major Appliances, July 1991.
Catalogue number 43-010
(Canada: $5.00/$50.00; United States: US$6.00/US$60.00; Other Countries: US$7.00/US$70.00).

Cement, July 1991.
Catalogue number 44-001
(Canada: $5.00/$50.00; United States: US$6.00/US$60.00; Other Countries: US$7.00/US$70.00).

Asphalt Roofing, July 1991.
Catalogue number 45-001
(Canada: $5.00/$50.00; United States: US$6.00/US$60.00; Other Countries: US$7.00/US$70.00).

Gas Utilities, May 1991.
Catalogue number 55-002
(Canada: $12.70/$127.00; United States: US$15.20/US$152.00; Other Countries: US$17.80/US$178.00).

Imports by Country, January-June 1991.
Catalogue number 65-006
(Canada: $82.75/$331.00; United States: US$99.25/US$397.00; Other Countries: US$115.75/US$463.00).

Imports by Commodity, June 1991.
Catalogue number 65-007
(Canada: $55.10/$551.00; United States: US$66.10/US$661.00; Other Countries: US$77.10/US$771.00).

Canada's Balance of International Payments: Historical Statistics, 1926 to 1990.
Catalogue number 67-508
(Canada: $50.00; United States: US$60.00; Other Countries: US$70.00).

Science Statistics Service Bulletin: Regional Distribution of Federal Expenditures on Science and Technology, 1989-1990, Vol. 15, No. 6.
Catalogue number 88-001
(Canada: $7.10/$71.00; United States: US$8.50/US$85.00; Other Countries: US$9.90/US$99.00).

The paper used in this publication meets the minimum requirements of American National Standard for Information Sciences – Permanence of Paper for Printed Library Materials, ANSI Z39.48 – 1984.

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MAJOR RELEASE DATES

Week of September 9 to 13, 1991

(Release dates are subject to change)

Anticipated date(s) of release	Title	Reference period
September		
9	**New Motor Vehicle Sales**	July 1991
9	**Estimates of Labour Income**	June 1991
10	**Department Store Sales by Province and Metropolitan Area**	July 1991
10	**New Housing Price Index**	July 1991
11	**Farm Product Price Index**	July 1991
12	**Capacity Utilization Rates in Canadian Manufacturing**	Second Quarter 1991
13	**Consumer Price Index**	August 1991
13	**Travel Between Canada and Other Countries**	July 1991

The Daily

Statistics Canada's Official Release Bulletin for Statistical Information

Catalogue 11-001E. Price: Canada: $120.00 annually; United States: US$144.00 annually; Other Countries: US$168.00 annually

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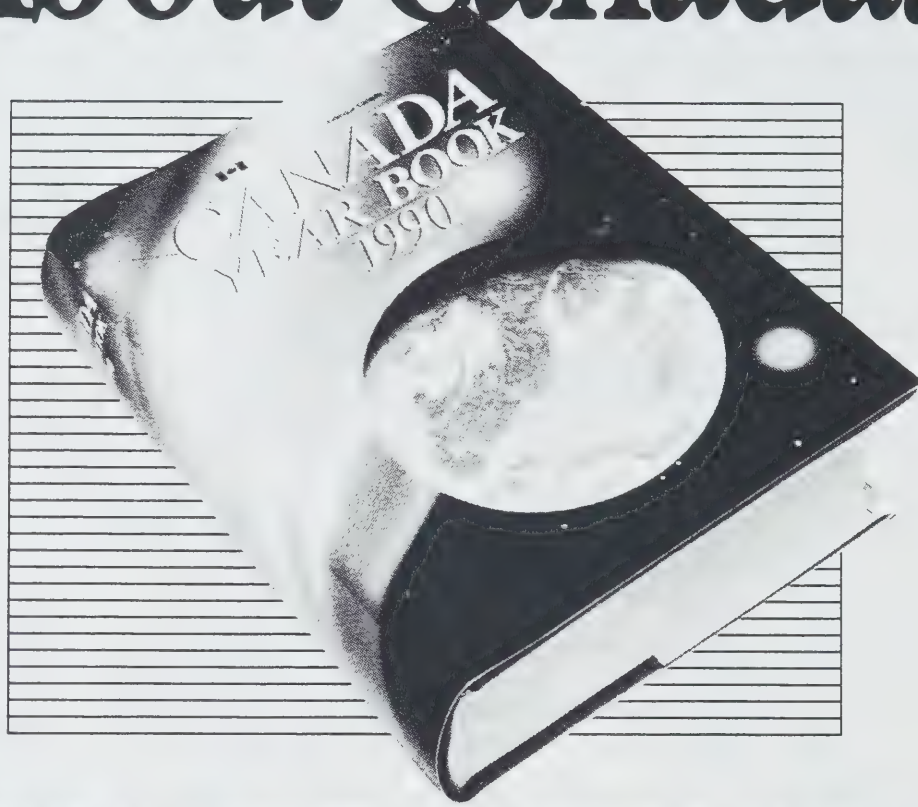

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The Daily

Statistics Canada

Monday, September 9, 1991

For release at 8:30 a.m.

MAJOR RELEASES

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MAJOR RELEASES

Estimates of Labour Income

June 1991

The June 1991 preliminary estimate of labour income[1], which comprises approximately 50% of the Gross Domestic Product (GDP) in the National Income and Expenditure Accounts, was $33.3 billion, an increase of 3.2% from June 1990. The year-to-date growth rate of labour income was 3.5%, down from the 1990 annual change of 6.7%.

Highlights – Wages and Salaries

Seasonally Adjusted

- The seasonally adjusted estimate of wages and salaries was little changed (0.1%) in June, following strong growth in May (0.7%) and April (0.6%).

- Wage and salaries increases were noted in transportation, communications and other utilities (1.8%), health and welfare services (0.7%), education and related services (0.7%) and construction (0.6%). Wages and salaries in finance, insurance and real estate rose by 0.6%, the third consecutive monthly increase.

- Decreases in wages and salaries were recorded in June in all three levels of public administration. The largest decline occurred in federal and other government administration (-2.2%). Wages and salaries in forestry also recorded a drop of 2.2%.

- Growth in wages and salaries in Ontario (0.5%), Saskatchewan (1.4%) and New Brunswick (0.9%) was offset by declines in the other provinces and territories.

Unadjusted

- In June 1991, wages and salaries advanced by 3.1% from the previous year, bringing the year-to-date growth rate to 3.3%.

- Both manufacturing and construction showed smaller year-over-year declines in wages and salaries, compared to the decreases noted earlier this year. Wages and salaries in transportation, communications and other utilities advanced on a year-over-year basis in June, following a deceleration between April and May.

- Decelerations in the year-to-year growth rates in June were noted in health and welfare services, and federal and provincial administrations. The June 1990 estimates in these industries included large special payments (due to negotiated labour contracts) which affect the year-to-year comparisons.

- Ontario, Alberta and British Columbia recorded larger year-over-year increases in wages and salaries in June than the national growth rate of 3.1%. These increases were moderated by weaker growth in the remaining provinces and territories.

Revisions to the Data

The estimates of labour income have been revised back to January 1991. This revision was undertaken in conjunction with the Income and Expenditure Accounts Division.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 1791 and 1792.

The April-June 1991 issue of *Estimates of Labour Income* (72-005, $22.50/$90) will be available in October. See "How to Order Publications".

For further information on the monthly estimates, contact Georgette Gauthier (613-951-4051) or Katherine Fraser (613-951-4049). For information on the annual estimates of labour income, contact Jean-Pierre Maynard (613-951-4050) or Sylvia Reid-Hibbert (613-951-4054), Labour Division (Fax: 613-951-4087).

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[1] *Labour income is composed of two components: wages and salaries and supplementary labour income. Wages and salaries account for 90% of labour income.* □

Wages and Salaries and Supplementary Labour Income

(millions of dollars)

	June 1991[p]	May 1991[r]	April 1991[f]	June 1990
	Unadjusted			
Agriculture, fishing and trapping	267.2	217.9	173.4	257.0
Forestry	241.0	201.3	164.7	242.2
Mines, quarries and oil wells	708.0	694.0	661.4	686.1
Manufacturing industries	5,384.4	5,220.7	5,093.4	5,528.4
Construction industry	2,060.7	1,944.4	1,691.8	2,100.6
Transportation, communications and other utilities	2,888.9	2,812.1	2,735.7	2,702.0
Trade	4,180.9	4,132.4	4,031.4	4,018.3
Finance, insurance and real estate	2,726.4	2,675.1	2,630.6	2,522.7
Commercial and personal services	4,142.8	4,046.8	3,927.5	3,938.6
Education and related services	2,561.6	2,539.3	2,542.9	2,419.3
Health and welfare services	2,482.9	2,459.5	2,422.0	2,393.4
Federal administration and other government offices	961.2	972.4	965.7	962.2
Provincial administration	689.1	675.5	664.1	670.1
Local administration	648.8	625.5	609.0	607.7
Total wages and salaries	**29,943.8**	**29,216.9**	**28,313.5**	**29,048.5**
Supplementary labour income	3,359.8	3,276.7	3,234.9	3,225.1
Labour income	**33,303.5**	**32,493.5**	**31,548.4**	**32,273.6**
	Seasonal Adjusted			
Agriculture, fishing and trapping	225.8	230.7	228.8	216.7
Forestry	209.5	214.1	216.7	210.3
Mines, quarries and oil wells	680.9	683.5	671.7	659.6
Manufacturing industries	5,169.9	5,186.8	5,143.6	5,309.2
Construction industry	1,902.3	1,891.7	1,852.8	1,941.7
Transportation, communications and other utilities	2,846.5	2,797.6	2,767.8	2,650.9
Trade	4,108.6	4,100.4	4,051.2	3,941.1
Finance, insurance and real estate	2,654.2	2,637.6	2,624.1	2,461.7
Commercial and personal services	4,055.9	4,064.2	4,022.3	3,850.8
Education and related services	2,467.3	2,450.7	2,451.7	2,329.8
Health and welfare services	2,443.5	2,426.5	2,427.1	2,355.4
Federal administration and other government offices	923.5	943.9	967.8	922.3
Provincial administration	673.8	678.4	677.1	655.5
Local administration	626.4	631.2	627.9	586.7
Total wages and salaries	**29,005.6**	**28,965.8**	**28,757.1**	**28,065.0**
Supplementary labour income	3,253.7	3,249.2	3,286.9	3,110.6
Labour income	**32,259.2**	**32,215.0**	**32,044.0**	**31,175.6**

p *Preliminary estimates.*
r *Revised estimates.*
f *Final estimates.*

■

New Housing Price Index

July 1991

The New Housing Price Index (1986 = 100) for Canada stood at 131.4 in July, up 0.2% from June. The estimated House Only Index increased 0.2% while the estimated Land Only index increased 0.4%.

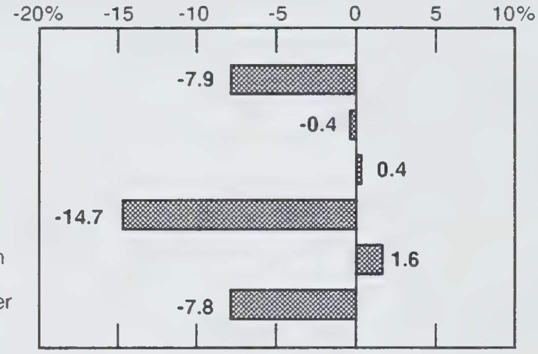
In June the largest monthly increase in new housing prices was registered in Vancouver (1.6%) while the largest monthly decrease was recorded in Calgary (-0.8%).

This index of Canadian housing contractors' selling prices now stands 7.9% lower than the year-earlier level. Toronto was mainly responsible for this downward movement with a decrease of 14.7% since July 1990.

Prices Division has calculated an analytical index in which current regulations concerning the Goods and Services and relevant new housing and federal sales tax rebates are applied to the current price sample to calculate an index that includes the estimated net effect of the GST. In July 1991, this index was 136.3, up 0.5% from the Canada Total level of 135.6 for June 1991.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 2032.

Percentage Change in New Housing Price Index from Same Month of the Previous Year, Canada and Selected Cities, July 1991



The third quarter 1991 issue of *Construction Price Statistics* (62-007, $18/$72) will be available in December. See "How to Order Publications".

For more detailed information on this release, contact the Information and Current Analysis Unit (613-951-9607), Prices Division.

New Housing Price Indexes

1986 = 100

	July 1991	June 1991	July 1990	% change July 1991/ June 1991	% change July 1991/ July 1990
Canada Total	**131.4**	**131.1**	**142.7**	**0.2**	**-7.9**
Canada (House only)	**122.4**	**122.1**	**132.8**	**0.2**	**-7.8**
Canada (Land only)	**157.8**	**157.1**	**169.5**	**0.4**	**-6.9**
St. John's	126.5	126.5	118.4	–	6.8
Halifax	109.2	109.2	109.6	–	-0.4
Saint John-Moncton-Fredericton	114.2	114.2	113.5	–	0.6
Quebec City	134.5	134.5	130.4	–	3.1
Montreal	134.4	134.5	133.9	-0.1	0.4
Ottawa-Hull	122.7	122.8	123.0	-0.1	-0.2
Toronto	147.8	147.6	173.2	0.1	-14.7
Hamilton	136.3	136.4	144.6	-0.1	-5.7
St. Catharines-Niagara	133.7	134.0	138.3	-0.2	-3.3
Kitchener-Waterloo	129.5	129.4	140.8	0.1	-8.0
London	146.3	146.3	145.2	–	0.8
Windsor	127.1	127.1	128.8	–	-1.3
Sudbury-Thunder Bay	134.9	134.6	134.7	0.2	0.1
Winnipeg	108.7	108.7	109.1	–	-0.4
Regina	111.1	110.4	108.8	0.6	2.1
Saskatoon	106.7	106.7	107.7	–	-0.9
Calgary	131.7	132.7	136.8	-0.8	-3.7
Edmonton	140.5	140.5	138.3	–	1.6
Vancouver	126.1	124.1	136.7	1.6	-7.8
Victoria	123.0	123.3	122.7	-0.2	0.2

– *Nil or zero.*

■

New Motor Vehicle Sales

July 1991

Highlights

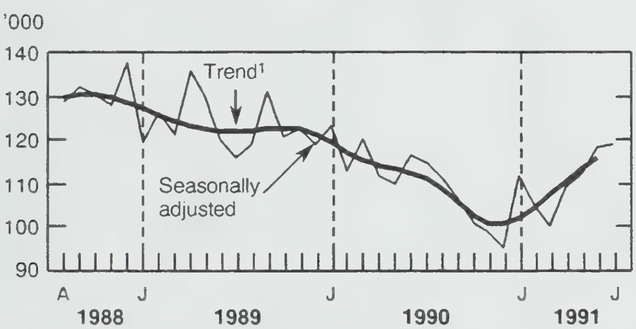
Seasonally Adjusted Sales

- Preliminary estimates indicate that sales of new motor vehicles totalled 119,000 units in July, an increase of 0.8% over the revised level in June 1991. In July, passenger car sales increased by 1.5% while truck sales recorded a moderate decline of 0.6%.

- The July gain in new motor vehicle sales followed three strong increases and further extended the trend of rising sales observed since the beginning of 1991.

- By origin, both sales of North American and imported passenger cars increased by 1.5% in July 1991, totalling 55,000 and 26,000 units, respectively. The increase for North American passenger car sales marked the fourth consecutive monthly gain, whereas the gain in imported passenger car sales followed a decline of 2.6%.

Monthly Sales of New Motor Vehicles, Canada, Seasonally Adjusted, in Units, 1988-1991



[1] The short-term trend represents a moving average of the data.

> *Note to Users*
>
> *North American vehicles: motor vehicles manufactured or assembled in North America. These vehicles may be built by domestic or foreign-owned companies.*
>
> *Imported vehicles: Motor vehicles manufactured or assembled overseas and marketed in Canada by domestic or foreign-owned companies.*

Unadjusted Sales

- Sales of new motor vehicles totalled 124,000 units in July 1991, up 11.7% from the level in July 1990. Passenger car sales increased by 13.6% while truck sales recorded a gain of 7.7%.

- The July increase in passenger car sales stemmed from a rise of 16.6% for North American passenger cars and an increase of 7.9% for imported passenger car. The increase in imported passenger cars was largely attributed to a 9.6% increase in Japanese car sales.

- The North American share of the Canadian passenger car market rose to 67.7% in July 1991 from 66.0% a year earlier. This gain was at the expense of the Japanese, as their market share declined to 25.5% from 26.5% in July 1990.

- By province, sales of new motor vehicles were up in seven provinces with the most notable increases occurring in Ontario (+16.7%), Quebec (+15.0%) and New Brunswick (+12.6%). Decreases were registered in Prince Edward Island (-16.7%), Nova Scotia (-12.1%) and Manitoba (-3.6%).

Available on CANSIM: matrix 64.

The July 1991 issue of *New Motor Vehicle Sales* (63-007, $9/$90) will be available the third week of September. See "How to Order Publications".

For more detailed information on this release, contact Roger Laplante (613-951-3552) or Tom Newton (613-951-9693), Retail Trade Section, Industry Division. □

New Motor Vehicle Sales - Canada

July 1991

	Seasonally Adjusted Data			
	April 1991r	May 1991r	June 1991r	July 1991p
	Units % Change	Units % Change	Units % Change	Units % Change
Total New Motor Vehicles	**108,623** **+ 8.6**	**111,858** **+ 3.0**	**117,767** **+ 5.3**	**118,750** **+ 0.8**
Passenger Cars by Origin:				
North America	46,475 + 12.4	50,085 + 7.8	54,344 + 8.5	55,158 + 1.5
Overseas	26,055 + 1.4	26,266 + 0.8	25,571 -2.6	25,956 + 1.5
Total	**72,529** **+ 8.2**	**76,351** **+ 5.3**	**79,916** **+ 4.7**	**81,113** **+ 1.5**
Trucks, Vans and Buses	**36,094** **+ 9.4**	**35,508** **-1.6**	**37,851** **+ 6.6**	**37,637** **-0.6**

	Unadjusted Sales			
	July 1991	Change 1991/90	January-July 1991	Change 1991/90
	Units	%	Units	%
Total New Motor Vehicles	**123,736**	**+ 11.7**	**826,909**	**-2.6**
Passenger Cars by Origin:				
North America	56,918	+ 16.6	377,968	+ 0.2
Japan	21,482	+ 9.6	147,741	-2.3
Other Countries (Including South Korea)	5,697	+ 2.1	38,340	-0.3
Total	**84,097**	**+ 13.6**	**564,049**	**-0.5**
Trucks, Vans and Buses by Origin:				
North America	34,232	+ 11.0	221,718	-6.7
Overseas	5,407	-9.5	41,142	-8.2
Total	**39,639**	**+ 7.7**	**262,860**	**-7.0**

p *Preliminary.*
r *Revised.*

■

DATA AVAILABILITY ANNOUNCEMENT

Aviation Statistics Centre Service Bulletin

June 1991

Highlights

- Canadian Level I air carriers reported an operating loss of $241 million in the first half of 1991.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 385.

- Preliminary data for the first quarter of 1991 showed a decline of 4% in total enplaned and deplaned cargo on major scheduled services compared with the same period in 1990.

- The top three transborder city-pairs in 1990 were: Toronto-New York, Montreal-New York and Toronto-Chicago. They have maintained the same rankings since 1986. In 1990, these city-pairs reported increases in traffic of 4%, 9% and 2%, respectively, compared with 1989.

- Charter traffic between Canada and the United States totalled 2.2 million passengers in 1990, a 5% decrease from 1989, but a 52% increase from 1981.

- In 1990, the split between Canadian and American carriers of scheduled transborder traffic was 37% and 63%, respectively.

- For Canadian commercial carriers, their proportion of scheduled transborder passengers increased slightly from 1985 to 1989. There was a 53% increase in the number of transborder passengers during this time.

- During 1990, transborder aircraft movements by Canadian and American air carriers totalled 248,557. This was an increase of 10% compared with 1989.

The Vol. 23, No. 9 issue of *Aviation Statistics Centre Service Bulletin* (51-004, $9.30/$93) will be available shortly. See "How to Order Publications".

For more detailed information on this release, contact the Aviation Statistics Centre (819-997-1986), Transportation Division. ■

PUBLICATIONS RELEASED

Financial Flow Accounts, Second Quarter, 1991.
Catalogue number 13-014
(Canada: $12.50/$50.00; United States: US$15.00/US$60.00; Other Countries: US$17.50/US$70.00).

Cereals and Oilseeds Review, June 1991.
Catalogue number 22-007
(Canada: $13.80/$138.00; United States: US$16.60/US$166.00; Other Countries: US$19.30/US$193.00).

Consumer Prices and Price Indexes, April-June 1991.
Catalogue number 62-010
(Canada: $18.00/$72.00; United States: US$21.50/US$86.00; Other Countries: US$25.25/US$101.00).

Retail Trade, June 1991.
Catalogue number 63-005
(Canada: $18.20/$182.00; United States: US$21.80/US$218.00; Other Countries: US$25.50/US$255.00).

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Statistics Canada

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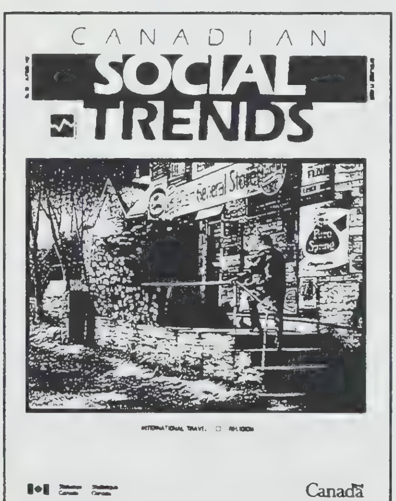

Canadian Social Trends

Canadian travel abroad is increasing, according to the Autumn 1991 issue of *Canadian Social Trends*. While trips to non-traditional destinations such as Japan and South America are increasing, most international travel – 96% of trips in 1990 – is to the United States. Furthermore, the number of trips of less than 24 hours by Canadians to the United States increased by 90% between 1980 and 1990, while day-trips by Americans to Canada decreased by 18% over this period. Increasing Canadian travel abroad and declining travel to Canada has resulted in a growing travel deficit, $4.5 billion in 1990 alone.

Women, aboriginal people, visible minorities and people with disabilities have been identified as disadvantaged in the work force. These groups are the focus of an article on employment equity. Child care, Canada's seniors, French immersion programs, and declining church attendance are other topics featured in the Autumn 1991 issue.

The Autumn 1991 issue of *Canadian Social Trends* (11-008E, $8.50/$34) is now available. See "How to Order Publications".

For further information, contact the editors at (613-951- 2560).

DATA AVAILABILITY ANNOUNCEMENTS

Department Store Sales by Province and Metropolitan Area
July 1991

Highlights

- Department stores sales including concessions totalled $934 million in July 1991. After removing federal sales tax from the 1990 data and allowing for differences in trading days, department store sales decreased 4.8% from July 1990. Concessions sales totalled $62.8 million, 6.7% of total department store sales.

- Department store sales during July 1991 for the provinces and the 10 metropolitan areas surveyed were as follows:

Department Store Sales including Concessions

Province

- Newfoundland, $13.4 million;
- Prince Edward Island, $4.2 million;
- Nova Scotia, $30.7 million;
- New Brunswick, $20.2 million;
- Quebec, $173.2 million;
- Ontario, $373.9 million;
- Manitoba, $39.1 million;
- Saskatchewan, $26.7 million;
- Alberta, $108.2 million;
- British Columbia, $144.5 million.

Metropolitan Area

- Calgary, $39.3 million;
- Edmonton, $47.6 million;
- Halifax-Dartmouth, $15.2 million;
- Hamilton, $27.3 million;
- Montreal, $89.7 million;
- Ottawa-Hull, $42.3 million;
- Quebec City, $24.4 million;
- Toronto, $143.6 million;
- Vancouver, $78.4 million;
- Winnipeg, $34.5 million.

Department Store Sales excluding Concessions

Province

- Newfoundland, $11.5 million;
- Prince Edward Island, $4.0 million;
- Nova Scotia, $28.4 million;
- New Brunswick, $18.6 million;
- Quebec, $163.6 million;
- Ontario, $348.5 million;
- Manitoba, $35.6 million;
- Saskatchewan, $24.7 million;
- Alberta, $101.1 million;
- British Columbia, $135.3 million.

Metropolitan Area

- Calgary, $36.3 million;
- Edmonton, $44.8 million;
- Halifax-Dartmouth, $14.1 million;
- Hamilton, $25.5 million;
- Montreal, $85.1 million;
- Ottawa-Hull, $40.1 million;
- Quebec City, $23.1 million;
- Toronto, $134.8 million;
- Vancouver, $73.7 million;
- Winnipeg, $31.0 million.

Note to Users:

Department store sales estimates exclude the Goods and Services Tax (GST). Prior to January 1991, sales data included the Federal Sales Tax (FST). Due to this change in indirect taxes, data for 1991 are not strictly comparable with those of previous years. For users interested in deriving comparable data, an estimate of the amount of FST included in department store sales for 1990 is available for Canada (3.5%). The reliability of this estimate does not permit adjustments at the provincial or metropolitan area level.

Users should note that the year-over-year movement for Prince Edward Island has been affected by a major structural change. The comparisons should therefore be used with caution.

Information on department store sales and stocks by major commodity lines and seasonally adjusted estimates will be released in The Daily during the week of September 23.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 111 and 112 (series 10 to 12).

The July 1991 issue of *Department Store Monthly Sales, by Province and Selected Metropolitan Area* (63-004, $2/$20) will be available the fourth week of September 1991.

For more detailed information on this release, contact Roger Laplante (613-951-3552) or Lucie Cloutier (613-951-9824), Retail Trade Section, Industry Division. ■

Grain and Oilseed Consumption by Livestock and Poultry, Canada and Provinces

1990 (Livestock Feed Usage Study)

The primary objective of this second Livestock Feed Usage Study, conducted from May through September 1991, was to develop 1990 provincial grain and oilseed intake coefficients by class of livestock and poultry. This study was carried out by Statistics Canada, on a cost-recovery basis, for Agriculture Canada.

The provincial departments of agriculture co-ordinated the development of coefficients for their respective provinces. Numerous other persons and organizations were also contacted for information, in an effort to collect data to be used in validating intake coefficients. Statistics Canada's role was to act as national co-ordinator, to provide the overall conceptual and methodological framework, and to review and evaluate the results in relation to check data.

Grain intake coefficients for the calendar year 1990 were developed for the following classes of livestock and poultry: beef cattle; dairy cattle; sheep and lambs; hogs; layers; chickens; and turkeys.

The methodology, results and other information regarding the Livestock Feed Usage Study are contained in a report entitled "*Grain and Oilseed Consumption by Livestock and Poultry, Canada and Provinces, 1990*" ($25). To obtain a copy of this report or for further information concerning these data, contact Ruth McMillan (613-951-8716), Livestock and Animal Products Section, Agriculture Division. ■

Pulpwood and Wood Residue Statistics

July 1991

Pulpwood receipts amounted to 3 426 072 cubic metres in July 1991, a decrease of 3.1% from 3 537 073^r (revised) cubic metres a year earlier. Receipts of wood residue totalled 4 690 110 cubic metres, up 8.2% from 4 335 405^r cubic metres in July 1990. Consumption of pulpwood and wood residue was reported at 8 162 424 cubic metres, a decrease of 1.8% from 8 351 321^r cubic metres reported the previous year. The closing inventory of pulpwood and wood residue decreased 7.0% to 16 632 583 cubic metres from 17 890 144^r cubic metres a year earlier.

Year-to-date receipts of pulpwood totalled 22 274 194^r cubic metres, a decrease of 0.6% from 22 402 258^r cubic metres a year earlier. Receipts of wood residue increased 6.8% to 34 967 603^r cubic metres from the year-earlier level of 32 728 318^r cubic metres. Consumption of pulpwood and wood residue, at 60 199 798^r cubic metres, was up 2.5% from 58 718 240^r cubic metres a year earlier.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 54.

The July 1991 issue of *Pulpwood and Wood Residue Statistics* (25-001,$5.80/$58) will be available at a later date. See "How to Order Publications".

For more detailed information on this release contact Jacques Lepage (613-951-3516), Industry Division. ■

Footwear Statistics

July 1991

Canadian manufacturers produced 1,508,291 pairs of footwear in July 1991, a decrease of 18.7% from the 1,854,814^r (revised) pairs produced a year earlier.

Year-to-date production for January to July 1991 totalled 14,322,696 pairs of footwear, down 23.5% from 18,712,130^r pairs produced during the same period in 1990.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 8.

The July 1991 *Footwear Statistics* (33-002, $5.00/$50) will be available at a later date. See "How to Order Publications".

For more detailed information on this release, contact Don Grant (613-951-5998), Industry Division. ■

Sugar Sales

August I991

Canadian sugar refiners reported total sales of 84 836 tonnes for all types of sugar in August 1991, comprising 77 888 tonnes in domestic sales and 6 948 tonnes in export sales. The 1991 year-to-date sales reported for all types of sugar totalled 629 178 tonnes: 577 664 tonnes in domestic sales and 51 514 tonnes in export sales.

This compares to total sales of 85 560 tonnes in August 1990, of which 78 197 tonnes were domestic sales and 7 363 tonnes were export sales. The 1990 year-to-date sales reported for all types of sugar totalled 629 040 tonnes: 586 797 tonnes in domestic sales and 42 243 tonnes in export sales.

The August 1991 issue of *The Sugar Situation* (32-013, $5/$50) will be available at a later date. See "How to Order Publications".

For more detailed information on this release, contact Peter Zylstra (613-951-3511), Industry Division. ■

Blow-moulded Plastic Bottles

Second Quarter 1991

Figures for the second quarter of 1991 for blow-moulded plastic bottles are now available.

Production and Shipments of Blow-moulded Plastic Bottles (47-006, $6.75/$27) will be available at a later date. See "How to Order Publications".

For more detailed information, on this release, contact Raj Sehdev (613-951-3513), Industry Division. ■

Manufacturing Shipments of Selected Clothing Commodities

1990

Estimates for domestically-manufactured shipments of clothing commodities subject to import restraints (i.e. import control groups monitored by Industry, Science and Technology Canada) are now available from the 1990 annual survey of manufactures.

For further detailed information, contact Andy Shinnan (613-951-3510), Industry Division. ■

Consumption of Containers and Other Packaging Supplies by the Manufacturing Industries

1988

Data on the consumption of containers and other packaging supplies by the manufacturing industries for 1988 are now available.

The data will be released in catalogue 31-212.

For more detailed information on this release, contact Bruno Pépin (613-951-9837), Industry Division. ■

PUBLICATIONS RELEASED

Canadian Social Trends, Autumn 1991.
Catalogue number 11-008E
(Canada: $8.50/$34.00; United States: US$10.00/US$40.00; Other Countries: US$12.00/US$48.00).

Leather and Allied Products Industries, 1988.
Catalogue number 33-251
(Canada: $35.00; United States: US$42.00; Other Countries: US$49.00).

The paper used in this publication meets the minimum requirements of American National Standard for Information Sciences – Permanence of Paper for Printed Library Materials, ANSI Z39.48 – 1984.

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Editor: Bruce Simpson (613-951-1103)

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Statistics Canada

Wednesday, September 11, 1991

For release at 8:30 a.m.

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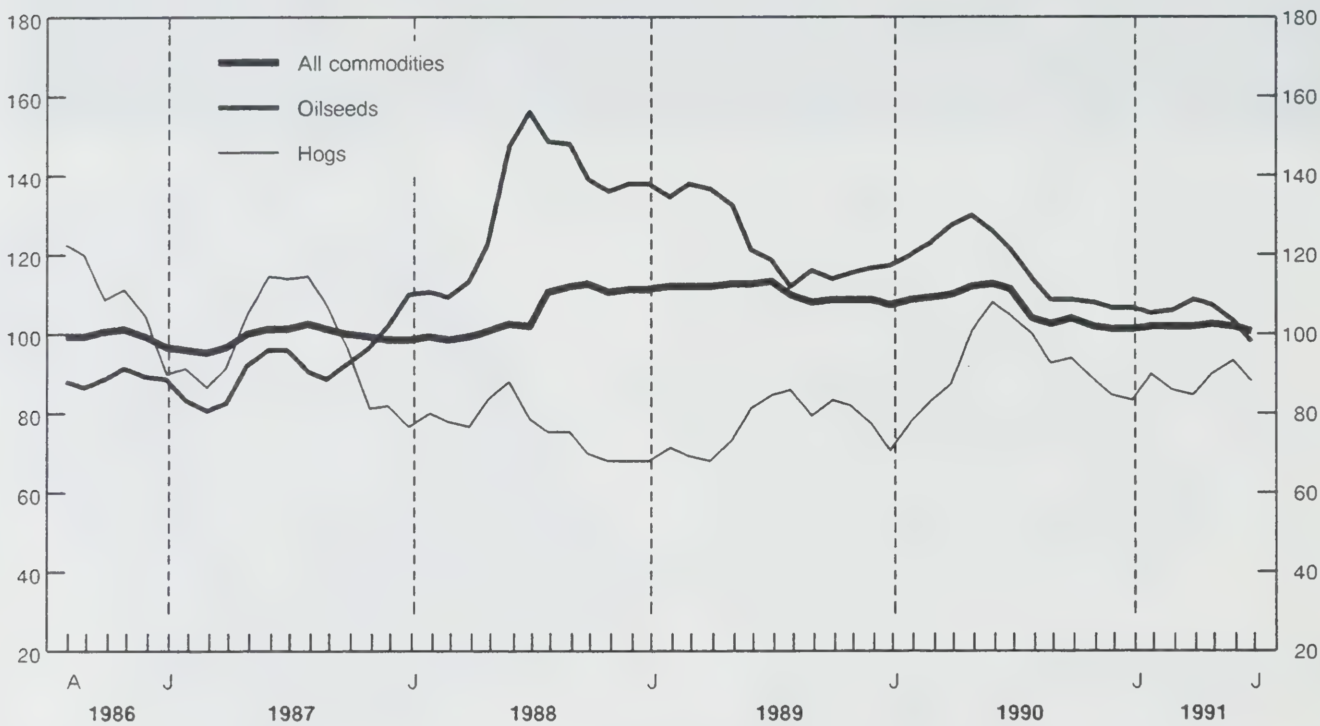
MAJOR RELEASES

Farm Product Price Index (1986 = 100)



Farm Product Price Index

July 1991

The Farm Product Price Index (1986 = 100) for Canada stood at 100.4 in July, down 1.5% from the revised June level of 101.9. The crops index fell by 1.2%, while the livestock and animal products index was down 1.7%. The overall index remained 9.6% below the year-earlier level of 111.1 as Canadian production of the major grains for the 1990-91 crop year (August 1-July 31) was at record levels.

The percentage changes in the index between June and July 1991, by province, were as follows:

• Newfoundland	-0.7%
• Prince Edward Island	-5.5%
• Nova Scotia	-0.6%
• New Brunswick	-2.5%
• Quebec	-1.0%
• Ontario	-1.9%
• Manitoba	-1.5%
• Saskatchewan	-1.1%
• Alberta	-1.6%
• British Columbia	-0.9%
• **Canada**	**-1.5%**

Crops

The crops index was down 1.2% in July to 97.0 as decreases in the cereals and oilseeds indexes more than offset an increase in the potatoes index. The crops index stood 19.8% below the year-earlier level of 120.9, as above-average production combined with weak world demand has depressed grain prices throughout the 1990-91 crop year.

- The cereals index decreased 2.3% in July to a level of 88.7. The drop was mainly due to lower prices for off-board wheat and barley, and oats and rye in most provinces. Since August 1990,

the cereals index has been stable, ranging between 88.7 and 92.7 as Canadian Wheat Board initial prices for wheat have remained unchanged throughout the crop year. In July the index stood 27.2% below the level attained one year earlier, at the end of the 1989-1990 crop year.

- The oilseeds index fell 5.0% in July to a level of 97.7, as flaxseed and canola prices dropped. This was the third consecutive monthly decrease following slight seasonal increases in March and April. In July, the oilseeds index was 19.5% below the year-earlier level.

- The potatoes index increased 14.2% in July to a level of 171.9. Prices increased in most provinces for both table and processing potatoes. The index stood 4.4% above the level attained one year earlier.

Livestock and Animal Products

The livestock and animal products index was down 1.7% in July to a level of 102.4 as increases in poultry and egg prices were more than offset by decreases in cattle and hog prices.

- The hogs index fell 6.2% to a level of 87.3 in July as prices decreased after increasing for the two previous months. Although U.S. pork production increased by 3% in the second quarter of 1991, Canadian production decreased by 4%. The index stood 18.7% below the recent peak posted in June 1990 when the index was at its highest level in almost four years.

- The cattle and calves index decreased 2.5% to a level of 108.5 in July. The index has increased in four of the last seven months to stand 0.2% below year-earlier levels. Canadian slaughter for the second quarter of 1991 was 7% below second quarter 1990 levels, while U.S. slaughter was down 4%.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 176.

The July issue of the *Farm Product Price Index* (62-003, $7.10/$71) is scheduled for release on September 17. See "How to Order Publications".

For further information on this release, contact Ed Hamilton (613-951-2441), Farm Income and Prices Section, Agriculture Division. ■

Education in Canada

1989-1990

Spending on education in Canada reached $44.2 billion in 1989-1990, up 121% (in current dollars) from 1979-1980. By comparison, the Consumer Price Index went up by 87% during the same period.

These figures are published in the latest edition of *Education in Canada*, released today. Following are some highlights from the report:

- The academic year 1989-1990 marked the fourth consecutive year in which elementary-secondary enrolment increased, following 15 years of decline. The recorded enrolment of 5,085,500 students represented a gain of 61,300 over the previous year, but was still substantially below the all-time high of 5,836,200 attained in 1970-71.

- Total full-time postsecondary enrolment was 831,700 in 1989-1990, an increase of 14,800 (2%) over the previous year and up 208,200 students from 10 years earlier.

- In 1989-1990, 70,900 foreign students studied in Canada, compared with 43,800 in 1979-1980. Almost half of them (45%) were at the university level, 32% at the elementary-secondary level, and 23% at the college/trade level.

- The number of elementary-secondary teachers decreased from a high of 284,900 in 1976-77 to 267,600 in 1985-86. In 1986-87, their numbers started to grow, reaching 289,600 in 1989-1990. This was an 8% increase over 1985-86.

- In 1989-1990, full-time university teachers numbered 37,100, a 13% increase over 1979-1980. Women made up about 20% of the faculty, up from 15% a decade earlier.

The publication provides a review of major education statistics on institutions, enrolment, graduates, teachers, and finance for Canada, the provinces and territories. Tables display time series of the most important variables for Canada from 1979-1980 and for the provinces and territories from 1985-86.

The 1989-1990 issue of *Education in Canada* (81-229, $50) is now available.

For further information, contact Edith Rechnitzer (613-951-9167) or Doug Higgins (613-951-5870), Projections and Analysis Section, Education, Culture and Tourism Division. ■

PUBLICATIONS RELEASED

Printing, Publishing and Allied Industries, 1988.
Catalogue number 36-251
(Canada: $35.00; United States: US$42.00; Other Countries: US$49.00).

Specified Domestic Electrical Appliances, July 1991.
Catalogue number 43-003
(Canada: $5.00/$50.00; United States: US$6.00/US$60.00; Other Countries: US$7.00/US$70.00).

Factory Sales of Electric Storage Batteries, July 1991.
Catalogue number 43-005
(Canada: $5.00/$50.00; United States: US$6.00/US$60.00; Other Countries: US$7.00/US$70.00).

Gypsum Products, July 1991.
Catalogue number 44-003
(Canada: $5.00/$50.00; United States: US$6.00/US$60.00; Other Countries: US$7.00/US$70.00).

Industrial Chemicals and Synthetic Resins, July 1991.
Catalogue number 46-002
(Canada: $5.60/$56.00; United States: US$6.70/US$67.00; Other Countries: US$7.80/US$78.00).

Exports by Commodity, June 1991.
Catalogue number 65-004
(Canada: $55.10/$551.00; United States: US$66.10/US$661.00; Other Countries: US$77.10/US$771.00).

Education in Canada, A Statistical Review for 1989-90.
Catalogue number 81-229
(Canada: $50.00; United States: US$60.00; Other Countries: US$70.00).

The paper used in this publication meets the minimum requirements of American National Standard for Information Sciences – Permanence of Paper for Printed Library Materials, ANSI Z39.48 – 1984.

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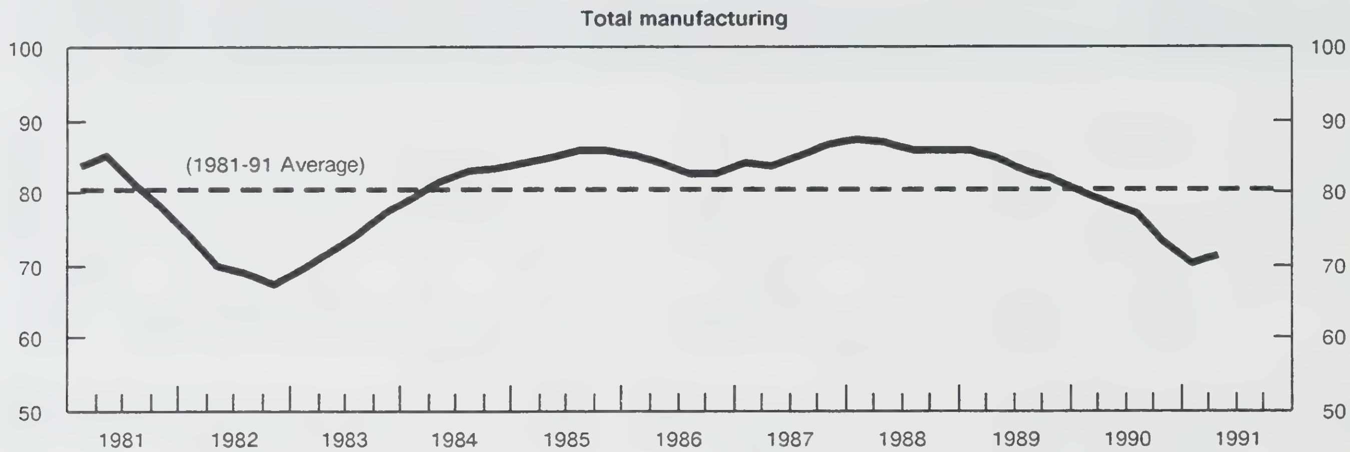
Capacity Utilization Rates, 1981-1991



Capacity Utilization in Canadian Manufacturing Industries

Second Quarter 1991

Capacity utilization in the manufacturing industries increased 1.7% in the second quarter to 71.3%. This marks the first gain in capacity utilization since the first quarter of 1989. The higher rates for 16 of the 22 industry major groups were the result of increased production. Of the six industries for which rates declined, four had increased shipments but maintained them through inventories rather than higher production. Only the paper and allied industries and machinery industries recorded both shipments and production decreases.

In the durable goods manufacturing industries, the capacity utilization rate rose 3.8% in the second quarter to 68.6%.

- With construction activity expanding, capacity utilization increased 8.1% in the wood industries and 9.2% in the non-metallic mineral products industries.

- As interest rates declined, demand for automobiles strengthened. Capacity utilization increased 6.9% in the transportation equipment manufacturing industries.

- The primary metals industries benefited from the higher levels of construction and automobile manufacturing and capacity utilization gained 3.1%.

In the non-durable goods manufacturing industries, capacity utilization showed no change in the second quarter, remaining at 74.3%, as gains by some industries were offset by declines in others.

- With the economy rebounding, production of intermediate goods increased. Capacity utilization rates increased 5.8% in the plastic products industries, 3.0% in the primary textiles industries, and 2.0% in the rubber products industries.

- Even though shipments of consumer goods increased, some industries used the opportunity to reduce their inventories of finished goods. In the tobacco products industries, beverage industries and clothing industries, capacity utilization fell 4.1%, 0.7% and 0.3%, respectively.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 3540.

For further information on this release, contact David Wallace (613-951-9685), Investment and Capital Stock Division. □

Capacity Utilization Rates in Canadian Manufacturing Industries

Second Quarter 1991 and Quarterly Percentage Changes

Industry	QII 1991	QI 1991	QIV 1990	QIII 1990	Quarterly % Change QII 1991/ QI 1991	QI 1991/ QIV 1990	QIV 1990/ QIII 1990
Total Manufacturing	**71.3**	**70.1**	**73.0**	**76.9**	**1.7**	**-4.0**	**-5.1**
Durable Manufacturing Industries	**68.6**	**66.1**	**70.3**	**75.4**	**3.8**	**-6.0**	**-6.8**
Wood Industries	68.2	63.1	69.6	73.4	8.1	-9.3	-5.2
Furniture and Fixtures	65.0	64.1	66.4	69.0	1.4	-3.5	-3.8
Primary Metals	79.1	76.7	75.8	84.0	3.1	1.2	-9.8
Fabricated Metal Products	67.0	66.2	70.5	75.0	1.2	-6.1	-6.0
Machinery	56.1	60.2	65.3	70.7	-6.8	-7.8	-7.6
Transportation Equipment	65.5	61.3	67.3	73.6	6.9	-8.9	-8.6
Electrical and Electronic Products	75.3	73.7	76.6	78.1	2.2	-3.8	-1.9
Non-metallic Mineral Products	66.8	61.2	68.9	76.9	9.2	-11.2	-10.4
Other Manufacturing Industries	65.9	63.8	66.5	69.3	3.3	-4.1	-4.0
Non-durable Manufacturing Industries	**74.3**	**74.3**	**75.8**	**78.6**	**0.0**	**-2.0**	**-3.6**
Food Industry	77.7	77.4	78.8	79.9	0.4	-1.8	-1.4
Beverage Industry	73.2	73.7	76.8	77.9	-0.7	-4.0	-1.4
Tobacco Products	66.3	69.1	68.4	67.9	-4.1	1.0	0.7
Rubber Products	66.9	65.6	70.5	75.1	2.0	-7.0	-6.1
Plastic Products	63.5	60.0	63.8	68.6	5.8	-6.0	-7.0
Leather and Allied Products	60.6	58.6	63.1	67.4	3.4	-7.1	-6.4
Primary Textiles	66.1	64.2	63.6	68.4	3.0	0.9	-7.0
Textile Products	63.1	62.8	66.4	70.0	0.5	-5.4	-5.1
Clothing Industry	60.2	60.4	63.7	69.1	-0.3	-5.2	-7.8
Paper and Allied Products	80.2	82.9	78.7	82.6	-3.3	5.3	-4.7
Printing, Publishing and Allied Industries	63.1	64.0	67.6	71.3	-1.4	-5.3	-5.2
Refined Petroleum and Coal Products	87.5	83.7	90.8	89.3	4.5	-7.8	1.7
Chemicals and Chemical Products	83.6	82.3	85.2	87.7	1.6	-3.4	-2.9

■

DATA AVAILABILITY ANNOUNCEMENTS

Railway Operating Statistics

June 1991

The seven major railways reported a combined net gain of $29.4 million in June 1991. Operating revenues of $588.9 million were up $18.1 million or 3.2% from the June 1990 figure.

Revenue freight tonne-kilometres were up 6.8%. Freight train-kilometres registered an increase of 10.2% while freight car-kilometres increased by 6.1% compared to June 1990.

All 1990 figures have been revised.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 142.

The June 1991 issue of the *Railway Operating Statistics* (52-003, $10.50/$105) is to be released the fourth week of September.

For more detailed information on this release, contact Angus MacLean (613-951-2484), Transportation Division. ■

Particleboard, Waferboard and Fibreboard

July 1991

Canadian firms produced 137 495 cubic metres of waferboard in July 1991, a decrease of 19.3% from the 170 347 cubic metres produced in July 1990. Particleboard production totalled 79 535 cubic metres, down 0.6% from 80 009 cubic metres the previous year. Production of fibreboard for July 1991 was 8 466 thousand square metres, basis 3.175 mm, an increase of 38.8% from the 6 098 thousand square metres, basis 3.175 mm, of fibreboard produced in July 1990.

Cumulative production of waferboard during the year 1991 totalled 827 137 cubic metres, down 34.4% from the 1 261 673 cubic metres produced during the previous year. Particleboard production was 599 698^{r} (revised) cubic metres, down 14.7% from the 702 666 cubic metres in January to July 1990. Year-to-date production of fibreboard was 56 832 thousand square metres, basis 3.175 mm, down 0.1% from the 56 884 thousand square metres, basis 3.175 mm, for the same period in 1990.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 31 (series 2, 3 and 4) and 122 (series 8 and 34).

The July 1991 issue of *Particleboard, Waferboard and Fibreboard* (36-003, $5/$50) will be available at a later date. See "How to Order Publications".

For more detailed information on this release, contact Jacques Lepage (613-951-3516), Industry Division. ■

Steel, Primary Forms

July 1991

Steel, primary forms, production for July 1991 totalled 849 062 tonnes, a decrease of 20.7% from 1 070 432^{r} (revised) tonnes the previous year.

Year-to-date production totalled 7 354 347 tonnes, down 12.2% from 8 377 372^{r} tonnes a year earlier.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 58 (level 2, series 3).

The July 1991 issue of *Primary Iron and Steel* (41-001,$5/$50) will be available at a later date. See "How to Order Publications".

For more detailed information on this release, contact Gerry Barrett (613-951-3515), Industry Division. ■

The Dairy Review

July 1991

Creamery butter production in Canada totalled 7 212 tonnes in July, a 16.5% decrease from a year earlier. Production of cheddar cheese amounted to 9 700 tonnes, a decrease of 7.2% from July 1990.

An estimated 638 035 kilolitres of milk were sold off Canada farms for all puposes in June 1991, a decrease of 3.9% from June 1990. This brought the total estimate of milk sold off farms during the first six months of 1991 to 3 658 997 kilolitres, a decrease of 2.4% from the January-June 1990 period.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 3428, 5632-5638, 5650-5661, 5664-5667 and 5673.

The July 1991 issue of *The Dairy Review* (23-001, $12.20/$122) is scheduled for release on September 24. See "How to Order Publications".

For further information, contact David Burroughs (613-951-2511), Agriculture Division. ■

PUBLICATIONS RELEASED

Pack of Processed Asparagus, 1991.
Catalogue number 32-233
(Canada: $13.00; United States: US$16.00; Other Countries: US$18.00).

Footwear Statistics, July 1991.
Catalogue number 33-002
(Canada: $5.00/$50.00; United States: US$6.00/US$60.00; Other Countries: US$7.00/US$70.00).

Surface and Marine Transport, Vol.7, No. 5, Rail Financial and Traffic Statistics and Private Trucking Statistics.
Catalogue number 50-002
(Canada: $9.40/$75.00; United States: US$11.25/US$90.00; Other Countries: US$13.15/US$105.00).

Consumer Price Index, August 1991.
Catalogue number 62-001
(Canada: $9.30/$93.00; United States: US$11.20/US$112.00; Other Countries: US$13.00/US$130.00).
Available Friday, September 13 at 7 a.m.

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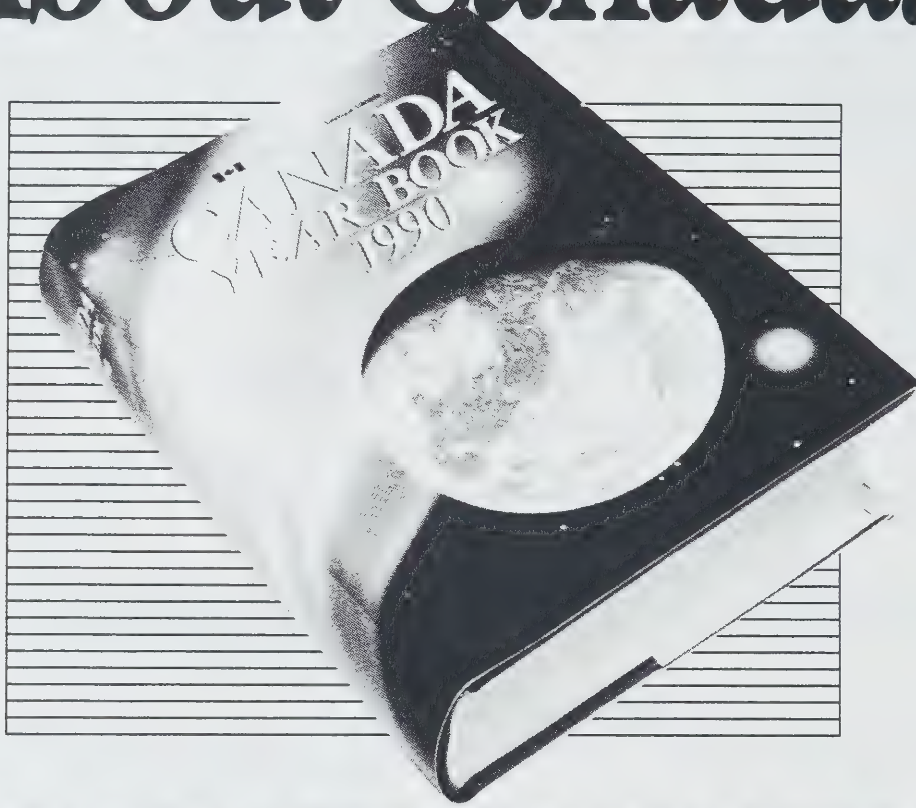

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Consumer Price Index
August 1991

National Highlights

All Items

The all-items Consumer Price Index (CPI) for Canada edged up 0.1% between July and August to a level of 126.9 (1986 = 100). The increase was unchanged from July and smaller than the 0.5% monthly changes recorded for May and June. The higher all-items index was largely due to increases in the indexes for housing (0.2%), clothing (0.9%) and transportation (0.3%), somewhat offset by a 1.2% decline in the index for food.

In seasonally adjusted terms, the rise in the all-items index remained steady at 0.2%, following advances of 0.1%, 0.2% and 0.4% reported for April, May and June.

The year-over-year increase in the CPI between August 1990 and August 1991 was 5.8%, unchanged from July but down from the approximately 6.3% recorded for the three-month period of February to June 1991. The compound annual rate of increase for August, based on the seasonally adjusted index levels over the latest three-month period (May to August), was 3.2%, virtually the same as the rate of increase from May to August.

Food

The decline in the food index was twice as sharp in August (-1.2%) as in July 1991. The drop is attributable to a decrease of 1.8% in the index for food purchased from stores, partly offset by a marginal rise (0.2%) in the index for food purchased from restaurants. The situation is analogous to that observed for July.

The 1.8% drop in the index for food purchased from stores is due mainly to a 22.7% drop in the fresh vegetable index, a far greater decline than the one observed in August 1990 (-14.6%). The new domestic harvests produced a downward movement in the prices of most vegetables, specifically tomatoes (-42.8%), celery (-30.1%), cucumbers (-33.0%) and lettuce (-13.8%). Prices of potatoes and carrots fell 17.1% and 19.7%, respectively. Lower prices for fresh and frozen pork (-2.4%), chicken (-1.1%), eggs (-2.1%) and bakery products (-0.5%) also contributed to the decline in the index for food purchased from stores. The fresh fruit index fell as a result of lower prices for bananas and pears; this was somewhat offset by higher prices for apples and oranges.

The downward trend in the food index was partly offset by increases in the price of beef (0.5%), other cereal grains and cereal products (1.4%) and fish (0.9%).

Over the 12-month period, August 1990 to August 1991, the food index advanced by 5.1%, down from the annual increases of 5.4%, 6.8% and 6.3% observed in July, June and May. The change in August was due to increases of 2.9% in the index for food purchased from stores and 10.4% for food purchased in restaurants.

All-items excluding Food

On a month-to-month basis, the all-items excluding food index increased by 0.3% in August, a repetition of its performance in July. Most of the upward pressure came from housing (0.2%), clothing (0.9%) and transportation (0.3%). Increases in recreation, reading and education and tobacco products and alcoholic beverages indexes also contributed to the advance.

The 0.2% increase in the housing index was largely identified with higher charges for rented accommodation (0.6%) and owned accommodation (0.2%). A large proportion of the increase in the rented accommodation index is attributable to rent increases in Quebec, specifically Quebec City (1.9%) and Montreal (1.6%).

Most of the increase in the owned accommodation index is the result of higher maintenance and repair charges (2.1%) and higher prices for new housing, specifically in Regina (1.1%) and Vancouver (1.2%). Mortgage interest charges fell 0.2% in August, partly offsetting the upward movement of the index for owned accommodation.

The transportation index climbed 0.3% in August, compared to the 0.5% rise observed in July. Private transportation increased 0.4%, with public transportation decreasing 0.2%. Withdrawal of rebates on a number of new vehicle models and introduction of an Ontario "gas guzzler" tax are largely responsible for the jump in the private transportation index. Recent gasoline price wars in Toronto and Regina have had some offsetting effect (-0.4%) on the national private transportation index. The decline in the public transportation index is the result of a 0.5% drop in airline fares.

The August 0.9% rise in the clothing index was three times larger than the rise observed in July. The upward movement of the clothing index is largely attributable to higher prices for new fall merchandise and a return to regular prices. All categories of clothing, with the exception of boys' wear, contributed to the increase: women's wear (1.1%), girls' wear (1.0%) and men's wear (1.0%). The index for boys' wear fell 0.5% in August. The increase in the index for women's wear is largely attributable to price increases for suits, dresses, sportswear, jewelry and footwear. For men's wear, the higher index is largely attributable to higher prices for suits and sport jackets.

As in July, the 0.2% climb in the index for tobacco products and alcoholic beverages is largely due to an increase of 0.4% in the price of alcoholic beverages. The higher prices charged by brewers and distillers are reflected in an average increase of 0.9% for alcoholic beverages served in licensed beverage rooms. Delays in the introduction of tax increases in Quebec and Ontario also contributed to the overall increase. The price of alcoholic beverages purchased from stores rose by 0.2% following an increase in beer prices in Quebec and increases in wine prices in Ontario and British Columbia.

The index for recreation, reading and education moved up by 0.1%, whereas the index for health and personal care moved down by 0.2%. For the latter index, lower prices for eyecare and selected personal care items were offset by higher prices for prescription medicines.

Over the 12-month period, August 1990 to August 1991, the All-items excluding Food index climbed 6.0%, the same rate of increase recorded for July.

All-items excluding Food and Energy

The all-items excluding food and energy index rose 0.4% in August, double the increase recorded for both July and June. Over the 12-month period August 1990 to August 1991, the increase was 5.9%, the same rate as in July, but below the 6.2% increase observed for June.

Goods and Services

The goods index, which had risen 0.6% in June, declined 0.1% in August, a repeat of its July performance; the 0.8% decline for non-durable goods was partly offset by the 0.7% increase in the price of durable and semi-durable goods. The 0.2% increase in the price of services observed in August followed an increase of 0.3% in July.

From August 1990 to August 1991, the goods index advanced 5.6%, repeating its performance in July. Over the same time period, the increase in the services index was posted at 6.0%, a rate below the July and June increases of 6.1% and 6.7%.

The Consumer Price Index and Major Components (Not Seasonally Adjusted) Canada
(1986 = 100)

	Indexes			Percentage change August 1991 from	
	August 1991	July 1991	August 1990	July 1991	August 1990
All-items	**126.9**	**126.8**	**119.9**	**0.1**	**5.8**
Food	122.0	123.5	116.1	-1.2	5.1
All-items excluding food	128.0	127.6	120.8	0.3	6.0
Housing	125.2	124.9	119.8	0.2	4.5
Clothing	130.1	129.0	118.9	0.9	9.4
Transportation	119.5	119.1	117.3	0.3	1.9
Health and personal care	128.7	129.0	120.8	-0.2	6.5
Recreation, reading and education	129.6	129.5	121.1	0.1	7.0
Tobacco products and alcoholic beverages	163.8	163.4	137.6	0.2	19.0
Purchasing power of the consumer dollar expressed in cents, compared to 1986	78.8	78.9	83.4		
All-items Consumer Price Index converted to 1981 = 100	168.0				

City Highlights

Between July and August, changes in the all-items indexes for cities for which CPIs are published ranged from a decline of 0.2% for Halifax to a rise of 0.3% for Calgary. The decline in the all-items index for Halifax is attributable to declines greater than the national average in the prices of food, housing, clothing and transportation. In Calgary, above-average increases in prices of clothing, transportation and tobacco products and alcoholic beverages explain the increase in the all-items index.

Between August 1990 and August 1991, increases in city CPIs ranged between 4.6% in Toronto and 7.6% in Montreal.

Main Contributors to Monthly Changes in the All-items Index, by City

St. John's

The all-items index remained unchanged, as a substantial decline in the food index and a slight decline in the transportation index offset advances in the remaining five major components. Lower prices for fresh vegetables, and, to a lesser extent, for bakery products, pork and beef were mainly responsible for the decline in the food index. The transportation index fell as lower prices for new cars and decreased charges for vehicle maintenance and repairs were recorded. Advances in the prices of clothing, household furnishings, homeowners' maintenance and repairs and new houses had a considerable offsetting effect. Price increases were also reported for personal care supplies and services, prescribed and non-prescribed medicines, recreational equipment and alcoholic beverages served in licensed premises. Since August 1990, the all-items index has risen 6.5%.

Charlottetown/Summerside

The all-items index rose by a marginal 0.1%. Five of the major component indexes advanced, but were largely offset by a decline in the food index. Much of the increase was associated with a rise in the housing index, reflecting advances in electricity charges and household textile prices. Rented and owned accommodation charges were up slightly. Price increases for men's and women's wear, automotive vehicles and served alcoholic beverages also exerted a notable upward impact. Dampening these advances was a decline in the food index, which mainly reflected lower prices for fresh produce and soft drinks, and to a lesser extent, lower prices for chicken, cereal and bakery products and beef. Since August 1990, the all-items index has risen 7.2%.

Halifax

The all-items index fell 0.2% mainly due to declines in the food and transportation indexes. Within food, lower prices for fresh vegetables more than offset higher prices for fresh fruit, bakery products, milk and chicken. The fall in the transportation index largely reflected lower prices for new cars. Higher prices for clothing, increased charges for homeowners' maintenance and repairs, and a rise in household operating expenses moderated the overall decline. Since August 1990, the all-items index has risen 5.2%.

Saint John

Declines in the food and transportation indexes were the dominant factors in the 0.1% fall in the all-items index. Lower prices for fresh vegetables explained most of the decline in the food index. Within the transportation index, lower prices for gasoline more than offset price increases for automotive vehicles. Higher prices for clothing, household textiles and new houses moderated the overall decline. From August 1990 to August 1991, the all-items index has risen 6.6%.

Quebec City

The all-items index rose 0.2%. Among the main contributors were increased charges for rented accommodation, higher charges for homeowners' maintenance and repairs, and price increases for household furnishings and equipment. Increased transportation charges, most notably for automotive vehicles and gasoline, also exerted a notable upward influence. Advances in recreational expenses and price increases for beer (both in stores and in licensed premises) were recorded as well. Partially offsetting these increases was a decline in the food index, caused mainly by lower prices for fresh vegetables. Price decreases for cured meats, dairy products, bakery products, and pork were also registered. Since August 1990, the all-items index has risen 7.4%.

Montreal

The all-items index rose by a marginal 0.1%. A rise in the housing index contributed the largest upward influence, as increased charges for rented

accommodation were recorded. Higher charges for homeowners' maintenance and repairs and traveller accommodation were also noted. Price increases for alcoholic beverages, cigarettes, clothing, automotive vehicles and gasoline also contributed to the overall upward movement. A major offsetting effect occurred in the food index, largely identified with lower prices for fresh produce, pork, bakery products and cured meat. Between August 1990 and 1991, the All-items index rose 7.6%.

Ottawa

The all-items index rose 0.2%, with most of the increases concentrated in the transportation, housing and clothing indexes.

Within transportation, higher prices for automotive vehicles were recorded. The housing index was up due to increased charges for rented accommodation and higher prices for household textiles. The clothing index reflected higher prices for women's, girls' and men's wear. A decline in the food index, due mainly to lower prices for fresh vegetables, exerted a notable dampening effect. Since August 1990, the all-items index has risen 5.9%.

Toronto

The all-items index posted no change, as declines in three of the major component indexes completely offset advances in the remaining four. A decline in the food index exerted the largest downward influence, and was mainly due to lower prices for fresh produce. Price declines were also noted for pork, chicken, bakery products, cured meats and beef. Further downward pressure resulted from lower prices for personal care supplies and non-prescribed medicines. The transportation index also fell, as lower prices for gasoline more than offset price increases for automotive vehicles. The housing index accounted for a major proportion of the upward movement, as increased charges for owned and rented accommodation were noted. Advances in household operating expenses and higher prices for household furnishings and equipment were also reported. Higher prices for clothing and alcoholic beverages were registered as well. Since August 1990, the all-items index has risen 4.6%.

Thunder Bay

No overall change was recorded in the all-items index as a number of offsetting effects took place. Price increases for automotive vehicles and clothing exerted a considerable upward impact. Higher prices for alcoholic beverages and increased charges relating to recreational expenses were also noted. The housing index remained unchanged as advances in new house prices, homeowners' maintenance and repairs, and household furnishings were offset by a decline in household operating costs. The food index exerted the largest downward pressure as lower prices were recorded for fresh produce, beef, prepared meats, soft drinks, bakery products and chicken. As well, price declines were observed for non-prescribed medicines and personal care supplies. Since August 1990, the all-items index has risen 5.8%.

Winnipeg

The all-items index rose 0.2%. The largest upward influence came from the transportation index where higher prices for automotive vehicles and gasoline were recorded. Price increases were also registered for homeowners' maintenance and repairs, telephone services, rented accommodation, household furnishings and clothing. Largely moderating these advances were declines in the food and health and personal care indexes. The food index declined in response to lower prices for fresh vegetables and, to a lesser extent, to lower prices for sugar, beef, cured meats, chicken and fresh fruit. Decreased prices for personal care supplies were largely responsible for the decline in the health and personal care index. Since August 1990, the all-items index has risen 5.2%.

Regina

No overall change was recorded in the all-items index, as declines in four of the major component indexes offset advances in the remaining three. The greatest downward influence originated in the transportation index, where lower prices for gasoline were recorded. A decline in the food index also had a considerable downward impact and reflected lower prices for fresh vegetables, poultry, bakery products, sugar, and soft drinks. Further downward pressure resulted from declines in recreational expenses and lower prices for non-prescribed medicines and personal care supplies. Higher prices for clothing and increased charges for owned and rented accommodation offset these declines. Since August 1990, the all-items index has risen 5.9%.

Saskatoon

Most of the 0.2% rise in the all-items index was associated with higher prices for clothing and household furnishings, and increased charges for owned accommodation. Price increases for medicinal and pharmaceutical products, served alcoholic beverages and personal care supplies were also registered. Lower prices for food, notably for fresh vegetables, and for gasoline had a considerable dampening effect. Since August 1990, the all-items index has risen 5.7%.

Edmonton

Higher prices for clothing, gasoline and automotive vehicles accounted for a large part of the 0.1% rise in the all-items index. Increased charges for homeowners' maintenance and repairs and for rented accommodation contributed notable upward pressures. Increased recreational expenses were reported as well. Largely offsetting these advances were lower prices for fresh produce, soft drinks, prepared meats, poultry, bakery products and eggs. Charges for personal care supplies and non-prescribed medicines declined as well. Since August 1990, the all-items index has risen 5.6%.

Calgary

The 0.3% rise in the all-items index was largely attributable to higher prices for clothing, automotive vehicles and gasoline. Price advances for alcoholic beverages served in licensed premises and increased recreational expenses also contributed to the latest change. The housing index remained unchanged overall, as higher charges for rented accommodation and increased prices for household furnishings and equipment were offset by declines in charges relating to owned accommodation and household operation. The food index declined, reflecting lower prices for fresh vegetables, soft drinks and fresh fruit. Since August 1990, the all-items index has risen 6.3%.

Vancouver

No overall change was recorded in the all-items index as a decline in the food index offset advances in five of the six remaining major component indexes (health and personal care remained unchanged). The food index fell largely due to lower prices for fresh vegetables. Price declines for beef, chicken, pork, fresh fruit, eggs and bakery products were also reported. Higher prices for gasoline, automotive vehicles and clothing were the major sources of upward pressure. Increased charges for rented and owned accommodation and higher prices for household furnishings and equipment also exerted a notable upward impact. Recreational expenses and prices for alcoholic beverages advanced as well. Since August 1990, the all-items index has risen 4.9%.

Victoria

The all-items index fell by a marginal 0.1%, due to declines in the food and health and personal care indexes. Within the food index, lower prices were recorded for fresh vegetables, beef, chicken, fresh fruit and eggs. Lower prices for personal care supplies were responsible for the decline in the health and personal care index. Largely offsetting these declines were price increases for automotive vehicles, gasoline, clothing, household furnishings and homeowners' maintenance and repairs. Recreational expenses and prices for alcoholic beverages advanced as well. Since August 1990, the all-items index has risen by 5.2%.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 2201-2230.

Order the August 1991 issue of the *Consumer Price Index* (62-001, $9.30/$93).

For more detailed information on this release, contact Sandra Shadlock (613-951-9606), Prices Division.

Consumer Price Indexes for Urban Centres

The indexes in this table measure within each city the percentage change in consumer prices from the base period to subsequent time periods. They cannot be used to compare levels of prices between cities.[1]

	All-items	Food	Housing	Clothing	Transportation	Health and Personal care	Recreation Reading and Education	Tobacco Products and Alcoholic Beverages
St.John's								
August 1991 index	121.7	120.0	118.0	129.8	113.9	126.8	126.6	139.4
% change from July 1991	0.0	-2.0	0.2	2.2	-0.2	1.4	0.2	0.2
% change from August 1990	6.5	6.0	5.3	10.6	2.2	7.9	6.1	14.4
Charlottetown/Summerside								
August 1991 index	126.2	126.9	119.3	123.7	115.4	132.4	128.9	183.9
% change from July 1991	0.1	-1.6	0.4	1.5	0.4	-0.1	0.1	0.4
% change from August 1990	7.2	5.8	5.6	10.0	3.8	5.9	6.7	23.4
Halifax								
August 1991 index	124.8	128.8	118.8	125.9	115.4	128.4	124.3	169.8
% change from July 1991	-0.2	-1.4	0.1	0.6	-0.3	0.2	0.1	0.0
% change from August 1990	5.2	4.5	4.8	7.4	1.9	7.6	3.6	14.5
Saint John								
August 1991 index	124.5	124.5	120.1	126.5	114.8	126.8	123.8	181.0
% change from July 1991	-0.1	-1.1	0.2	0.9	-0.1	0.0	0.2	0.1
% change from August 1990	6.6	5.3	6.1	7.9	3.3	6.0	4.6	23.7
Quebec City								
August 1991 index	125.6	119.3	125.3	134.5	113.3	128.7	129.1	160.6
% change from July 1991	0.2	-1.2	0.6	0.1	0.6	0.2	0.3	0.4
% change from August 1990	7.4	4.6	6.3	14.3	2.8	6.3	11.0	19.9
Montreal								
August 1991 index	127.4	121.5	127.3	134.2	115.2	129.6	131.9	164.0
% change from July 1991	0.1	-1.1	0.5	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.4
% change from August 1990	7.6	4.0	6.1	14.0	2.6	9.2	11.5	22.9
Ottawa								
August 1991 index	126.5	120.6	124.3	129.3	121.1	134.0	130.6	161.1
% change from July 1991	0.2	-0.5	0.2	0.5	0.6	0.0	0.0	0.1
% change from August 1990	5.9	4.9	5.1	7.2	2.9	5.8	7.3	18.1
Toronto								
August 1991 index	129.6	125.5	129.5	130.3	121.7	132.7	132.0	160.9
% change from July 1991	0.0	-0.9	0.2	0.9	-0.1	-0.7	0.1	0.1
% change from August 1990	4.6	6.2	2.5	6.9	0.9	5.8	6.5	18.7
Thunder Bay								
August 1991 index	125.1	119.0	122.1	127.9	120.9	123.8	129.3	168.8
% change from July 1991	0.0	-1.0	0.0	0.9	0.6	-0.2	0.2	0.4
% change from August 1990	5.8	4.8	6.3	6.4	1.2	5.1	5.4	21.4
Winnipeg								
August 1991 index	125.6	122.7	122.0	127.7	121.3	127.6	128.9	161.1
% change from July 1991	0.2	-1.4	0.2	1.1	1.0	-0.5	0.0	0.0
% change from August 1990	5.2	4.1	5.4	6.0	1.6	5.4	5.2	15.4
Regina								
August 1991 index	127.0	128.4	118.0	135.5	125.2	139.5	127.5	162.1
% change from July 1991	0.0	-0.5	0.2	1.8	-0.9	-0.1	-0.2	0.1
% change from August 1990	5.9	7.5	4.1	14.1	-0.4	5.7	5.8	18.3

Consumer Price Indexes for Urban Centres – Concluded

The indexes in this table measure within each city the percentage change in consumer prices from the base period to subsequent time periods. They cannot be used to compare levels of prices between cities.[1]

	All-items	Food	Housing	Clothing	Transportation	Health and Personal care	Recreation Reading and Education	Tobacco Products and Alcoholic Beverages
Saskatoon								
August 1991 index	126.3	127.9	119.3	134.5	120.2	149.6	125.2	151.7
% change from July 1991	0.2	-0.5	0.3	1.7	-0.2	0.1	-0.1	0.1
% change from August 1990	5.7	7.9	3.7	14.0	0.8	4.4	4.5	14.5
Edmonton								
August 1991 index	125.3	119.8	120.8	129.1	120.4	126.0	129.3	175.7
% change from July 1991	0.1	-2.0	0.2	2.1	0.8	-0.5	0.2	-0.2
% change from August 1990	5.6	5.0	4.3	10.1	2.5	5.4	6.2	18.6
Calgary								
August 1991 index	125.9	120.9	121.2	130.5	119.4	125.7	128.6	175.3
% change from July 1991	0.3	-0.9	0.0	2.3	1.0	0.1	0.4	0.7
% change from August 1990	6.3	6.5	4.8	9.9	3.6	5.2	6.6	17.7
Vancouver								
August 1991 index	123.9	121.7	119.9	122.5	124.6	122.4	127.0	152.2
% change from July 1991	0.0	-2.4	0.2	1.1	1.5	0.0	0.3	0.5
% change from August 1990	4.9	5.4	3.0	7.6	2.6	7.3	6.7	14.0
Victoria								
August 1991 index	124.0	122.3	119.2	124.0	123.7	119.9	129.6	152.8
% change from July 1991	-0.1	-1.8	0.2	1.0	0.7	-1.8	0.4	0.5
% change from August 1990	5.2	4.8	4.2	8.9	2.5	4.1	6.3	13.9

[1] *For inter city indexes of retail price differentials, refer to Table 23 of the July-September 1990 issue of Consumer Prices and Price Indexes (62-010, $17.25/$69.00).* ■

Travel Between Canada and Other Countries

July 1991

Highlights

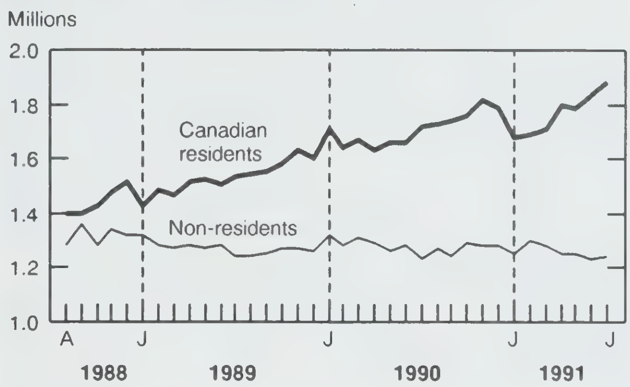
- In July, same-day automobile travel by Canadian residents to the United States increased 9% compared with July 1990, the smallest year-over-year gain since March 1987. However, overnight automobile trips jumped 17% over the same month a year ago. Meanwhile, overnight trips by Canadian residents to the United States by other modes of transportation decreased 6%, while travel to countries other than the United States also declined (-9%) compared with the same month a year ago, marking the seventh consecutive decline from the previous year in both cases.

- United States residents' overnight trips by automobile to Canada decreased by less than 1% from July of last year. Their visits by other modes of transportation declined by a wider margin, down 3% from July 1990. The number of visits of one or more nights to Canada from countries other than the United States was down 3%, with direct entries from overseas marginally higher (1%) in July 1991.

Recent Changes

- The total number of Canadian visits to the United States fell 0.9% from June 1991, the third consecutive monthly decline. Preliminary analysis of seasonally adjusted same-day trips shows a larger decline of 1.9% in July, the third straight monthly loss.

Trips of One or More Nights between Canada and Other Countries, Seasonally Adjusted



- The seasonally adjusted number of overnight trips abroad by Canadian residents advanced 2.5% in July, after registering an increase of 2.9% in June. Overnight travel abroad exceeded in both June and July the level attained before the Persian Gulf crisis. Trips of one or more nights to the United States in July increased at a slower rate (2.2%) than trips to other countries (4.7%).

- Seasonally adjusted data for July indicate that foreign visits of one or more nights to Canada recorded a marginal increase (0.2%) following four consecutive monthly declines. Trips of one or more nights by residents of the United States decreased slightly (-0.3%) in July while the number from all other countries increased 2.4% over the previous month.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 2661 - 2697.

The July 1991 issue of *International Travel - Advance Information* (66-001P, $6.10/$61) will be available shortly. See "How to Order Publications".

For further information on this release, contact Paul L. Paradis (613-951-8933), International Travel Section, Education, Culture and Tourism Division. □

International Travel Between Canada and Other Countries

July 1991

	July 1991p	% Change 1991/1990	January-July 1991p	% Change 1991/1990
	Unadjusted			
Overnight Trips[1]	('000)		('000)	
Non-resident Travellers:				
All Countries	2,558	-1.4	8,340	-2.0
United States	2,075	-1.1	6,718	-1.7
Auto only	1,542	-0.3	4,639	0.6
Other Countries	484	-2.7	1,622	-3.2
Direct only	272	0.7	914	0.3
Residents of Canada:				
All Countries	2,816	10.7	12,420	6.1
United States	2,594	12.8	10,718	10.0
Auto only	2,203	17.1	7,845	20.6
Other Countries	222	-9.3	1,701	-13.3
Same-Day Trips[2]				
Non-resident Travellers:				
All Countries	2,898	-4.7	12,617	-2.2
United States	2,850	-5.2	12,446	-2.5
Auto only	2,518	-4.9	11,525	-2.6
Residents of Canada:				
United States	5,994	8.7	34,799	18.2
Auto only	5,869	9.1	34,016	18.6

	1991			
	July p	June r	May	April
	Seasonally Adjusted			
Overnight Trips[1]	('000)	('000)	('000)	('000)
Non-resident Travellers:				
All Countries	1,232	1,230	1,244	1,247
United States	987	990	1,007	1,003
Other Countries	245	240	237	244
Residents of Canada:				
All Countries	1,884	1,838	1,786	1,796
United States	1,640	1,605	1,561	1,567
Other Countries	244	232	225	229
Total Trips				
Non-resident Travellers:				
All Countries	3,012	3,076	3,083	3,089
United States	2,739	2,809	2,822	2,822
Other Countries	273	266	261	266
Residents of Canada:				
All Countries	6,774	6,824	6,890	6,930
United States	6,530	6,591	6,665	6,702
Other Countries	244	233	225	229
Same-day Automobile Trips[3]				
Residents of Canada	4,785	4,876	4,932	4,939

1 Overnight estimates for the United States include auto and bus for one or more nights, and estimated one or more nights numbers for plane, train, boat and other methods. Figures for "Other Countries" exclude same-day entries by land only, via the United States.
2 Same-day estimates for the United States include counts of auto and bus, and estimated numbers for plane, train, boat and other methods.
3 Not available on CANSIM.
p Preliminary.
r Revised.
Note: Data may not add to totals due to rounding.

■

DATA AVAILABILITY ANNOUNCEMENTS

Corporation Taxation Statistics

1988 (Preliminary Data)

Preliminary 1988 data for the provincial allocation of taxable income by industry is now available.

For more detailed information, please contact Paula Helmer (613-951-9852), Industrial Organization and Finance Division. ■

Canadian Potato Production

1990 Production and 1991 Seeded Area

The revised estimate of 1990 Canadian potato production and the 1991 Canadian area seeded to potatoes, by province, is now available.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 1044.

To order *Canadian Potato Production* ($21/year), a Statistical Bulletin, please contact Guy Gervais (613-951-2453).

For more detailed information on this release, please contact the Agriculture Division in either the Atlantic Region Office, Barb McLaughlin, (902-893-7251) or the Ottawa Office, Paul Murray (613-951-0374). ■

Foamed and Expanded Plastic Products Industry

1989 Annual Survey of Manufactures

In 1989, the value of shipments of goods of own manufacture for the foamed and expanded plastic products industry (SIC 1611) totalled $634.6 million, up 18.7% from $534.7 million in 1988.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 5414.

Data for this industry will be released in *Rubber and Plastics Products Industries* (33-250, $35).

For more detailed information on this release, contact T. Raj Sehdev (613-951-3513), Industry Division. ■

Wool Yarn and Woven Cloth Industry

1989 Annual Survey of Manufactures

In 1989, the value of shipments of goods of own manufacture for the wool yarn and woven cloth industry (SIC 1821) totalled $378.0 million, up 2.3% from $369.6 million in 1988.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 5426.

Data for this industry will be released in *Primary Textile Industries* (34-250, $35).

For more detailed information on this release, contact Andy Shinnan (613-951-3510), Industry Division. ■

Book Publishing Industry

1989 Annual Survey of Manufactures

In 1989, the value of shipments of goods of own manufacture for the book publishing industry (SIC 2831) totalled $947.6 million, up 16.0% from $817.2 million in 1988.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 5500.

Data for this industry will be released in *Printing, Publishing and Allied Industries* (36-251, $35).

For more detailed information on this release, contact Bob Wright (613-951-3514), Industry Division. ■

Mobile Home Industry

1989 Annual Survey of Manufactures

In 1989, the value of shipments of goods of own manufacture for the mobile home industry (SIC 3244) totalled $175.9 million, up 50.6% from $116.8 million in 1988.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 5554.

Data for this industry will be released in *Transportation Equipment Industries* (42-251, $35).

For more detailed information on this release, contact G. W. Barrett (613-951-3515), Industry Division. ■

Industrial Inorganic Chemical Industries n.e.c.

1989 Annual Survey of Manufactures

In 1989, the value of shipments of goods of own manufacture for the industrial inorganic chemical industries n.e.c. (SIC 3711) totalled $2,759.5 million, up 6.0% from $2,603.2 million in 1988.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 6870.

Data for this industry will be released in *Chemical and Chemical Products Industries* (46-250, $35).

For more detailed information on this release, contact T. Raj Sehdev (613-951-3513), Industry Division. ■

The Refractories Industry

1989 Annual Survey of Manufactures

In 1989, the value of shipments of goods of own manufacture for the refractories industry (SIC 3591) totalled $221.0 million, down 9.9% from $245.3 million in 1988.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 6860.

Data for this industry will be released in *Non-metallic Mineral Products Industries* (44-250, $35).

For more detailed information on this release, contact Karnail Singh Gill (613-951-3520), Industry Division. ■

PUBLICATION RELEASED

Production and Shipments of Blow-moulded Plastic Bottles, Quarter ended June 30, 1991.
Catalogue number 47-006
(Canada: $6.75/$27.00; United States: US$8.00/US$32.00; Other Countries: US$9.50/US$38.00).

The paper used in this publication meets the minimum requirements of American National Standard for Information Sciences – Permanence of Paper for Printed Library Materials, ANSI Z39.48 – 1984.
∞

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MAJOR RELEASE DATES

Week of September 16-20

(Release dates are subject to change)

Anticipated date(s) of release	Title	Reference period
September		
16	Monthly Survey of Manufacturing	July 1991
19	Preliminary Statement of Canadian International Merchandise Trade	July 1991
19	Sales of Natural Gas	July 1991

Catalogue 11–001E (Français 11–001F) ISSN 0827–0465

Government Publications

The Daily

Statistics Canada

Monday, September 16, 1991 **For release at 8:30 a.m.**

MAJOR RELEASE

DATA AVAILABILITY ANNOUNCEMENTS

PUBLICATIONS RELEASED

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MAJOR RELEASE

Monthly Survey of Manufacturing
July 1991

Seasonally Adjusted

Shipments decreased 0.3% in July following four consecutive monthly increases. Most of the decrease was caused by declines for the motor vehicle, the refined petroleum and coal and the wood industries. Unfilled orders for all manufacturing industries decreased 2.3%, the nineteenth decrease in the last 21 months. Inventory levels declined for the seventh month in a row as 13 of the 22 major groups recorded decreases.

The **short term trends** for shipments and new orders increased for the fourth consecutive month. The trend for unfilled orders declined 0.6% a month for the last four periods. The inventories trend decreased for the eighteenth consecutive month.

Highlights

- Preliminary estimates indicate that Canadian manufacturers' **shipments** were $23.4 billion in July, a decrease of 0.3% from the previous month. Thirteen of the 22 major groups recorded decreases.

- The **trend** for shipments increased for the fourth consecutive month following two years of declines. Trends for 13 of the 22 major groups increased in the two most recent periods, including transportation equipment, fabricated metals and wood industries. Industries where the trend continued to fall included refined petroleum and coal, machinery, paper and allied products, and primary metals industries.

- **Inventories** (owned) decreased 0.5% in July to $35.8 billion with 13 of the 22 major groups recording decreases. Lower levels in chemicals (-2.3%), primary metals (-2.2%) and paper and allied products industries (-2.1%) were partially offset by an increase in the refined petroleum and coal products industry (2.6%). The trend for inventories (owned) has declined since January 1990.

- The **inventories to shipments ratio** remained unchanged in July at 1.53. The trend continued to decline from a peak of 1.62 in February 1991 to 1.54 in the current period.

- **Unfilled orders** decreased 2.3% to $24.1 billion. Unfilled orders have been declining for 21 months, apart from increases in August 1990 and April 1991. Most of the decrease in July 1991 was accounted for by machinery (-4.5%), and transportation equipment industries (-3.2%), notably the aircraft and aircraft parts industries, where cancellations were a major factor. The trend for unfilled orders continued to fall at the same rate for the last four periods.

- **New orders** decreased 2.2% to $22.9 billion, following an increase of 1.7% in June. The trend for new orders increased for the fourth consecutive month.

Unfilled orders are the stock of orders which will generate future shipments, assuming that orders are not cancelled. New orders are defined as the sum of shipments for the current month (i.e. orders received this month and shipped within the same month) plus the change in unfilled orders.

Year-to-Date

- Manufacturers' shipments for the first seven months of 1991 were estimated at $161.6 billion, 6.8% lower than the value for the corresponding period in 1990.

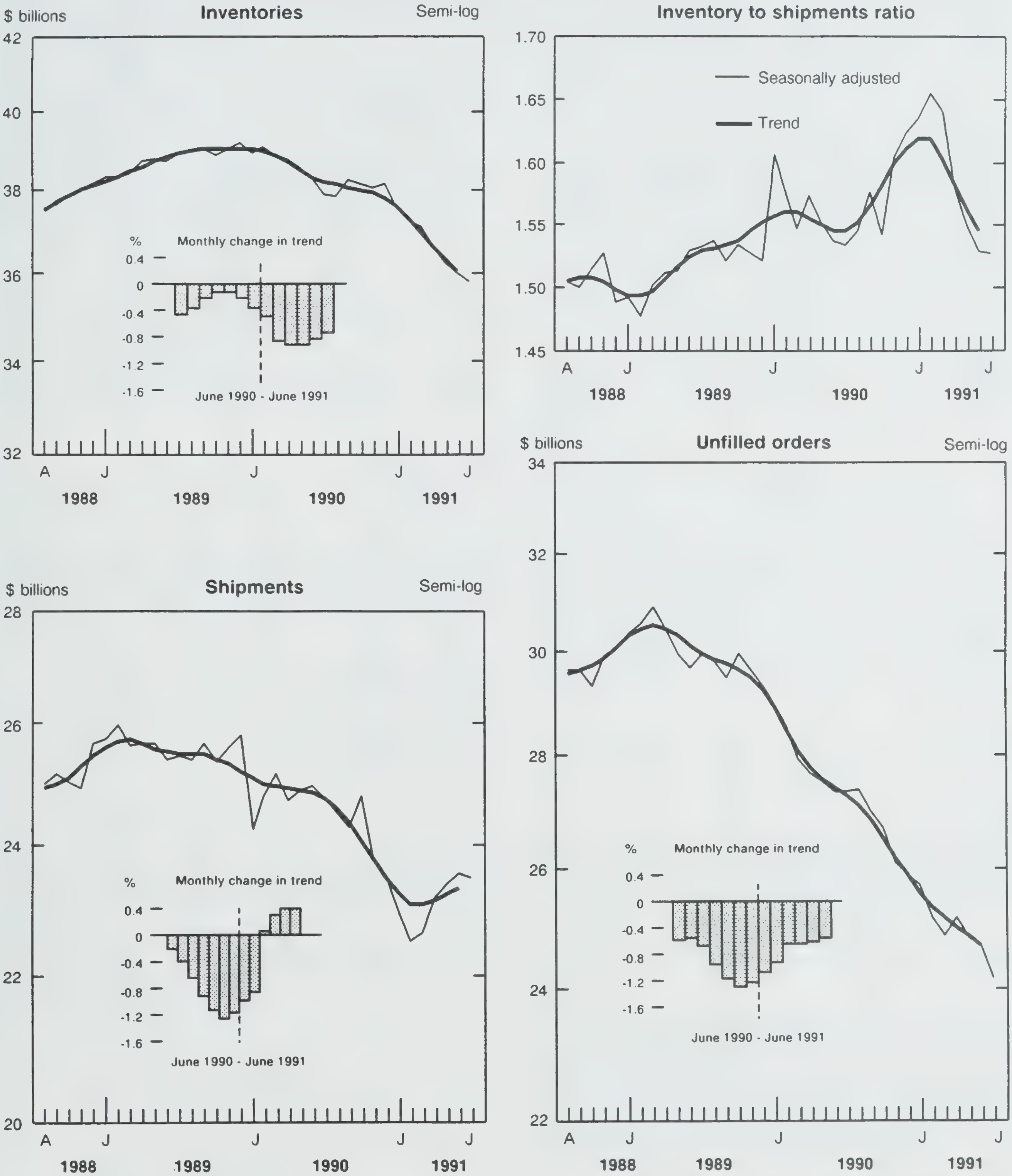
Available on CANSIM: Matrices 9550-9580.

For more information, please consult the July 1991 issue of *Monthly Survey of Manufacturing* (31-001, $17.30/$173), available shortly.

Data for shipments by province in greater detail than normally published may be available on request. For further information, please contact Bob Traversy, Information Officer (613-951-9497) or the Monthly Survey of Manufacturing Section (613-951-9832), Industry Division.

Note: The appendix in the March/April 1991 issue of catalogue 31-001 contains estimated values of shipments, inventories and orders revised back to January 1988. □

Manufacturers' Inventories, Shipments and Unfilled Orders, July 1991



Shipments, Inventories and Orders in all Manufacturing Industries

July, 1991

Period	Not seasonally adjusted: Shipments	Inventories	Unfilled orders	New orders	Seasonally adjusted: Shipments	Inventories	Unfilled orders	New orders
	$ millions							
July 1990	22,601	37,647	27,484	22,605	24,724	37,900	27,315	24,710
August 1990	24,278	37,816	27,585	24,379	24,512	37,867	27,348	24,545
September 1990	24,682	37,840	27,027	24,125	24,260	38,229	26,962	23,874
October 1990	26,715	37,914	26,587	26,275	24,757	38,178	26,692	24,487
November 1990	24,359	37,749	25,831	23,603	23,716	38,037	26,076	23,100
December 1990	21,354	37,411	25,267	20,790	23,492	38,118	25,830	23,245
January 1991	21,636	37,676	25,496	21,865	22,957	37,532	25,691	22,818
February 1991	20,920	37,882	25,048	20,472	22,511	37,261	25,129	21,948
March 1991	22,904	37,736	24,864	22,720	22,628	37,095	24,825	22,324
April 1991	23,556	37,086	25,221	23,912	23,153	36,588	25,148	23,477
May 1991	25,122	36,363	25,104	25,006	23,355	36,198	24,806	23,013
June 1991	24,560	35,718	24,825	24,280	23,527	35,966	24,692	23,413
July 1991	21,823	35,406	24,235	21,234	23,446	35,777	24,135	22,890

	Seasonally Adjusted									
	Shipments		Inventories		Inventory to shipments ratio		Unfilled orders		New orders	
	S.A.	Trend	S.A.	Trend	S.A.	Trend	S.A.	Trend	S.A.	Trend
	Month to month % change				Ratio		Month to month % change			
July 1990	-0.8	-0.4	-1.1	-0.4	1.53	1.55	-0.1	-0.5	-0.2	-0.4
August 1990	-0.9	-0.7	-0.1	-0.2	1.54	1.55	0.1	-0.7	-0.7	-0.8
September 1990	-1.0	-0.9	1.0	-0.1	1.58	1.56	-1.4	-0.9	-2.7	-1.2
October 1990	2.0	-1.1	-0.1	-0.1	1.54	1.58	-1.0	-1.2	2.6	-1.4
November 1990	-4.2	-1.3	-0.4	-0.2	1.60	1.60	-2.3	-1.3	-5.7	-1.4
December 1990	-0.9	-1.2	0.2	-0.4	1.62	1.61	-0.9	-1.2	0.6	-1.1
January 1991	-2.3	-1.0	-1.5	-0.5	1.63	1.62	-0.5	-1.1	-1.8	-0.8
February 1991	-1.9	-0.8	-0.7	-0.9	1.66	1.62	-2.2	-0.9	-3.8	-0.7
March 1991	0.5	0.1	-0.4	-0.9	1.64	1.60	-1.2	-0.6	1.7	0.4
April 1991	2.3	0.3	-1.4	-0.9	1.58	1.58	1.3	-0.6	5.2	0.3
May 1991	0.9	0.4	-1.1	-0.8	1.55	1.56	-1.4	-0.6	-2.0	0.5
June 1991	0.7	0.4	-0.6	-0.7	1.53	1.54	-0.5	-0.6	1.7	0.5
July 1991	-0.3	*	-0.5	*	1.53	*	-2.3	*	-2.2	*

* *The short-term trend represents a weighted average of the data.*

DATA AVAILABILITY ANNOUNCEMENTS

Steel Pipe and Tubing

July 1991

Steel pipe and tubing production for July 1991 totalled 123 317 metric tonnes, an increase of 8.9% from the 113 206 tonnes produced a year earlier.

Year-to-date production totalled 1 018 505 tonnes, up 15.3% from the 883 327 tonnes produced during the same period in 1990.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 35.

The July 1991 issue of *Steel Pipe and Tubing* (41-011, $5/$50) will be available at a later date. See "How to Order Publications".

For more detailed information on this release, contact Gerry Barrett (613-951-3515), Industry Division. ■

Railway Carloadings

July 1991

Revenue freight loaded by railways in Canada totalled 20.0 million tonnes in July 1991, an increase of 4.6% from the July 1990 figure. The carriers received an additional 0.9 million tonnes from United States connections.

Total loadings in Canada for the year to date showed a decrease of 1.4% from the 1990 period. Receipts from United States connections also showed a decrease of 3.2%.

All 1990 figures and 1991 cumulative data have been revised.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 1431

The July 1991 issue of *Railway Carloadings* (52-001, $8.30/$83) is to be released the third week of September, 1991. See "How to Order Publications".

For seasonally adjusted revenue freight loadings, contact Angus MacLean (613-951-2484), Transportation Division. ■

Passenger Bus and Urban Transit Statistics

July 1991

In July 1991, a total of 73 Canadian urban transit systems with gross annual total operating revenues of $1 million or more (subsidies included) carried 119.1 million fare passengers, a decrease of 2.6% from the previous month. Operating revenues from urban and suburban services totalled $104.6 million, down 1.5% over June 1991.

During the same period, 22 passenger bus carriers earning $1 million or more annually from intercity and rural bus operations carried 1.6 million fare passengers, up 8.5% from the previous month. Earnings from these operations were $24.5 million, a 13.3% increase over the June 1991 operating revenues.

All 1990 figures and 1991 cumulative data have been revised.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 351 and 352.

The July 1991 issue of *Passenger Bus and Urban Transit Statistics* (53-003, $7.10/$71), will be available the fourth week of September 1991. See "How to Order Publications".

For further information on this release, contact Angus MacLean (613-951-2484), Transportation Division. ■

Production of Eggs

July 1991

Canadian egg production in July 1991 was 40.2 million dozen, a 0.1% increase from July 1990. The average number of layers decreased 0.3% between July 1990 and 1991, while the number of eggs per 100 layers increased to 2,272 from 2,263.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 1145, 1146 and 5689-5691.

To order *Production and Stocks of Eggs and Poultry*, ($115/year), a statistical bulletin, contact Guy Gervais (613-951-2453).

For further information on this release contact Benoît Lévesque (613-951-2550), Livestock and Animal Product Section, Agriculture Division. ■

Canadian Telecommunications Plant Price Index

1990

The Canadian Telecommunications Plant Price Index (1986 = 100) reached a preliminary level of 103.3 for 1990, up 0.8% from the revised 1989 level of 102.5. The increase was due to increases for outside plant (1.1%), general equipment (1.2%) and station equipment (2.0%). The index for central office equipment did not change from 1989 to 1990.

The CTPPI measures price change through time for capital expenditures made by companies in the Canadian telecommunications industry.

Available on CANSIM: Matrix 2021.

The second quarter 1991 issue of *Construction Price Statistics* (62-007, $18/$72) will be available in October 1991. See "How to Order Publications".

For detailed information on this release, contact the Information and Current Analysis Unit (613-951-9607), Prices Division.

Canadian Telecommunications Plant Price Indexes (1986 = 100)

	Index 1989	1990[1]	Percentage change 1990/1989	Contribution to percentage change[2] 1990/1989	Relative importance of group 1989
Total	**102.5**	**103.3**	**0.8**	**0.8**	**100.0**
Major Groups:					
Outside plant	113.8	115.0	1.1	0.3	27.5
Central office equipment	94.4	94.4	0.0	0.0	38.4
Station equipment	103.4	105.5	2.0	0.2	9.5
General equipment	104.4	105.7	1.2	0.3	24.6

1 *These indexes are preliminary.*
2 *This shows the amount by which the change in a given index would move the total in the absence of any change in the other indexes.*

PUBLICATIONS RELEASED

Logging Industry, 1988.
Catalogue number 25-201
(Canada: $30.00; United States: US$36.00;
Other Countries: US$42.00).

Primary Textile Industries, 1988.
Catalogue number 34-250
(Canada: $35.00; United States: US$42.00;
Other Countries: US$49.00).

Textile Products Industries, 1988.
Catalogue number 34-251
(Canada: $35.00; United States: US$42.00;
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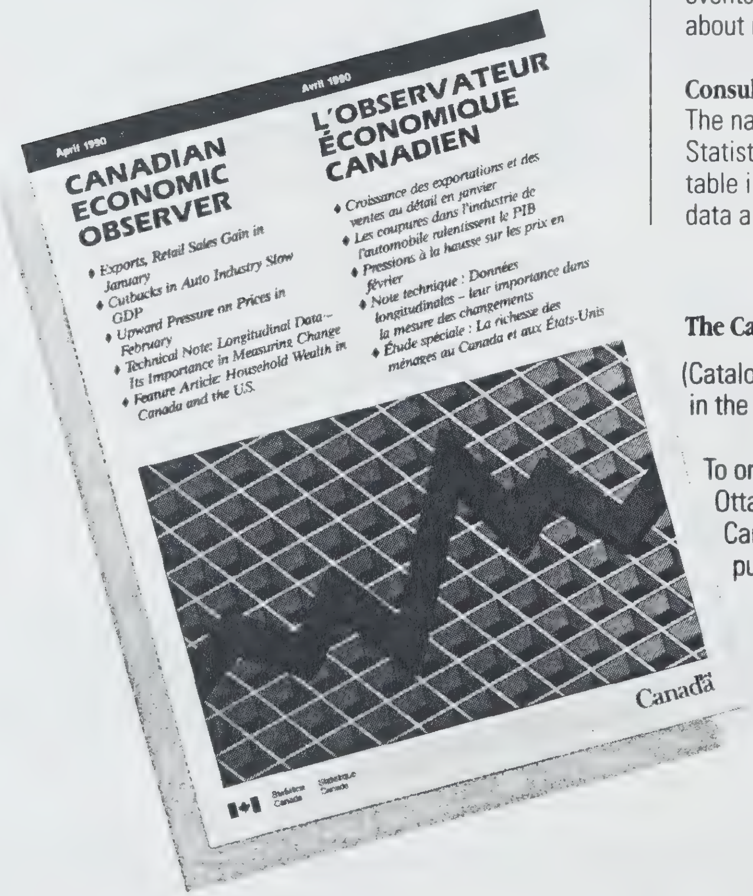

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Statistics Canada

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MAJOR RELEASES

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Focus on Culture
Autumn 1991

The autumn issue of *Focus on Culture* contains articles on the sound recording industry, the periodical publishing survey, and on the survey process, and also a list of articles from previous issues.

Highlights

- In 1989-1990, record label companies spent $80 million on marketing, an increase of 25% from the previous fiscal year.

- Corporate revenues for record label companies totalled $636 million in 1989-1990. About half of their revenues ($340 million) came from sales of records, tapes and compact discs.

- Approximately 80% of total sales of records, tapes and compact discs ($275 million) were generated from recordings produced from master tapes licensed or leased from companies located outside Canada.

The Autumn 1991 issue (Volume 3, number 3) of *Focus on Culture* (87-004, $6.25/$25) is now available. See "How to Order Publications."

For more information contact Iain McKellar (613-951-9038), Education, Culture and Tourism Division.

MAJOR RELEASES

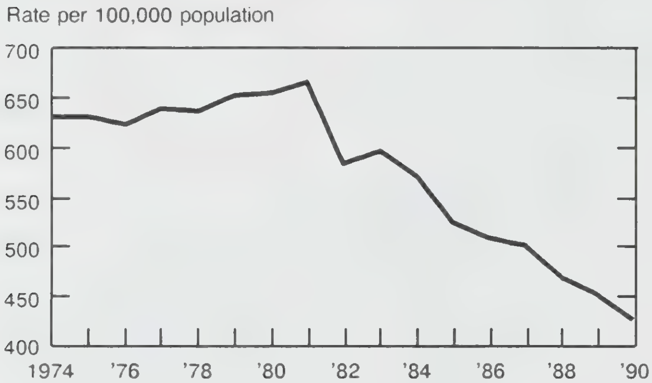
Trends in Impaired Driving Statistics
1990

Highlights

Traffic Data, 1974-1990

- There were 112,925 persons charged with impaired driving offences in Canada in 1990, a decrease of 5% from the previous year. This is the lowest number recorded since statistics were first gathered in 1974, and marks the seventh consecutive annual decrease.

Persons Charged with Impaired Driving Offences[1], Canada, 1974-1990

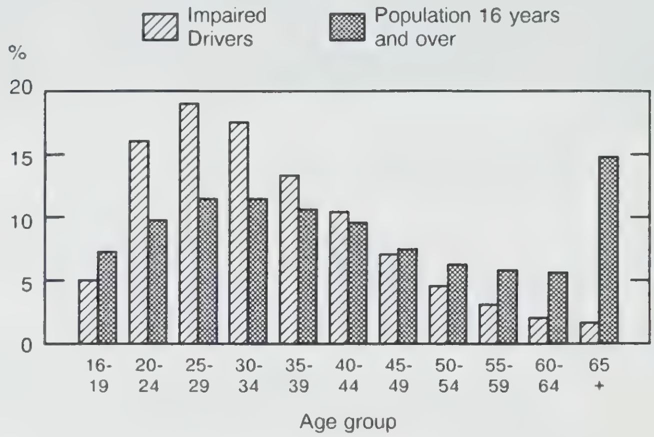


[1] *Includes "Impaired Operation of a Motor Vehicle, Vessel or Aircraft (Causing Death, Bodily Harm, or Impaired Operation or Over 80 mgs.)" and "Failing to Provide a Breath Sample or Blood Sample".*

- The downtrend is confirmed by statistics which show that the proportion of fatally injured drivers found to have a blood alcohol concentration above the legal limit has decreased from a high of 52% in 1981 to 36% in 1989.

- A total of 127 persons were charged with impaired driving of a motor vehicle causing death in 1990, the lowest figure since legislation introduced this offence in 1985. A further 1,147 persons were charged with impaired driving of a motor vehicle causing bodily harm, a slight increase over 1989.

A Comparison of Impaired Drivers and the Population (16 years and over) by Age Group



Source: Revised Uniform Crime Reporting Survey 1989-1990, data from 10 police forces.

- All provinces and territories except Nova Scotia, New Brunswick and Saskatchewan recorded decreases in 1990 in the number of persons charged with impaired driving offences, drops ranging from 3% in British Columbia to 18% in Newfoundland. Provincially, Saskatchewan and Alberta continued to experience the highest impaired driving rates (per 100,000 population), while Quebec and Ontario had the lowest rates.

- In 1990, 91% of persons charged with impaired driving offences were males, 9% females.

Revised Uniform Crime Reporting Survey Data

The Revised Uniform Crime Reporting Survey is able to provide more detailed data about the people who were charged with impaired driving offences. For the 1989-1990 period, data are available from 10 police forces. These data are not a representative sample of any particular geographic area in Canada, thus they are not indicative of any national or regional trends.

- Analysis of 26,478 impaired driving incidents shows that over 70% of those charged with impaired driving offences were found to be under 40 years of age.

- The most over-represented group were persons 25-29 years of age, making up 19% of those charged while comprising only 11.5% of the population 16 years of age and over.

The above highlights are from the new *Juristat Bulletin, Trends in Impaired Driving Statistics, 1990* (85-002, Vol. 11, No. 13, $3.60/$90). See "How to Order Publications".

This report analyzes trends in the rate of persons charged with impaired driving offences between 1974 and 1990 in Canada. It also explores the association between alcohol sales and alcohol consumption with traffic fatalities and trends in impaired driving offences.

For further information on this release, please contact Information and Client Services (613-951-9023) (Fax: 613-951-6615), Canadian Centre for Justice Statistics. ■

Family Income Inequality in the 1980s

The Autumn 1991 issue of *Perspectives on Labour and Income* includes an article entitled "Family income inequality in the 1980s." The article studies the growth of family income and the distribution of after-tax income in the 1980s. It shows that in 1989 average family income was essentially unchanged from 1980.

Highlights

- Although average family income at the end of the 1980s was little changed from the beginning of the decade, there was a decline of 6% from 1980 to 1983 and an increase of 7% from 1984 to 1989. This observation contrasts sharply with earlier decades when the average family income was substantially higher at the end of each period.

- In 1989, the distribution of after-tax income of families, ranked according to the size of their income, showed an average income for the top 10% (decile) of $88,800 compared with $11,600 for the lowest decile.

- Even though the variations were not large, income inequality increased until 1984, then declined until the end of the decade.

- For the first four years of the decade, there was evidence of a declining proportion of families in the middle income group and an increased polarization in the income distribution. This trend reversed in the last half of the 1980s.

For further information, contact Roger Love (613-951-6898) or Susan Poulin (613-951-0086).

The Autumn 1991 edition of *Perspectives on Labour and Income* (75-001E, $13.25/$53) is now available. See "How to Order Publications." ■

PUBLICATIONS RELEASED

Canada's International Transactions in Securities, June 1991.
Catalogue number 67-002
(Canada: $15.80/$158.00; United States: US$19.00/US$190.00; Other Countries: US$22.10/$221.00).

The Labour Force, August 1991.
Catalogue number 71-001
(Canada: $17.90/$179.00; United States: US$21.50/US$215.00; Other Countries: US$25.10/US$251.00).

Juristat Service Bulletin, Vol. 11, No. 13, September 1991.
Catalogue number 85-002
(Canada: $3.60/$90.00; United States: US$4.30/US$108.00; Other Countries: US$5.00/US$126.00).

Focus on Culture, Autumn 1991.
Catalogue number 87-004
(Canada: $6.75/$25.00; United States: US$7.50/US$30.00; Other Countries: US$8.75/US$35.00).

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Lacking Sept. 1991

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Government Publications

The Daily

Statistics Canada

Thursday, September 19, 1991 For release at 8:30 a.m.

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MAJOR RELEASE

Preliminary Statement of Canadian International Trade

July 1991

Exports in July at $11.9 billion were almost unchanged from June's level. An increase of $253 million for industrial goods and materials brought exports of these goods to $2.6 billion, their highest level since October 1990. Automotive exports were up, but only marginally, as increases for trucks and parts were offset by a $53 million decline in car exports, reflecting lower production due to planned closures of assembly plants over the summer months. The largest decrease in exports was registered for machinery and equipment, which fell by $165 million to $2.3 billion. Forestry products were down by $91 million, with the largest drop occurring for newsprint. Energy products recorded their third decrease in a row, dropping by $41 million.

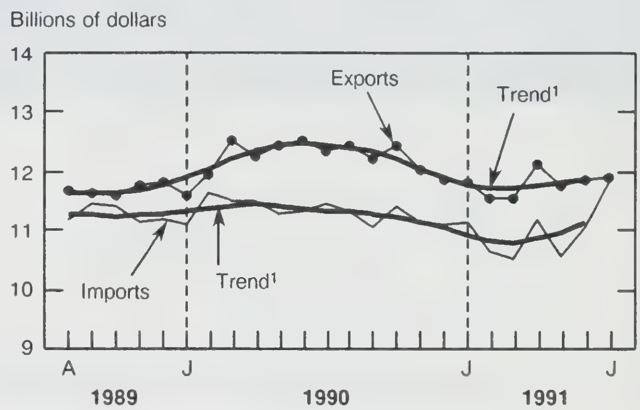
Import levels climbed by $773 million in July to reach $11.8 billion, signalling renewed investment and increased consumer confidence. Industrial goods and materials rose by $210 million to reach $2.2 billion, their highest level since October 1990. Energy products were up, as crude petroleum imports increased by $142 million and "other energy products" rose by $47 million. Imports of machinery and equipment increased by $106 million, reaching $3.7 billion. Imports of "other consumer goods", a grouping which includes apparel and footwear, televisions and household furnishings, rose to $1.5 billion from $1.3 billion, an increase of 12.5%. Automotive products increased as well, but the gain posted for imports of cars and trucks was dampened by a $45 million reduction in parts imports.

Because of the larger increase in imports relative to exports, the trade balance fell to $63 million. Canada's trade surplus with the United States fell by $224 million to $859 million. Deficits were registered with all other major trading partners.

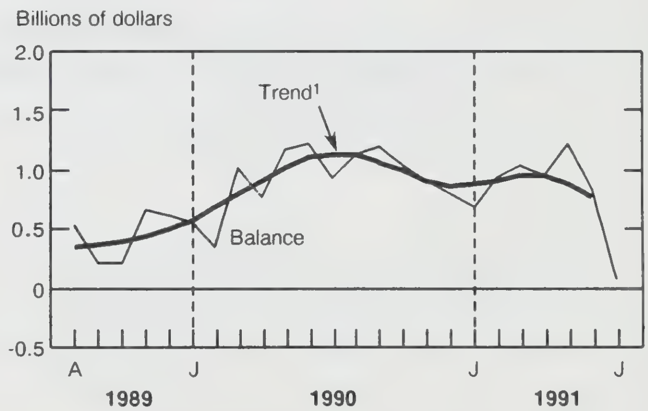
Available on CANSIM: matrices 3620-3629, 3651, 3685-3713, 3718, 3719, 3887-3913.

Current account data, which incorporate merchandise trade statistics as well as data concerning trade in services and capital account movements, are available on a quarterly basis in *Canada's Balance of International Payments* (67-001).

Merchandise Trade
Seasonally Adjusted
Balance of Payments Basis



Merchandise Trade Balance
Seasonally Adjusted
Balance of Payments Basis



[1] *The short-term trend represents a weighted average of the data.*

For further information on international trade statistics (detailed tables, charts and a more complete analysis), order *Preliminary Statement of Canadian International Trade* (65-001P, $10/$100), now available. See "How to Order Publications".

For more detailed information on statistics, concepts and definitions, order the July 1991 issue of *Summary of Canadian International Trade* (65-001, $18.20/$182), available the first week of October, or contact Gordon Blaney (613-951-9647), Trade Information Unit, or Marlene Sterparn (613-951-1711) (for analysis information), or Denis Pilon (613-951-4808) (for price index information), Trade Measures and Analysis Section, International Trade Division. ■

DATA AVAILABILITY ANNOUNCEMENT

Export and Import Price Indexes

July 1991

Current- and fixed-weighted export and import price indexes, on a balance of payments basis, are now available on a 1986 = 100 basis. Price indexes are listed from January 1986 to July 1991 for the five commodity sections and 62/61 major commodity groups.

Customs based current- and fixed-weighted U.S. price indexes are also available. Price indexes are listed from January 1986 to July 1991 on a 1986 = 100 basis. Included with the U.S. commodity indexes are the 10 "All Countries" and "U.S. only" SITC section indexes.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 3620-3629, 3651 and 3685.

The July 1991 issue of *Summary of Canadian International Trade* (65-001, $18.20/$182) will be available the first week of October. See "How to Order Publications".

For further information on this release, contact Denis Pilon (613-951-4808), Price Index Unit, International Trade Division. ■

The Daily

Statistics Canada's Official Release Bulletin for Statistical Information

Catalogue 11-001E. Price: Canada: $120.00 annually; United States: US$144.00 annually; Other Countries: US$168.00 annually

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Editor: Bruce Simpson (613-951-1103)

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PUBLICATIONS RELEASED

Pulpwood and Wood Residue Statistics, July 1991.
Catalogue number 25-001
(Canada: $6.10/$61.00; United States: US$7.30/US$73.00; Other Countries: US$8.50/$85.00).

Monthly Survey of Manufacturing, July 1991.
Catalogue number 31-001
(Canada: $17.30/$173.00; United States: US$20.80/US$208.00; Other Countries: US$24.20/$242.00).

Particleboard, Waferboard and Fibreboard, July 1991.
Catalogue number 36-003
(Canada: $5.00/$50.00; United States: US$6.00/US$60.00; Other Countries: US$7.00/US$70.00).

Oil Pipe Line Transport, June 1991.
Catalogue number 55-001
(Canada: $10.00/$100.00; United States: US$12.00/US$120.00; Other Countries: US$14.00/US$140.00).

Quarterly Financial Statistics for Enterprises, First Quarter 1991.
Catalogue number 61-008
(Canada: $23.00/$92.00; United States: US$27.50/US$110.00; Other Countries: US$32.25/US$129.00).

Building Permits, June 1991.
Catalogue number 64-001
(Canada: $22.10/$221.00; United States: US$26.50/US$265.00; Other Countries: US$30.90/US$309.00).

Preliminary Statement of Canadian International Trade, July 1991.
Catalogue number 65-001P
(Canada: $10.00/$100.00; United States: US$12.00/US$120.00; Other Countries: US$14.00/US$140.00).

Touriscope: International Travel, July 1991.
Catalogue number 66-001P
(Canada: $6.10/$61.00; United States: US$7.30/US$73.00; Other Countries: US$8.50/$85.00).

The paper used in this publication meets the minimum requirements of American National Standard for Information Sciences – Permanence of Paper for Printed Library Materials, ANSI Z39.48 – 1984.

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Catalogue 11–001E (Français 11–001F) ISSN 0827–0465

Government Publications

The Daily

Statistics Canada

Friday, September 20, 1991 For release at 8:30 a.m.

MAJOR RELEASES

DATA AVAILABILITY ANNOUNCEMENTS

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MAJOR RELEASES

Youth Court Statistics

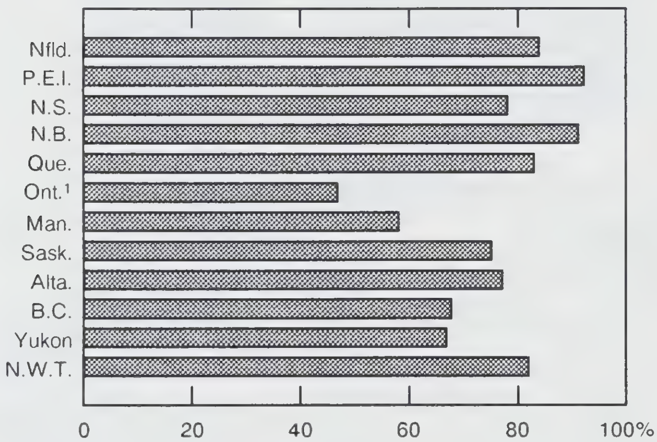
1990-91 (Preliminary Data)

In 1990-91, approximately 118,000 federal statute charges were brought against young persons in Canada (excluding Ontario). These charges involved approximately 60,000 cases and 38,000 young persons.

Highlights

- About seven in 10 cases heard in youth courts resulted in a guilty finding for at least one charge. The proportion of cases with a guilty finding in the jurisdictions ranged from 45% in Ontario to 92% in Prince Edward Island.

Cases Found Guilty in Youth Courts by Provinces and Territories, 1990-91



[1] A large proportion of Ontario caseload is withdrawn.

- Of all cases heard in youth courts in 1990-91, 84% involved males. About three-quarters of all cases involved youths between 15 and 17.

- The majority (58%) of cases heard in youth courts had a property offence as the most serious charge. "Other" criminal code cases accounted for 16% of cases, violent offences for 14%, offences under the YOA for 10%, and drug-related offences for 2%.

Note to users:

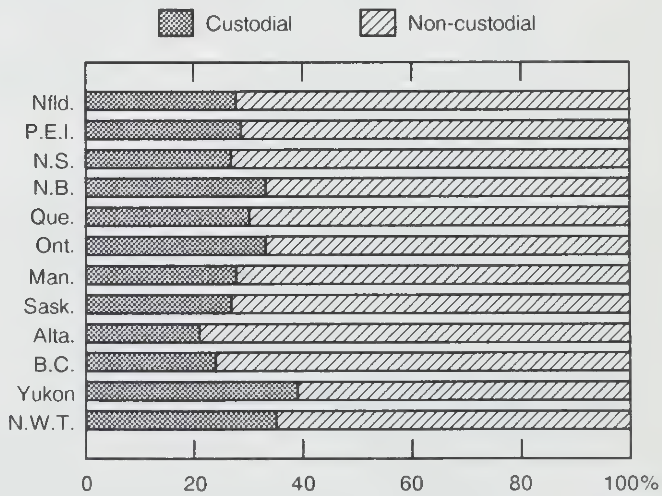
Youth courts have primary responsibility for the administration of the Young Offenders Act (YOA) covering young people charged with federal offences who are aged between 12 and 17 years old (up to their 18th birthday).

For the first time since its inception, the Youth Court Survey covers Ontario. However, the 1990-91 data reflect only one-quarter of the fiscal year and coverage extends to about 70% of the province. Therefore, Ontario data are tabulated separately and are not included in the overall counts and are excluded from comparisons unless otherwise mentioned.

- About one-half of cases with a guilty finding were ordered, as the most serious disposition, a term of probation for the most serious charge. Open custody was ordered in 13% of the cases, fines in 12%, and secure custody in 12%. Community service orders were assigned to about 9% of the cases, and the remaining 6% resulted in an absolute discharge or other type of disposition.

- The proportion of cases with custodial disposition orders in the jurisdictions ranged from 21% in Alberta to 38% in the Yukon.

Cases Heard in Youth Courts by Type of Disposition, 1990-91



- Custodial dispositions were more likely to be ordered for cases involving an "other" criminal code offence such as failure to appear in court (30%), a YOA offence such as failure to comply with a disposition (30%), or a violent offence such as assault (27%) than cases involving a property offence such as break and enter (23%) or a drug-related offence such as possession (18%).

This Juristat Bulletin is the sixth in a series prepared by the Youth Justice Program of the Canadian Centre for Justice Statistics. The Youth Court Survey (YCS) generates statistical information on three types of counts: charges, cases and persons.

The YCS is a census of Criminal Code and other federal statute charges heard in youth courts. However, Ontario data reflect only one-quarter of the fiscal year and are not included in the overall YCS counts In addition, other jurisdictions may be underreporting their charge counts. Consequently, data collected by the YCS must be interpreted as indicative rather than definitive measures of volume and case characteristics.

The Vol. 11, No. 14 of the *Juristat Bulletin: Youth Court Statistics, Preliminary Data, 1990-91 Highlights* (85-002, $3.60/$90) is now available. See "How to Order Publications".

For further information on this release, contact Information and Client Services (613-951-9023), or the Youth Justice Program (613-951-6647), Canadian Centre for Justice Statistics. ■

Sales of Natural Gas

July 1991 (Preliminary Data)

Sales of natural gas (including direct sales) in Canada during July 1991 totalled 2 705 million cubic metres, a 0.2% decrease from the level recorded the previous year.

On the basis of rate structure information, sales in July 1991 were broken down as follows, with the percentage changes from July 1990 in brackets: residential sales, 327 million cubic metres (-6.4%); commercial sales, 293 million cubic metres (-2.0%) and industrial sales (including direct sales), 2 085 million cubic metres (+ 1.7%).

Year-to-date figures for 1991 indicate that sales of natural gas amounted to 32 933 million cubic metres, a 0.7% decrease from the level recorded during the same period in 1990.

On the basis of rate structure information, year-to-date sales were broken down as follows, with the percentage changes from 1990 in brackets: residential sales, 8 594 million cubic metres (+ 0.5%); commercial sales, 7 061 million cubic metres (+ 0.4%) and industrial sales (including direct sales), 17 279 million cubic metres (-1.7%).

Based on the sum of the latest 12 months (August 1990 to July 1991), total natural gas sales (including direct sales) posted a 1.4% decrease from the previous period (August 1989 to July 1990).

The July 1991 issue of *Gas Utilities* (55-002, $12.70/$127) will be available the third week of October. See "How to Order Publications".

For more detailed information on this release, contact Gary Smalldridge (613-951-3567), Energy Section, Industry Division. □

Sales of Natural Gas – Preliminary Data

July 1991

	Rate structure				
	Residential	Commercial	Industrial	Direct	Total
	thousands of cubic metres				
New Brunswick	–	–	–	–	–
Quebec	12 654	39 685	209 397	2 375	264 111
Ontario	167 735	119 772	462 776	154 758	905 041
Manitoba	13 146	11 794	35 325	600	60 865
Saskatchewan	18 386	11 600	2 780	94 505	127 271
Alberta	71 185	63 161	914 145	–	1 048 491
British Columbia	43 851	46 967	116 636	91 373	298 827
July 1991 – Canada	**326 957**	**292 979**	**1 741 059**	**343 611**	**2 704 606**
July 1990 – Canada	349 450	299 047	1 806 218	244 352	2 699 067
% change	-6.4	-2.0	1.7		-0.2
Year-to-date – Canada 1991	**8 593 515**	**7 060 863**	**14 669 419**	**2 609 123**	**32 932 920**
Year-to-date – Canada 1990	8 551 596	7 032 565	15 208 857	2 367 766	33 160 784
% change	0.5	0.4	-1.7		-0.7
Sum of August 1990 – July 1991	**13 595 079**	**11 198 454**	**25 244 888**	**4 213 316**	**54 251 737**
Sum of August 1989 – July 1990	13 461 422	11 141 497	26 295 940	4 121 067	55 019 926
% change	1.0	0.1	-3.2		-1.4

***Note**: Revised figures will be available in the "Gas Utilities" publication (55-002) as well as on CANSIM.*
– Nil or zero.

DATA AVAILABILITY ANNOUNCEMENTS

Milling and Crushing Statistics
July 1991

Milling

The total amount of wheat milled in July 1991 was 213 131 tonnes, up 8% from the 197 272 tonnes milled in July 1990. The resulting wheat flour production increased 9% to 162 710 tonnes in July 1991 from 148 819 tonnes in July 1990.

Crushing

Canola crushings for July 1991 amounted to 109 052 tonnes, up 36% from the 80 256 tonnes crushed in July 1990. The resulting oil production increased 38% to 43 820 tonnes from 31 666 tonnes in July 1990. Meal production increased 34% to 65 878 tonnes from 49 327 tonnes in July 1990.

Soybean crushings for the same month decreased 20% to 71 481 tonnes in 1991 from 89 156 tonnes a year earlier. As a result, oil production decreased 23% to 12 564 tonnes in July 1991 from 16 304 tonnes in July 1990. Meal production decreased 21% to 54 948 tonnes from 69 153 tonnes in July 1990.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 5687.

The July 1991 issue of *Cereals and Oilseeds Review* (22-007, \$13.80/\$138) is scheduled for release in October. See "How to Order Publications".

For further information on this release, contact A.Y. Bertrand (613-951-3859), Agriculture Division. ■

The Dairy Review
July 1991

Creamery butter production in Canada totalled 7 212 tonnes in July, a 16.5% decrease from a year earlier. Production of cheddar cheese amounted to 9 700 tonnes, a decrease of 7.2% from July 1990.

An estimated 638 035 kilolitres of milk were sold off Canadian farms for all purposes in June 1991, a decrease of 3.9% from June 1990. This brought the total estimate of milk sold off farms during the first six months of 1991 to 3 658 997 kilolitres, a decrease of 2.4% from the January-June 1990 period.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 3428, 5632-5638, 5650-5661, 5664-5667 and 5673.

The July 1991 issue of *The Dairy Review* (23-001, \$12.20/\$122) is scheduled for release on October 3. See "How to Order Publications".

For further information, contact David Burroughs (613-951-2511), Agriculture Division. ■

Tobacco Products
August 1991

Canadian tobacco product firms produced 3.33 billion cigarettes in August 1991, a 11.2% decrease from the 3.75 billion cigarettes manufactured during the same period in 1990. Production for the first eight months of 1991 totalled 28.85 billion cigarettes, down 4.0% from 30.05 billion cigarettes for the corresponding period in 1990.

Domestic sales in August 1991 totalled 3.70 billion cigarettes, a decrease of 16.9% from the 4.45 billion cigarettes sold in August 1990. Year-to-date sales for 1991 totalled 26.49 billion cigarettes, down 12.4% from the 1990 cumulative total of 30.23 billion cigarettes.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 46.

The August 1991 issue of *Production and Disposition of Tobacco Products* (32-022, \$5/\$50) will be available shortly.

For further information, contact Peter Zylstra (613-951-3511), Industry Division. ■

Electric Lamps
August 1991

Canadian light bulb and tube manufacturers sold 20,356,519 light bulbs and tubes in August 1991, an increase of 30.1% from the 15,649,014 units sold a year earlier.

Year-to-date sales for 1991 amounted to 168,332,910 light bulbs and tubes, up 10.1% from the 152,950,940 sold during the same period in 1990.

The August 1991 issue of *Electric Lamps* (43-009, \$5/\$50) will be available at a later date. See "How to Order Publications".

For more detailed information on this release, contact Laurie Vincent (613-951-3523), Industry Division. ■

Soft Drinks

August 1991

Data on soft drinks for August 1991 are now available.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 196.

Monthly Production of Soft Drinks (32-001, $2.70/$27) will be released at a later date.

For further information, contact Peter Zylstra (613-951-3511), Industry Division. ■

Consulting Engineering Industry and the Software Development and Computer Services

1989 (Preliminary Data)

A limited amount of data are available from the 1989 Survey of Consulting Engineers and the 1989 Survey of Software Development and Computer Services.

For further information, contact the Business Services Section (613-951-9662), Services, Science and Technology Division. ■

PUBLICATION RELEASED

Juristat Bulletin: Youth Court Statistics, Preliminary Data, 1990-91, Vol. 11, No. 14.
Catalogue number 85-002
(Canada: $3.60/$90.00; United States: US$4.30/ US$108; Other Countries: US$5.00/US$126.00).

The paper used in this publication meets the minimum requirements of American National Standard for Information Sciences – Permanence of Paper for Printed Library Materials, ANSI Z39.48 – 1984.
∞

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MAJOR RELEASE DATES

Week of September 23-27

(Release dates are subject to change)

Anticipated date(s) of release	Title	Reference period
September 1991		
23	Retail Trade	July 1991
23	Department Store Sales and Stocks	July 1991
24	Wholesale Trade	July 1991
25	International Transactions in Securities	July 1991
26	Industrial Product Price Index	August 1991
26	Raw Materials Price Index	August 1991
27	Employment, Earnings and Hours	July 1991

Catalogue 11–001E (Français 11–001F) ISSN 0827–0465

Government Publications

The Daily

Statistics Canada

Monday, September 23, 1991 — For release at 8:30 a.m.

MAJOR RELEASES

DATA AVAILABILITY ANNOUNCEMENTS

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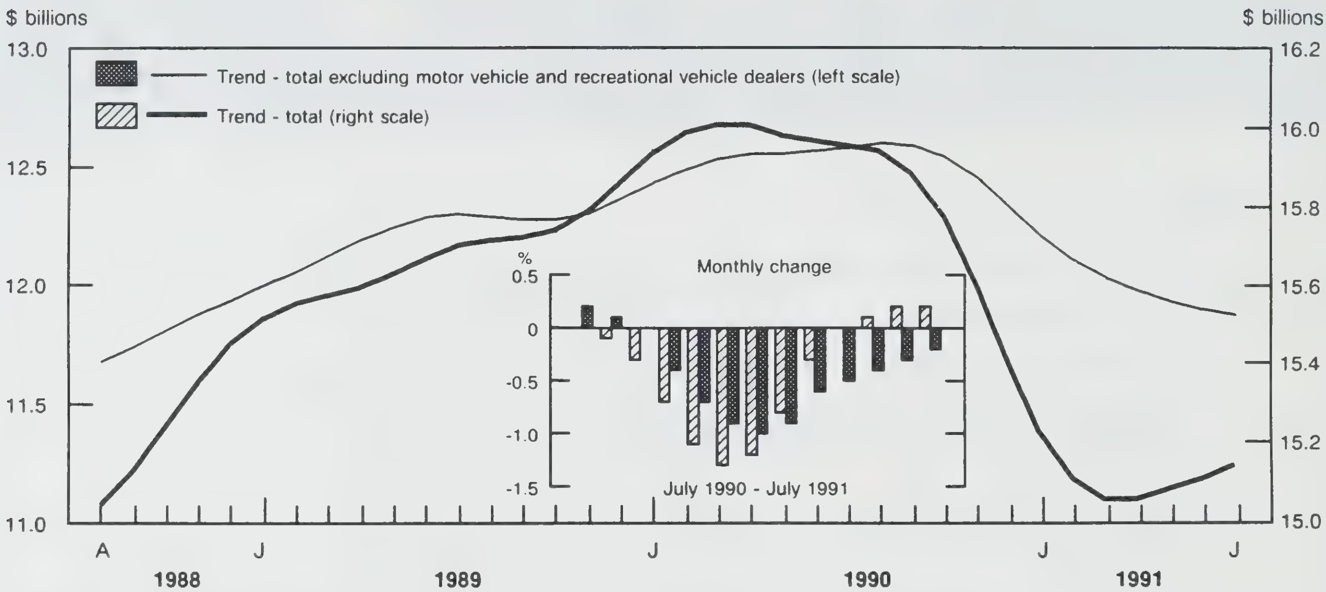
MAJOR RELEASES

Retail Sales - Canada Trends[1]



[1] *Trends represent weighted averages of data.*

Retail Trade

July 1991

Highlights

Seasonally Adjusted Sales

- Preliminary estimates indicate that retail sales, totalling $15.1 billion, remained unchanged in July. The flat rate follows a 0.5% decline in June which ended the relatively strong growth recorded in April and May.
- Sales of recreational and motor vehicle dealers slipped 0.1% in July after recording significant rises in the previous three months.
- Following a decrease of 1.5% in June, retail sales excluding recreational and motor vehicle dealers showed no growth in July.

Note to Users

Retail sales estimates exclude the Goods and Services Tax (GST). Prior to January 1991, sales data include the Federal Sales Tax (FST). Due to this change in indirect taxes, data for 1991 are not strictly comparable with those of previous years. For users interested in deriving comparable data, an estimate of the amount of FST included in retail sales for 1990 is available for Canada. The reliability of this estimate does not permit adjustments at the provincial or trade group level.

- In July, offsetting factors caused the unchanged level. Modest gains were reported by gasoline service stations (2.8%) and general merchandise stores (1.5%). Supermarkets and grocery stores declined (-1.2%).
- Sales by supermarkets and grocery stores and other semi-durable goods stores reached their lowest levels since January 1991 after their second monthly decline. Gasoline service stations recorded higher sales following a 1.4% decrease in June.

- Seven provinces posted sales decreases in July, ranging from -2.2% in New Brunswick to -0.3% in Alberta. Sales increased in British Columbia (1.8%), Quebec (1.2%) and Ontario (0.6%). Modest gains were reported in the Yukon (0.6%) and the Northwest Territories (1.0%).

Trends

- As illustrated in the chart, after declining sharply from April 1990 to March 1991, the trend for total retail trade has been increasing since April 1991. Total retail sales excluding recreational and motor vehicle dealers continue to have a declining trend, but at a slowing rate.

Year-to-date

- Cumulative retail sales for the first seven months of 1991 amounted to $104.9 billion, down 2.3% from the corresponding period in 1990 (after removing the federal sales tax from 1990 data). In June, cumulative sales were 2.5% lower than the previous year.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 2399 (seasonally adjusted), 2400 (not seasonally adjusted), 2398 (department store type merchandise totals for the provinces and territories).

The July 1991 issue of *Retail Trade* (63-005, $18.20/$182) will be available the first week of October. See "How to Order Publications".

For more detailed information on this release, contact Maurice Massaad (613-951-9682) or Roger Laplante (613-951-3552), Retail Trade Section, Industry Division. □

Retail Sales, by Trade Group and by Region

July 1991

Trade group	Unadjusted				Seasonally Adjusted						
	July 1990	June 1991 r	July 1991 p	July 1991/ 1990*	July 1990	April 1991 r	May 1991 r	June 1991 r	July 1991 p	July/ June 1991	July 1991/ 1990*
	millions of $			%	millions of $					%	%
Canada											
Supermarkets and grocery stores	3,542	3,714	3,574	0.9	3,573	3,610	3,611	3,602	3,558	-1.2	-0.4
All other food stores	348	345	321	-7.9	331	299	321	315	307	-2.6	-7.2
Drug and patent medicine stores	730	713	713	-2.3	759	751	757	738	735	-0.5	-3.1
Shoe stores	131	147	113	-13.6	151	132	135	136	131	-3.8	-13.6
Men's clothing stores	137	156	117	-14.2	176	146	148	148	147	-0.9	-16.4
Women's clothing stores	299	307	280	-6.6	330	303	306	300	304	1.3	-7.9
Other clothing stores	281	299	255	-9.2	332	310	317	313	307	-2.0	-7.6
Household furniture and appliance stores	688	603	628	-8.7	708	626	613	617	626	1.4	-11.6
Household furnishings stores	218	173	182	-16.5	214	171	172	167	176	5.7	-17.8
Motor vehicle and recreational vehicle dealers	3,553	3,618	3,615	1.7	3,449	3,041	3,185	3,296	3,291	-0.1	-4.6
Gasoline service stations	1,363	1,183	1,261	-7.5	1,262	1,185	1,169	1,153	1,186	2.8	-6.0
Automotive parts, accessories and services	1,071	955	936	-12.6	1,015	918	912	876	873	-0.3	-13.9
General merchandise stores	1,578	1,651	1,589	0.7	1,810	1,730	1,763	1,734	1,761	1.5	-2.7
Other semi-durable goods stores	587	556	514	-12.4	587	527	555	513	509	-0.9	-13.3
Other durable goods stores	426	395	383	-10.1	450	408	412	392	399	1.7	-11.4
All other retail stores	908	890	897	-1.3	833	835	828	832	822	-1.2	-1.3
Total, all stores	**15,861**	**15,705**	**15,378**	**-3.0**	**15,980**	**14,990**	**15,204**	**15,132**	**15,132**	**--**	**-5.3**
Total excluding motor vehicle and recreational vehicle dealers	**12,308**	**12,087**	**11,763**	**-4.4**	**12,531**	**11,950**	**12,019**	**11,836**	**11,840**	**--**	**-5.5**
Department store type merchandise	5,076	4,999	4,775	-5.9	5,517	5,103	5,178	5,059	5,095	0.7	-7.7
Regions											
Newfoundland	301	297	294	-2.6	295	277	283	284	283	-0.4	-4.0
Prince Edward Island	75	66	68	-8.6	67	60	60	60	59	-1.5	-11.2
Nova Scotia	521	494	489	-6.1	517	489	493	482	479	-0.6	-7.4
New Brunswick	419	414	399	-4.7	415	395	398	397	389	-2.2	-6.3
Quebec	3,946	3,906	3,830	-2.9	3,960	3,715	3,778	3,718	3,764	1.2	-4.9
Ontario	5,811	5,804	5,626	-3.2	5,940	5,443	5,585	5,575	5,605	0.6	-5.6
Manitoba	549	540	508	-7.6	562	516	517	517	511	-1.1	-9.1
Saskatchewan	470	461	437	-7.1	476	432	441	436	430	-1.3	-9.5
Alberta	1,648	1,661	1,602	-2.8	1,673	1,588	1,581	1,596	1,591	-0.3	-4.9
British Columbia	2,070	2,011	2,076	0.3	2,055	1,975	2,010	1,976	2,012	1.8	-2.1
Yukon	18	17	18	-0.4	16	15	16	15	15	0.6	-2.9
Northwest Territories	33	33	32	-1.5	32	30	30	31	31	1.0	-4.1

* *Percentage changes contained in this table are not adjusted for the change in indirect taxes. Caution should be exercised in their use.*
r *Revised.*
p *Preliminary.*
-- *Too small to be expressed.*

Department Store Sales and Stocks

July 1991

Highlights

Seasonally Adjusted Data

- Department store sales (including concessions) totalled $1,090 million in July 1991, a gain of 0.2% over the previous month's revised total of $1,088 million.
- The 0.2% increase in July followed a marginal decline of 0.1% in June and a gain of 1.5% in May. Department store sales have shown a generally rising trend since February 1991.
- Department store stocks (at selling value) totalled $5,022 million at the end of July, a decline of 0.7% from the June 1991 revised value of $5,059 million. This drop followed an increase of 1.3% in June 1991.

> ***Note to Users***
>
> *Department store sales estimates exclude the Goods and Services Tax (GST). Prior to January 1991, sales data include the Federal Sales Tax (FST). Due to this change in indirect taxes, data for 1991 are not strictly comparable with those of previous years. For users interested in deriving comparable data, an estimate of the amount of FST included in department store sales for 1990 is available for Canada.*

- The ratio of stocks to sales stood at 4.61:1 in July, a decline from the 4.65:1 ratio observed in June.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 112, levels 1-3, series 4, 5, 6.

The July 1991 issue of *Department Store Sales and Stocks* (63-002, $14.40/$144) will be available the third week of November. See "How to Order Publications".

For further information, contact Roger Laplante (613-951-3552), Retail Trade Section, Industry Division.

Department Store Sales, Canada (Including Concessions)

	Unadjusted			Seasonally Adjusted				
	July 1990	June 1991	July 1991	July 1990	April 1991 r	May 1991 r	June 1991 r	July 1991 p
	millions of $							
Total Sales	988	1,032	934	1,191	1,073	1,089	1,088	1,090
Total Stocks	4,631	4,748	4,781	4,878	4,893	4,995	5,059	5,022
Stock-to-Sales Ratio	4.69	4.60	5.12	4.10	4.56	4.59	4.65	4.61

r *Revised.*
p *Preliminary.*

DATA AVAILABILITY ANNOUNCEMENTS

Postcensal Estimates of Population by Age and Sex: Canada, Provinces and Territories

June 1, 1991

These figures are not 1991 Census counts, but in fact, estimates based on the 1986 Census. 1991 Census counts are scheduled for release in July 1992.

The postcensal estimates by age and sex at June 1, 1991 as well as components of population growth by sex and age for the year ending May 31, 1991 are now available.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 6430-6442 (population), 6456 (births by sex), 6472-6484 (deaths), 6404-6416 (immigrants), 6417-6429 (emigrants), 6443-6455 (interprovincial migrants)

These estimates will appear in *Postcensal Annual Estimates of Population by Marital Status, Age, Sex and Components of Growth for Canada, Provinces and Territories, June 1, 1991* (91-210, $29), available shortly.

For more detailed information, contact Lise Champagne (613-951-2320), Demography Division, or the nearest regional reference centre. ■

Railway Carloadings

10-day Period Ending August 31, 1991

Highlights

- Revenue freight loaded by railways in Canada during the week totalled 6.2 million tonnes, a decrease of 0.8% from the same period last year.
- Piggyback traffic decreased 16.2% from the same period last year. The number of cars loaded also decreased 9.8%.
- The tonnage of revenue freight loaded to date this year was 0.5% lower than that loaded in the previous year.

Note: Piggyback traffic includes trailers and containers on flat cars. Piggyback traffic numbers are included in total carload traffic. All 1990 figures and 1991 cumulative data have been revised.

For more detailed information on this release, contact Angus MacLean (613-951-2484), Surface Transport Unit, Transportation Division. ■

Plastic Pipe and Pipe Fittings Industry

1989 Annual Survey of Manufactures

In 1989, the value of shipments of goods of own manufacture for the plastic pipe and pipe fittings industry (SIC 1621) totalled $696.5 million, down 1.6% from $707.7 million in 1988.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 5415.

Data for this industry will be released in *Rubber and Plastic Products Industries* (33-250, $35).

For more detailed information on this release, contact T. Raj Sehdev (613-951-3513), Industry Division. ■

Narrow Fabric Industry

1989 Annual Survey of Manufactures

In 1989, the value of shipments of goods of own manufacture for the narrow fabric industry (SIC 1991) totalled $132.0 million, up 4.2% from $126.7 million in 1988.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 5433.

Data for this industry will be released in *Textile Products Industries* (34-251, $35).

For more detailed information on this release, contact Andy Shinnan (613-951-3510), Industry Division. ■

Glove Industry

1989 Annual Survey of Manufactures

In 1989, the value of shipments of goods of own manufacture for the glove industry (SIC 2493) totalled $53.9 million, up 4.6% from $51.5 million in 1988.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 5453.

Data for this industry will be released in *Clothing Industries* (34-252, $35).

For more detailed information on this release, contact Andy Shinnan (613-951-3510), Industry Division. ■

Foundation Garment Industry

1989 Annual Survey of Manufactures

In 1989, the value of shipments of goods of own manufacture for the foundation garment industry (SIC 2496) totalled $159.0 million, up 3.8% from $153.2 million in 1988.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 5456.

Data for this industry will be released in *Clothing Industries* (34-252, $35).

For more detailed information on this release, contact Andy Shinnan (613-951-3510), Industry Division. ■

Iron Foundries Industry

1989 Annual Survey of Manufactures

In 1989, the value of shipments of goods of own manufacture for the iron foundries industry (SIC 2941) totalled $850.2 million, down 3.1% from $877.3 million in 1988.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 5509.

Data for this industry will be released in *Primary Metal Industries* (41-250, $35).

For more detailed information on this release, contact G.W. Barrett (613-951-3515), Industry Division. ■

Abrasives Industry

1989 Annual Survey of Manufactures

In 1989, the value of shipments of goods of own manufacture for the abrasives industry (SIC 3571) totalled $299.7 million, up 9.0% from $275.0 million in 1988.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 6858.

Data for this industry will be released in *Non-metallic Mineral Products Industries* (44-250, $35).

For more detailed information on this release, contact S. Pepin (613-951-3520), Industry Division. ■

Plastic and Synthetic Resin Industry

1989 Annual Survey of Manufactures

In 1989, the value of shipments of goods of own manufacture for the plastic and synthetic resin industry (SIC 3731) totalled $3,029.2 million, down 3.2% from $3,129.9 million in 1988.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 6875.

Data for this industry will be released in *Chemical and Chemical Products Industries* (46-250, $35).

For more detailed information on this release, contact T. Raj Sehdev (613-951-3513), Industry Division. ■

PUBLICATIONS RELEASED

Steel Wire and Specified Wire Products, July 1991.
Catalogue number 41-006
(Canada: $5.00/$50.00; United States: US$6.00/US$60.00; Other Countries: US$7.00/US$70.00).

Production and Shipments of Steel Pipe and Tubing, July 1991.
Catalogue number 41-011
(Canada: $5.00/$50.00; United States: US$6.00/US$60.00; Other Countries: US$7.00/US$70.00).

Aviation Statistics Centre Service Bulletin, September 1991 (Vol. 23, No. 9).
Catalogue number 51-004
(Canada: $9.30/$93.00; United States: US$11.20/US$112.00; Other Countries: US$13.00/US$130.00).

The paper used in this publication meets the minimum requirements of American National Standard for Information Sciences – Permanence of Paper for Printed Library Materials, ANSI Z39.48 – 1984.

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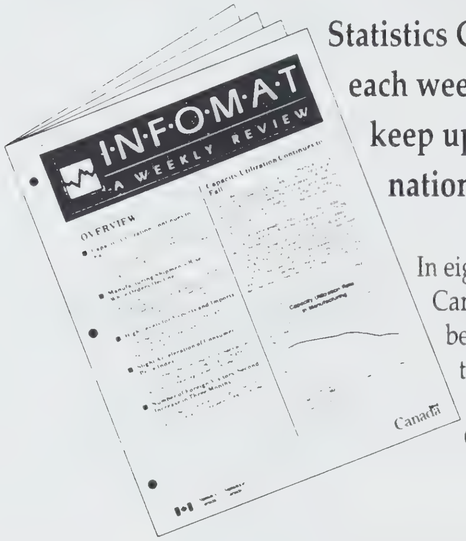

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Statistics Canada

Tuesday, September 24, 1991

For release at 8:30 a.m.

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MAJOR RELEASES

Wholesale Trade

July 1991

Highlights

Seasonally Adjusted Sales

- Preliminary estimates indicate that wholesale merchants' sales were $14.9 billion in July, unchanged from the previous month. On a year-over-year basis, sales levels were down 1.6%; however, after removing the effect of the change in indirect taxes, there was an increase of approximately 3.0%.
- This month's estimates represent the first weakening of sales in six months.
- Only four of the nine trade groups registered higher sales in July. In terms of dollar impact, the most significant sales increases were reported by wholesalers of household goods (+6.5%), lumber and building materials (+1.8%) and metals, hardware, plumbing and heating equipment and supplies (+2.1%).
- Regionally, higher sales were recorded in five provinces and territories, gains ranging from 15.5% in Manitoba to 0.5% in Alberta.

> ***Note to Users***
>
> *Data collected and published for 1991 exclude provincial sales taxes and the Goods and Services Tax. Prior to January 1991, data included the Federal Sales Tax except for wholesalers which were licensed. Due to this change in indirect taxes, data for 1991 are not comparable with those of previous years.*

Seasonally Adjusted Inventories

- In July, wholesale merchants' inventories were $23.7 billion, unchanged from those of the previous month.
- The ratio of inventories-to-sales at the end of July was steady at 1.59:1 compared to the month before.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 649 (sales, seasonally adjusted), 648 (sales, not seasonally adjusted), 61 (inventories, seasonally adjusted) and 59 (inventories, not seasonally adjusted).

The July 1991 issue of *Wholesale Trade* (63-008, $14.40/$144) will be available the second week of October. See "How to Order Publications".

For more information on this release, contact Larry Murphy (613-951-9683) or Gilles Simard (613-951-3541), Industry Division. □

Chart 1

Wholesale Merchants' Sales

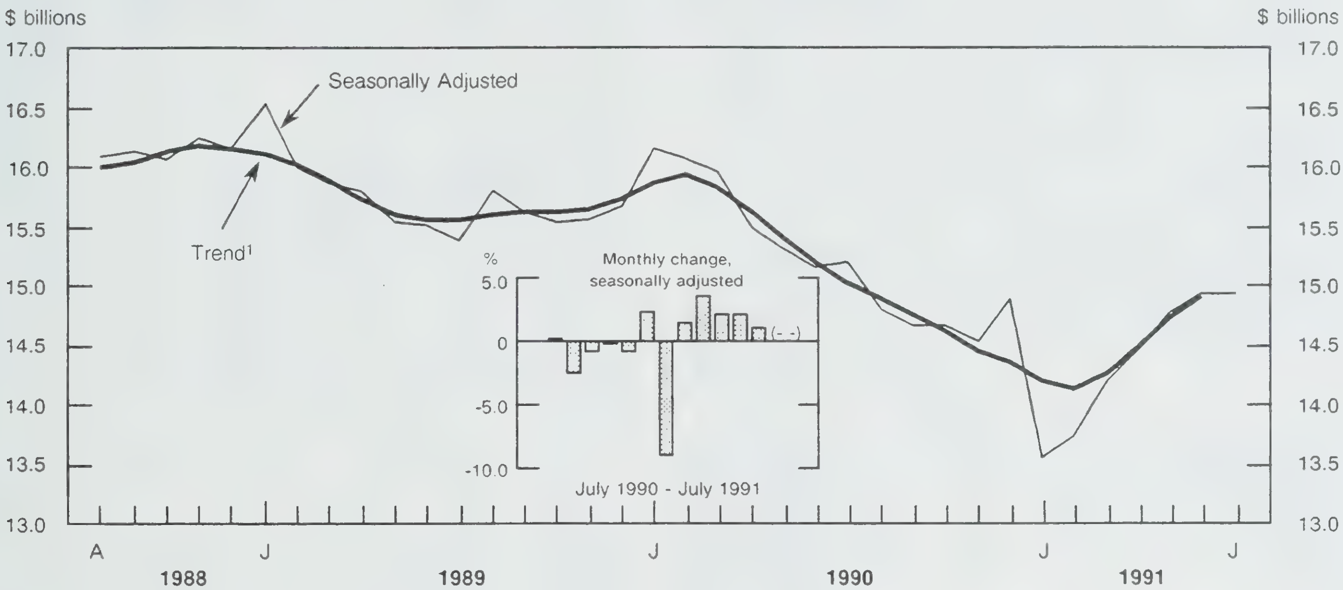
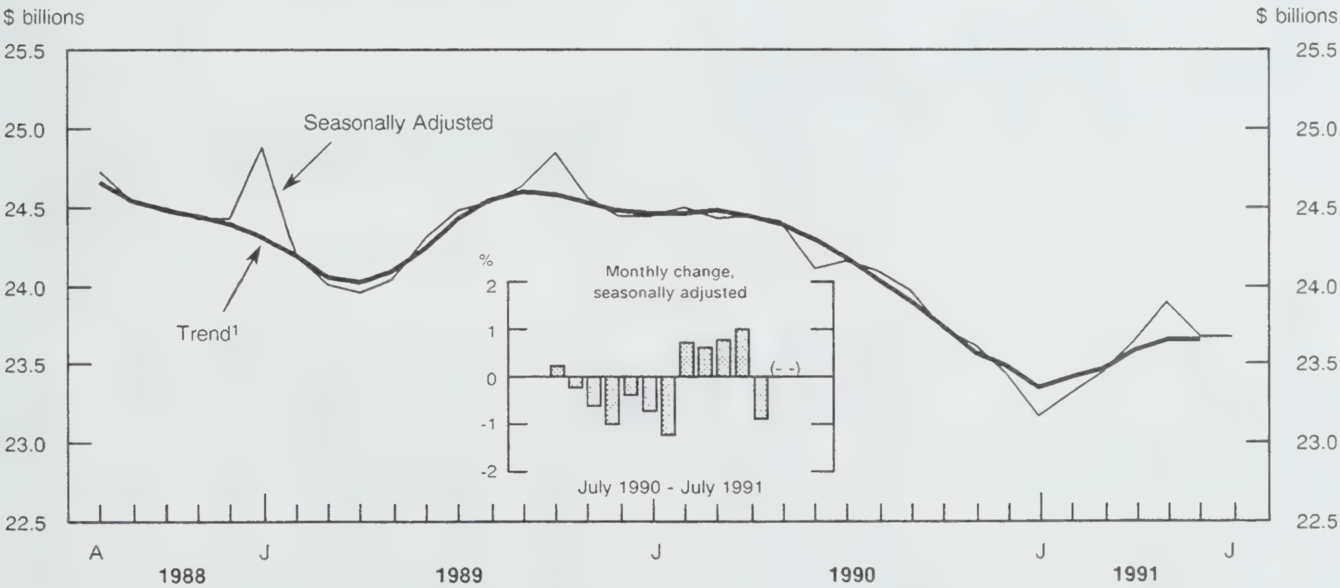


Chart 2

Wholesale Merchants' Inventories



[1] *The short-term trend represents a weighted average of data.*
- - *Amount too small to be expressed.*

Wholesale Merchants' Sales, by Trade Group and Region

July 1991

Trade group	Unadjusted				Seasonally adjusted						
	July 1990	June 1991 r	July 1991 p	July 1991/ 1990 *	July 1990	April 1991 r	May 1991 r	June 1991 r	July 1991 p	July/ June 1991	July 1991/ 1990 *
	millions of $			%	millions of $					%	%
Canada											
Food, beverage, drug and tobacco products	3,659	3,840	3,910	6.9	3,593	3,680	3,705	3,778	3,771	-0.2	5.0
Apparel and dry goods	375	268	405	8.1	354	334	382	360	363	0.8	2.7
Household goods	466	458	482	3.3	528	498	503	507	540	6.5	2.1
Motor vehicles, parts and accessories	1,571	1,803	1,638	4.3	1,693	1,724	1,741	1,736	1,733	-0.2	2.4
Metals, hardware, plumbing and heating equipment and supplies	1,039	1,149	1,115	7.3	1,110	980	1,061	1,123	1,147	2.1	3.3
Lumber and building materials	1,654	1,647	1,590	-3.9	1,503	1,261	1,356	1,352	1,377	1.8	-8.4
Farm machinery, equipment and supplies	400	391	325	-18.8	362	303	337	323	293	-9.5	-19.0
Other machinery, equipment and supplies	3,080	3,481	3,082	0.1	3,403	3,247	3,265	3,338	3,313	-0.8	-2.7
Other products	2,454	2,630	2,264	-7.7	2,635	2,443	2,428	2,411	2,398	-0.5	-9.0
Total, all trades	**14,698**	**15,666**	**14,812**	**0.8**	**15,181**	**14,468**	**14,778**	**14,930**	**14,935**	**--**	**-1.6**
Regions											
Newfoundland	166	165	173	3.9	168	156	159	166	168	1.0	--
Prince Edward Island	38	37	38	1.7	37	35	37	36	37	2.0	-0.4
Nova Scotia	398	410	385	-3.4	389	351	364	372	368	-1.1	-5.4
New Brunswick	283	273	264	-6.8	274	233	237	254	249	-2.2	-9.3
Quebec	3,589	3,793	3,576	-0.4	3,769	3,602	3,539	3,695	3,682	-0.4	-2.3
Ontario	5,790	6,455	5,950	2.8	6,054	6,020	6,140	6,187	6,113	-1.2	1.0
Manitoba	526	512	553	5.1	544	483	498	466	538	15.5	-1.1
Saskatchewan	535	545	503	-6.0	531	454	502	493	485	-1.7	-8.7
Alberta	1,398	1,517	1,425	2.0	1,409	1,338	1,406	1,384	1,391	0.5	-1.3
British Columbia	1,954	1,936	1,924	-1.5	1,990	1,780	1,878	1,858	1,887	1.6	-5.2
Yukon and Northwest Territories	22	22	21	-2.3	16	16	18	19	17	-6.3	5.9

* *Percentage changes contained in these tables are not adjusted for the change in indirect taxes. Caution should be exercised in their use.*
r *Revised figure.*
p *Preliminary figure.*
-- *Amount too small to be expressed.*

Wholesale Merchants' Inventories, by Trade Group

July 1991

Trade group	Unadjusted				Seasonally adjusted						
	July 1990	June 1991 r	July 1991 p	July 1991/ 1990 *	July 1990	April 1991 r	May 1991 r	June 1991 r	July 1991 p	July/ June 1991	July 1991/ 1990 *
	millions of $			%	millions of $					%	%
Canada											
Food, beverage, drug and tobacco products	2,597	2,680	2,723	4.8	2,596	2,683	2,779	2,696	2,708	0.4	4.3
Apparel and dry goods	863	841	871	0.9	783	791	801	790	784	-0.8	--
Household goods	1,172	1,075	1,084	-7.5	1,172	1,011	1,061	1,075	1,084	0.8	-7.5
Motor vehicles, parts and accessories	3,498	3,371	3,294	-5.8	3,515	3,392	3,426	3,372	3,334	-1.1	-5.2
Metals, hardware, plumbing and heating equipment and supplies	1,888	2,065	2,143	13.5	1,891	2,000	2,074	2,047	2,100	2.6	11.0
Lumber and building materials	2,489	2,323	2,175	-12.6	2,442	2,168	2,172	2,198	2,132	-3.0	-12.7
Farm machinery, equipment and supplies	1,533	1,355	1,360	-11.2	1,504	1,405	1,384	1,352	1,344	-0.6	-10.6
Other machinery, equipment and supplies	7,267	7,093	7,222	-0.6	7,171	7,130	7,082	7,062	7,109	0.7	-0.9
Other products	3,007	2,987	3,025	0.6	3,079	3,064	3,103	3,085	3,083	-0.1	0.1
Total, all trades	**24,313**	**23,791**	**23,897**	**-1.7**	**24,154**	**23,644**	**23,882**	**23,677**	**23,678**	**--**	**-2.0**

* *Percentage changes contained in these tables are not adjusted for the change in indirect taxes. Caution should be exercised in their use.*
r *Revised figure.*
p *Preliminary figure.*
-- *Amount too small to be expressed.*

■

Quarterly Demographic Statistics for Canada, the Provinces and Territories

April-June 1991

Highlights

National Level

- On July 1, 1991, Canada's population was estimated at 27,023,100, representing an increase of 384,100 persons over the previous 12 months. The annual growth rate (1.4%) remained at the rate of the previous year.

- A total of 214,900 immigrants entered Canada in the latest 12 months, over 12,000 more than the 202,500 for the previous period. At the same time, the number of emigrants also increased, albeit only slightly, from 37,900 to 39,200.

- The annual number of births in Canada continued to rise. Between July 1, 1990 and June 30, 1991, there were 405,900 births compared to 395,700 the year before. The natural population increase (births minus deaths) also progressed, but to a lesser degree, since it increased by only 7,000 (201,300 versus 208,300) due to the fact that the number of deaths grew by 3,200 compared to the previous year.

Provincial Levels

- British Columbia (2.7%), Alberta (2.0%) and Ontario (1.6%) continued to be the only provinces with annual growth rates above the national level (1.4%).

- The estimated number of interprovincial migrants in Canada increased from 365,800 migrants in 1989-1990 to 388,400 in 1990-91. In general, only British Columbia and Alberta experienced positive net interprovincial migration over the last two years. Of all migrants in 1990-91, 42.1% chose one of these two provinces as their destination; this is significantly higher than the 34.5% observed in 1986-87. Nova Scotia was the only other province to experience positive net interprovincial migration over the most recent 12-month period, though the gain was slight (200).

Preliminary postcensal estimates of population for Canada, the provinces and territories at July 1, 1991 are now available. These estimates are presented in the accompanying table, as well as those for July 1, 1990 and July 1, 1989.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 1 (quarterly estimates); 2, 3 and 397 (immigration); 6516 (emigration); 4, 5 and 6 (births, deaths and marriages); 5731 and 6982 (interprovincial migration based on Family Allowances); and 6981 (interprovincial migration based on Revenue Canada data).

Quarterly Demographic Statistics (91-002, $7.50/$30) will be available shortly. See "How to Order Publications".

For more detailed information on vital statistics (births, deaths and marriages), contact N. Nault (613-951-1746), Canadian Center for Health Information; for other demographic estimates, contact Lise Champagne (613-951-2320), Demography Division. Or contact the nearest regional reference centre. □

Preliminary Postcensal Estimates of Population for Canada, the Provinces and Territories on July 1, 1991

	Population as of July 1st			Annual growth rate for years ending June 30	
	1991	1990	1989	1991	1990
		numbers		%	
Canada	**27,023,100**	**26,638,300**	**26,273,100**	**1.4**	**1.4**
Newfoundland	574,300	572,900	571,500	0.1	0.4
Prince Edward Island	130,100	130,300	129,900	-0.2	0.3
Nova Scotia	900,800	894,600	889,100	0.7	0.6
New Brunswick	727,300	723,700	718,400	0.5	0.7
Quebec	6,850,900	6,777,800	6,705,100	1.1	1.1
Ontario	9,919,400	9,759,400	9,603,400	1.6	1.6
Manitoba	1,097,000	1,092,400	1,087,000	0.4	0.5
Saskatchewan	997,400	999,500	1,006,800	-0.2	-0.7
Alberta	2,525,200	2,474,200	2,429,100	2.0	1.8
British Columbia	3,218,900	3,133,600	3,054,400	2.7	2.6
Yukon	27,000	26,200	25,600	3.1	2.4
Northwest Territories	54,800	53,800	52,900	1.9	1.7

Note: *Figures have been rounded independently to the nearest hundred.* ■

DATA AVAILABILITY ANNOUNCEMENTS

Corrugated Boxes and Wrappers

August 1991

Canadian domestic shipments of corrugated boxes and wrappers totalled 175 127 thousand square metres in August 1991, an increase of 0.9% from the 173 642 thousand square metres shipped a year earlier.

January-to-August 1991 domestic shipments totalled 1 337 186r (revised) thousand square metres, down 4.2% from the 1 396 061 thousand square metres for the same period in 1990.

The August 1991 issue of *Corrugated Boxes and Wrappers* (36-004, $5/$50) will be available at a later date. See "How to Order Publications".

For more detailed information on this release, contact Sandra Bohatyretz (613-951-3531), Industry Division. ■

Production, Shipments and Stocks of Sawmills East of the Rockies

July 1991

Production of lumber in sawmills east of the Rockies increased 6.8% to 1 490 605 cubic metres in July 1991 from 1 395 080 cubic metres (revised) in July 1990.

Stocks on hand at the end of July 1991 totalled 2 836 760 cubic metres, an increase of 27.7% compared to 2 220 808 cubic metres in July 1990.

Year-to-date production in 1991 amounted to 11 770 213 cubic metres, a decrease of 9.4% compared to 12 994 378 cubic metres (revised) for the same period in 1990.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 53 (except series 1.2, 2.2, 3.2) and 122 (series 2).

The July 1991 issue of *Production, Shipments and Stocks on Hand of Sawmills East of the Rockies* (35-002, $10/$100) will be available at a later date. See "How to Order Publications".

For more detailed information on this release, contact Jacques Lepage (613-951-3516), Industry Division. ■

Telephone Statistics

July 1991

Canada's 13 major telephone systems reported monthly revenues of $1,126.2 million in July 1991, up 1.0% from July 1990.

Operating expenses were $833.0 million, an increase of 1.4% from July 1990. Net operating revenue was $293.2 million, a decrease of 0.2% from July 1990.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 355.

The July 1991 issue of *Telephone Statistics* (56-002, $8.30/$83) is scheduled for release shortly. See "How to Order Publications".

For more detailed information on this release, contact J.R. Slattery (613-951-2205), Services, Science and Technology Division. ■

Oils and Fats

July 1991

Production by Canadian manufacturers of all types of deodorized oils in July 1991 totalled 57 039 tonnes, a decrease of 11.5% from the 64 466r (revised) tonnes produced in June 1991. The year-to-date production in 1991 totalled 409 677r tonnes, an increase of 16.8% from the corresponding 1990 figure of 350 737r tonnes.

Manufacturers' packaged sales of shortening totalled 10 268 tonnes in July 1991, down from the 11 116r tonnes sold the previous month. The cumulative sales to date were 71 614r tonnes compared to the cumulative sales of 65 592r tonnes in 1990.

Sales of packaged salad oil decreased to 4 400 tonnes in July 1991 from 6 337 tonnes in June 1991. The cumulative sales to date in 1991 were 42 073 tonnes, compared to the cumulative sales of 41 038 tonnes in 1990.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 184.

The July 1991 issue of *Oils and Fats* (32-006, $5/$50) will be available at a later date.

For more detailed information on this release, contact Peter Zylstra (613-951-3511), Industry Division. ■

Federal Expenditures in Support of Education and Training (Revision)

1982-83 to 1990-91

Note that the original version of Vol. 13, No. 4 of *Education Statistics Bulletin* (81-002) contained estimates of federal spending in support of education and training which underestimated the appropriate values for these expenditures. This bulletin has been reprinted with the correct estimates.

For further information, contact Bernard Bourgoin (613-951-1506), Finance Section, Education, Culture and Tourism Division. ■

Battery Industry

1989 Annual Survey of Manufactures

In 1989, the value of shipments of goods of own manufacture for the battery industry (SIC 3391) totalled $295.1 million, down 3.0% from $304.2 million in 1988.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 5584.

Data for this industry will be released in *Electrical and Electronic Products Industries* (43-250, $35).

For more detailed information on this release, contact W.L. Vincent (613-951-3523), Industry Division. ■

Electronic Computing and Peripheral Equipment Industry

1989 Annual Survey of Manufactures

In 1989, the value of shipments of goods of own manufacture for the electronic computing and peripheral equipment industry (SIC 3361) totalled $2,768.7 million, up 4.0% from $2,662.2 million in 1988.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 5577.

Data for this industry will be released in *Electrical and Electronic Products Industries* (43-250, $35).

For more detailed information on this release, contact W.L. Vincent (613-951-3523), Industry Division. ■

Record Player, Radio and Television Receiver Industry

1989 Annual Survey of Manufactures

In 1989, the value of shipments of goods of own manufacture for the record player, radio and television receiver industry (SIC 3341) totalled $665.8 million, up 4.9% from $634.7 million in 1988.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 5573.

Data for this industry will be released in *Electrical and Electronic Products Industries* (43-250, $35).

For more detailed information on this release, contact W.L. Vincent (613-951-3523), Industry Division. ■

Platemaking, Typesetting and Bindery Industry

1989 Annual Survey of Manufactures

In 1989, the value of shipments of goods of own manufacture for the platemaking, typesetting and bindery industry (SIC 2821) totalled $1,255.7 million, up 10.2% from $1,139.7 million in 1988.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 5499.

Data for this industry will be released in *Printing, Publishing and Allied Industries* (36-251, $35).

For more detailed information on this release, contact Bob Wright (613-951-3514), Industry Division. ■

PUBLICATIONS RELEASED

Electric Lamps (Light Bulbs and Tubes), August 1991.
Catalogue number 43-009
(Canada: $5.00/$50.00; United States: US$6.00/US$60.00; Other Countries: US$7.00/US$70.00).

Farm Product Price Index, July 1991.
Catalogue number 62-003
(Canada: $7.10/$71.00; United States: US$8.50/US$85.00; Other Countries: US$9.90/US$99.00).

The paper used in this publication meets the minimum requirements of American National Standard for Information Sciences – Permanence of Paper for Printed Library Materials, ANSI Z39.48 – 1984.
∞

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A national toll-free telephone order service is in operation at Statistics Canada. The toll-free line (1-800-267-6677) can be used by Canadian customers for the ordering of Statistics Canada products and services.

The Daily

Statistics Canada's Official Release Bulletin for Statistical Information

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Senior Editor: Greg Thomson (613-951-1116)
Editor: Bruce Simpson (613-951-1103)

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Fax: 1-709-772-6433

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Advisory Services
Statistics Canada
North American Life Centre
1770 Market Street
Halifax, Nova Scotia
B3J 3M3

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Toll free service: 1-800-565-7192
Fax: 1-902-426-9538

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Statistics Canada
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Guy Favreau Complex
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Montreal, Quebec
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Fax: 1-514-283-7969

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1-800-663-1551 (except Atlin, B.C.)
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Yukon and Atlin, B.C. Zenith 08913

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Statistics Canada

OCT - 1

Wednesday, September 25, 1991 **For release at 8:30 a.m.**

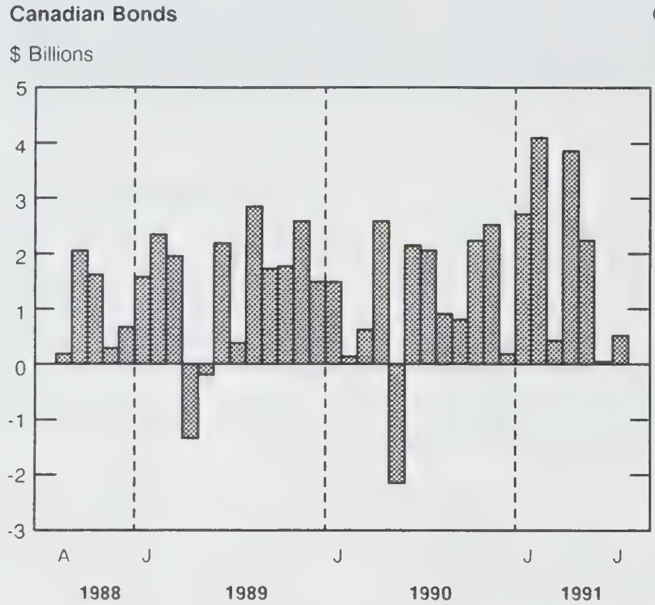
MAJOR RELEASE

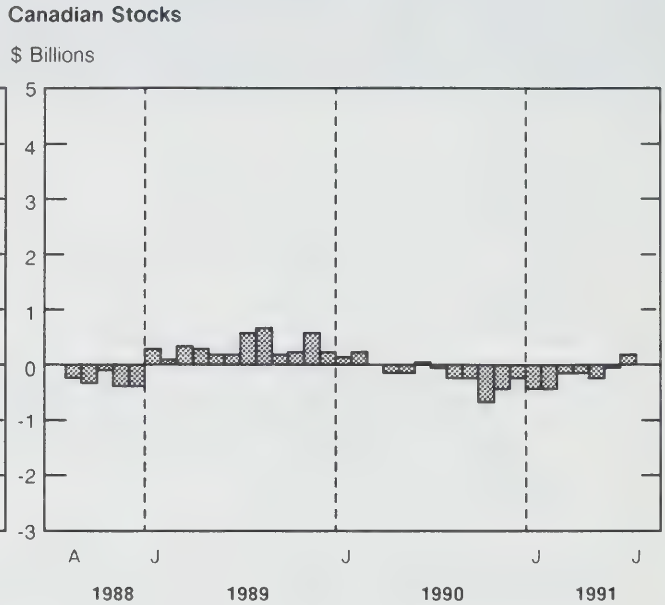
DATA AVAILABILITY ANNOUNCEMENTS

PUBLICATIONS RELEASED 6

MAJOR RELEASE

Security Transactions with Non-residents
(Net sales to non-residents + / net purchases from non-residents –)





Canada's International Transactions in Securities

July 1991

Canadian Securities

In July 1991, non-residents invested $1.0 billion in Canadian securities, sharply lower than the $2.3 billion in June and representing the second lowest net monthly investment this year. The decline occurred in the money market with non-residents purchasing $0.3 billion compared to the record $2.3 billion of the previous month. They purchased, on a net basis, $0.5 billion of Canadian bonds and $0.2 billion of Canadian stocks, their first net investment in Canadian stocks in a year.

The net investment of $0.3 billion in the Canadian money market went to purchase Government of Canada treasury bills ($0.2 billion) and other government paper ($0.4 billion), and was partially offset by a net disinvestment of $0.3 billion in commercial and finance company paper. Gross sales and purchases of money-market paper climbed to $20 billion in July, the second highest gross trading on record. At the end of July, non-resident holdings of Canadian money-market paper stood at $25 billion.

Non-resident investment in Canadian bonds, at $0.5 billion, was again moderate compared to the substantial monthly investments which reached as high as $4 billion earlier in the year.

New bond sales to non-residents, which have been unusually strong since January 1991, declined to $2.7 billion in July. Foreign borrowings by corporations fell sharply to $0.2 billion in July compared with $1.3 billion in June, representing a return to more usual levels of new corporate financing abroad. By contrast, new placements abroad by the provinces and their enterprises rebounded to $1.7 billion in July from the relatively low $0.7 billion in June. Some 80% of new issues purchased by non-residents in the current month were denominated in Canadian dollars, well above the 53% average for the first six months of this year. Retirements of Canadian bonds held by non-residents rose sharply to $2.0 billion in July, second only to the record $2.3 billion in March 1991. In the current month, retiring issues of the provinces and their enterprises made up half the retirements, with the remainder issues of corporations and the federal government.

In the secondary market, non-residents reduced their holdings of Canadian bonds by $0.2 billion in July, sharply lower than the $2.4 billion reduction in June. As in the previous month, net selling was widespread geographically with the exception of United Kingdom investors who were net buyers of Canadian bonds in the current month. The gross value of trading soared to $34 billion.

Non-residents increased their holdings of Canadian stocks by $0.2 billion in July, a modest turnaround after 12 consecutive monthly net disinvestments totalling $3.3 billion. Geographically, overseas investors were net buyers ($0.3 billion) and U.S. investors net sellers ($0.1 billion). The gross value of trading with non-residents fell 20% to $2.5 billion, its lowest level in six months. In July, Canadian stock prices as measured by the TSE 300 continued to fluctuate in a narrow range, closing 2.1% higher at the end of the month.

Foreign Securities

Following a small net disinvestment in June, residents resumed their net purchases in July of foreign bonds ($0.5 billion), mainly U.S. government issues, bringing to $1.5 billion their net investment this year. Residents, however, reduced their holdings of foreign stocks by $0.2 billion in July following net purchases totalling $2.0 billion in the first half of the year. In the current month, residents sold a net $0.3 billion of U.S. stocks and purchased a net $0.1 billion of overseas stocks.

The July 1991 issue of *Canada's International Transactions in Securities* (67-002, $15.80/$158) will be available in October. See "How to Order Publications".

For further information in this release, contact D. Granger (613-951-1864), Balance of Payments Division.

Canada's International Transactions in Securities

Period	Canadian Securities							Foreign Securities		
	Bonds				Money-market paper (net)	Stocks (net)	**Total**	Bonds (net)	Stocks (net)	**Total**
	Outstanding bonds (net)	New issues	Retire-ments	Total bonds						
	$ millions									
1990										
January	609	1,332	-462	1,479	116	165	**1,760**	-640	-96	**-737**
February	-59	1,233	-1,025	150	-385	229	**-7**	582	38	**620**
March	-408	2,548	-1,543	597	684	-1	**1,280**	429	-38	**392**
April	611	2,685	-747	2,549	1,162	-165	**3,545**	-703	127	**-575**
May	-2,282	1,607	-1,481	-2,156	402	-129	**-1,882**	281	397	**678**
June	499	2,720	-1,066	2,152	-820	32	**1,364**	-434	49	**-384**
July	1,246	1,474	-691	2,029	1,576	-28	**3,577**	-200	-95	**-295**
August	557	1,424	-1,095	886	663	-239	**1,311**	-65	-539	**-604**
September	688	1,524	-1,403	810	-106	-260	**443**	653	-371	**283**
October	726	2,876	-1,378	2,225	443	-687	**1,981**	395	-24	**371**
November	639	2,487	-580	2,545	-179	-423	**1,943**	254	-200	**54**
December	206	1,522	-1,557	170	1,972	-221	**1,921**	-593	-302	**-894**
1991										
January	-232	3,451	-495	2,724	-495	-418	**1,811**	257	91	**348**
February	183	5,208	-1,282	4,109	-1,875	-450	**1,784**	-390	-312	**-701**
March	-1,553	4,262	-2,272	438	155	-153	**440**	-57	13	**-45**
April	688	3,802	-624	3,867	-456	-123	**3,288**	-590	-411	**1,001**
May	-244	3,179	-707	2,229	-756	-236	**1,237**	-318	-668	**-986**
June	-2,391	3,334	-902	41	2,341	-44	**2,339**	53	-535	**-482**
July	-175	2,660	-1,977	508	316	190	**1,014**	-489	249	**-240**
January to July										
1990	206	13,598	-7,015	6,789	2,735	69	**9,593**	-694	375	**-319**
1991	-3,746	25,898	-8,258	13,893	-770	-1,220	**11,895**	-1,509	-1,799	**-3,308**

Note: *A minus sign indicates the purchase of securities from non-residents, i.e. an outflow of capital from Canada.* ■

DATA AVAILABILITY ANNOUNCEMENTS

Unemployment Insurance Statistics

July 1991

This note is to advise users of unemployment insurance estimates that, because of the recent labour dispute, the scheduled release of the July data has been delayed. It is expected that the statistics will become available within the next two weeks.

For more information, call Carole Lacroix-McCann (613-951-4039) or André Picard (613-951-4045), Labour Division (Fax: 613-951-4087). ■

1991 CANSIM Main Base Series Directory: September Update

The September 1991 update to the CANSIM Main Base Series Directory is now available in printed form or on compact disc (CD-ROM). The printed version consists of amendments to the March 1991 release while the CD-ROM contains the total contents of the directory as of July 1, 1991.

The CANSIM Main Base Series Directory serves as a guide to the data in the CANSIM Time Series Data Base, access to which is available world-wide through a number of on-line distributors.

The StatCan: 1991 CANSIM Directory Disc (the compact disc version of the directory) contains easy-to-use search and retrieval software to help you find the data references you need. If a person types in "steel" or "wages" on a computer, the screen will show all the matrices containing data on that topic.

The publication with semi-annual amendments costs $125. StatCan: 1991 CANSIM Directory Disc with a semi-annual update costs $199.

For more information, contact the Electronic Data Dissemination Division (613-951-8200). ■

Mineral Wool Including Fibrous Glass Insulation

August 1991

Manufacturers shipped 2 540 223 square metres of R12 factor (RSI 2.1) mineral wool batts in August 1991, down 4.5% from the 2 661 118 square metres shipped a year earlier, but up 17.0% from the 2 171 150 square metres shipped the previous month.

Year-to-date shipments to the end of August totalled 17 999 112 square metres, a decrease of 23.6% from the same period in 1990.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 40 and 122 (series 32 and 33).

The August 1991 issue of *Mineral Wool Including Fibrous Glass Insulation* (44-004, $5/$50) will be available at a later date. See "How to Order Publications".

For more detailed information on this release, contact Roland Joubert (613-951-3527), Industry Division. ■

Canadian Civil Aviation Statistics

July 1991

Preliminary monthly operational data for July 1991 as reported by Canadian Level I air carriers on scheduled services show that domestic passenger-kilometres decreased by 13.8% while international passenger-kilometres decreased by 14.5% from July 1990.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 385.

Preliminary civil aviation data for July 1991 will be published in the October 1991 issue of *Aviation Statistics Centre Service Bulletin* (51-004, $9.30/$93). See "How to Order Publications".

For more information on this release, contact Bradley Snider (819-997-6195), Aviation Statistics Centre, Transportation Division. ■

Imports by Commodity (H.S. Based)

July 1991

Commodity-country import trade statistics based on the Harmonized System (H.S.) for July 1991 are now available on microfiche, computer printouts or magnetic tapes in advance of the monthly publication.

The July 1991 issue of *Imports by Commodity (H.S. Based)* (65-007, $55.10/$551) will be available the second week of October. See "How to Order Publications".

For more detailed information on this release, contact Gordon Blaney (613-951-9647), International Trade Division. ■

Local Government Long-term Debt

August 1991

Estimates of the accumulated long-term debt of local governments in Canada, except Ontario, at the end of August 1991 are now available.

For further information on this release, contact Marlene Vollmer (613-951-1830), Public Institutions Division.

For more information, or general inquiries on Public Institutions Division products or services, contact Patricia Phillips (613-951-0767). ■

Processed Fruits And Vegetables

July 1991

Data on processed fruits and vegetables for July 1991 are now available.

Canned and Frozen Fruits and Vegetables – Monthly (32-011, $5/$50) will be released at a later date. See "How to Order Publications".

For further information, contact Peter Zylstra (613-951-3511), Industry Division. ■

PUBLICATIONS RELEASED

Monthly Production of Soft Drinks, August 1991.
Catalogue number 32-001
(Canada: \$2.70/\$27.00; United States: US\$3.20/US\$32.00; Other Countries: US\$3.80/US\$38.00).

Production and Disposition of Tobacco Products, August 1991.
Catalogue number 32-022
(Canada: \$5.00/\$50.00; United States: US\$6.00/US\$60.00; Other Countries: US\$7.00/US\$70.00).

Primary Iron and Steel, July 1991.
Catalogue number 41-001
(Canada: \$5.00/\$50.00; United States: US\$6.00/US\$60.00; Other Countries: US\$7.00/US\$70.00).

Canada's Balance of International Payments, Second Quarter 1991.
Catalogue number 67-001
(Canada: \$27.50/\$110.00; United States: US\$33.00/US\$132.00; Other Countries: US\$38.50/US\$154.00).

The paper used in this publication meets the minimum requirements of American National Standard for Information Sciences – Permanence of Paper for Printed Library Materials, ANSI Z39.48 – 1984.

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Published by the Communications Division
Statistics Canada, 10-L, R.H. Coats Bldg., Ottawa K1A 0T6.

Senior Editor: Greg Thomson (613-951-1116)
Editor: Bruce Simpson (613-951-1103)

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Government
Publications

The Daily

Statistics Canada

OCT - 1 1991

Thursday, September 26, 1991 For release at 8:30 a.m.

MAJOR RELEASES

DATA AVAILABILITY ANNOUNCEMENTS

PUBLICATIONS RELEASED

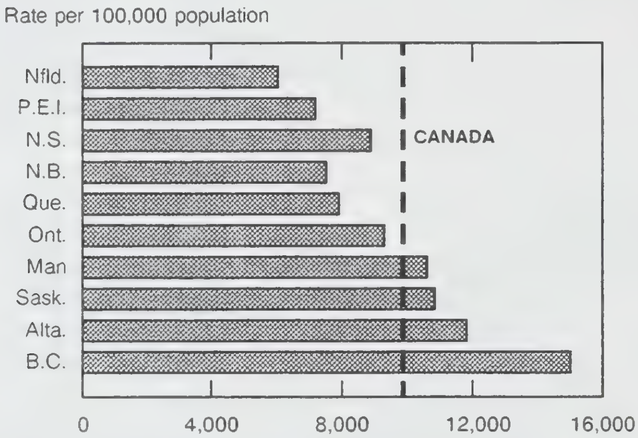
MAJOR RELEASES

Canadian Crime Statistics

1990

There were over 2.6 million Criminal Code non-traffic offences reported by the police in Canada in 1990. The crime rate of 9,907 offences per 100,000 population showed an increase of 7% over 1989. In addition, there were 230,000 Criminal Code traffic offences.

Criminal Code Offence Rate, Canada and the Provinces, 1990



Provincial Comparisons

Among the provinces, British Columbia had the highest crime rate at 14,981 offences per 100,000 population, followed by Alberta, Saskatchewan and Manitoba. The lowest crime rates once again were found in the Atlantic region, with Newfoundland the lowest at 6,062. This pattern has been consistent over time.

All provinces experienced increases in their crime rates. Prince Edward Island recorded the largest increase (13%), followed by Nova Scotia (12%). The crime rate for Nova Scotia and New Brunswick increased for the sixth year in a row, and Quebec recorded its seventh consecutive increase.

Violent Crime

The violent crime rate in 1990 increased for the 13th consecutive year, 7% higher than in 1989. While homicides decreased 1.2%, sexual assaults were up 3%, assaults (non-sexual) increased 8% and robberies rose by 8%.

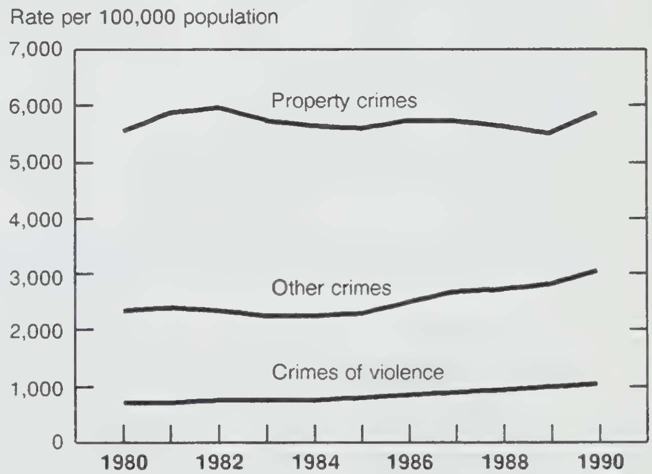
Assault Level I, a relatively less serious form of violent crime, accounted for 64% of violent crimes reported by police in 1990.

Property Crime

Property crimes continued to account for the majority (59%) of total Criminal Code offences reported by police in 1990. But despite an increase of 7%, the property crime rate of 5,870 remained below the peak rate of 5,967 in 1982. The 7% increase in the property crime rate in 1990 represented the first annual increase since 1987. Within the property crime category, the rate for credit-card frauds increased sharply, rising 29%, while the rates for the break and enter of business premises and residences rose 12% and 6%, respectively. In 1990, total motor vehicle thefts (113,639) reached the highest level ever recorded: the increase of 12% was the seventh consecutive year in which there was an increase.

Approximately three-quarters of all violent offences in 1990 were solved by police, compared to just over one-quarter of property offences.

Criminal Code Offence Rate by Category, 1980-1990, Canada



Other Criminal Code Offences

Other Criminal Code offences (excluding traffic) represented nearly one-third of total Criminal Code offences. This group of offences increased for the seventh year in a row, registering an 8% rate increase over 1989. Arsons increased 18%, mischief charges rose by 11% and weapons offences were up 5%.

Drug Offences

The 1990 narcotic/drug offence rate per 100,000 population was 226, down 12% from 1989. Cocaine offences declined nearly 20%. Despite this decline, cocaine offences still accounted for nearly one in five narcotic/drug offences reported in 1990, up from 2% in 1980. Some 64% of narcotic/drug offences reported by police in Canada during 1990 involved cannabis, down from the 87% reported in 1980.

Characteristics of the Accused

Youths aged 12-17 accounted for just over 20% of all persons charged with Criminal Code offences; two-thirds of these youths were charged with property crime offences.

Females accounted for 17% of the number of adults charged with Criminal Code offences. Women represented 10% of those charged with violent offences, compared to 23% for property offences.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 2200 and tables 00140103 and 00150202.

Canadian Crime Statistics, 1990 (85-205, $39) is now available. See "How to Order Publications".

For further information on this release, contact Information and Client Services (613-951-9023), Canadian Centre for Justice Statistics.

Crime Statistics for Canada
1990 Final

	Average 1980-1989r		1989r		1990	
	Number of Actual Offences[1,2]	Rate[3]	Number of Actual Offences[1]	Rate[3]	Number of Actual Offences[1]	Rate[3]
Crimes of violence	193,375	853	248,577	947	269,440	1,013
Property crimes	1,428,880	6,304	1,443,151	5,500	1,561,465	5,870
Other crimes	612,806	2,703	734,437	2,799	804,705	3,025
Criminal Code (total)	**2,235,601**	**9,863**	**2,426,165**	**9,246**	**2,635,610**	**9,907**
Federal statutes on drugs	62,608	276	67,798	258	60,039	226
Other federal statutes	41,870	185	40,359	154	31,900	120
Provincial statutes	400,667	1,768	361,275	1,377	349,416	1,313
Municipal bylaws	93,532	413	98,950	377	101,327	381
Total	**2,833,738**	**12,501**	**2,994,547**	**11,412**	**3,178,292**	**11,947**

1 *Actual offences are those reported or known to the police, for which their investigation established that an actual offence did occur.*
2 *Because of rounding, the averages may not add to the Canada total.*
3 *Rates are calculated on the basis of 100,000 population using June 1 population estimates, and have been rounded to remove the decimal.*
r *Revised figures.*

Industrial Product Price Index

August 1991

According to preliminary figures, the Industrial Product Price Index (IPPI, 1986 = 100) edged down 0.4% to 107.9 in August 1991 from July's revised level of 108.3. This is the seventh consecutive monthly decrease registered by the IPPI. Of the 21 major groups of products, 12 decreased while five increased and four remained unchanged. The main indexes contributing decreases were lumber, sawmill and other wood products (-4.1%), followed by paper and paper products (-1.0%) and primary metal products (-0.5%). An additional factor in August was the 0.3% decline of the U.S. dollar versus the Canadian dollar and the downward effect on prices of exported goods denominated in U.S. currency. Mainly affected were the autos, trucks and other transport equipment (-0.1%). Small increases in rubber, leather and plastic fabricated products (0.3%), fruit, vegetable, feed and miscellaneous food products (0.2%) and metal fabricated products (0.2%) helped moderate the overall decrease.

Since August 1990, the IPPI has decreased 1.3%. This marks the fourth consecutive month that the year-to-year rate of change has been negative, a sharp contrast to the positive year-to-year rate shown in January 1991 (2.2%). The major forces behind the annual change were primary metal products (-11.6%) and paper and paper products (-9.9%). These two commodity groups were the main cause of the steep change in the year-to-year rate for first-stage intermediate goods, which went from -2.5% in January 1991 to -11.3% in August. A moderating effect on the annual decline of the total index came from increases for autos, trucks and other transport equipment (2.9%), tobacco and tobacco products (12.1%) and printing and publishing (3.0%). For finished goods, the year-to-year rate, which was 4.0% in January 1991, was 1.9% in August, about the same as it has been for the last five months. For the IPPI excluding petroleum and coal products, the 12-month change was -1.2% in August.

Highlights

- After a decrease of 1.8% in July 1991 that followed four consecutive monthly increases, the lumber, sawmill and other wood products index showed a decrease of 4.1% in August. Leading the way, the softwood lumber index was down 7.2% reflecting lower prices in all regions. Decreases for Douglas fir plywood (-15.4%), other softwood plywood (-10.0%) and particleboard and waferboard (-10.5%) also played a major role in the overall decrease. Over the last 12 months, increases for plywood and particleboard and waferboard were more than offset by the 3.9% drop for pulpwood chips and the slight decline of 0.8% for softwood lumber, leaving the lumber, sawmill and other wood products index down 0.6%.

- For an 11th consecutive month, the paper and paper products index fell, down 1.0% in August 1991 due mainly to the effect of a 3.7% drop in pulp prices. Lower prices were experienced on both domestic and export markets. At a level of 104.5, the pulp index was at its lowest point since September 1986. Over the last 12 months, the pulp index has fallen 29.6% and was the major factor behind the 9.9% decline in the paper and paper products index, while the newsprint and other paper stock group and the paper products group index were down 1.8% and 2.5%, respectively.

- The primary metal products index edged down 0.5% in August, marking its 11th consecutive decline, to reach 103.3, its lowest level since April 1987. The monthly change mainly reflected price decreases of 2.2% for nickel products and 2.0% for other non-ferrous metal products. With a slight increase of 0.3%, aluminium products helped moderate the overall decline. During the past 12 months, the primary metal products index has fallen 11.6%, with declines ranging from 26.9% for nickel products to 15.9% for aluminium products and only 1.3% for iron and steel products. No component registered an increase.

- The index for rubber, leather and plastic fabricated products went up 0.3% in August, due mainly to a rise of 4.4% for plastic pipes and pipe fittings. Elsewhere, higher prices for iron and steel body valves (2.0%) helped push the metal fabricated products index up 0.2%.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 2000-2008.

The August 1991 issue of *Industry Price Indexes* (62-011, $18.20/$182) will be available towards the end of October. See "How to Order Publications".

For further information on this release, contact the Information and Current Analysis Section (613-951-9607), Prices Division.

Industrial Product Price Indexes
(1986 = 100)

Index	Relative Importance[1]	Index August 1991[2]	August 1991/ July 1991	August 1991/ August 1990
			% change	
Industrial Product Price Index – Total	**100.0**	**107.9**	**-0.4**	**-1.3**
Total IPPI excluding petroleum and coal products[3]	**93.6**	**108.9**	**-0.5**	**-1.2**
Intermediate goods	60.4	107.0	-0.6	-3.3
First-stage intermediate goods	13.4	105.8	-0.8	-11.3
Second-stage intermediate goods	47.0	107.3	-0.6	-0.7
Finished goods	**39.6**	**109.2**	**-0.1**	**1.9**
Finished foods and feeds	9.9	115.1	0.0	1.8
Capital equipment	10.4	107.8	-0.1	2.2
All other finished goods	19.3	106.9	-0.1	1.7
Aggregation by commodities				
Meat, fish and dairy products	7.4	110.0	-0.2	0.6
Fruit, vegetable, feed, miscellaneous food products	6.3	112.4	0.2	-0.7
Beverages	2.0	120.7	-0.2	3.4
Tobacco and tobacco products	0.7	135.4	0.0	12.1
Rubber, leather, plastic fabric products	3.1	114.6	0.3	-0.4
Textile products	2.2	109.7	0.2	0.4
Knitted products and clothing	2.3	113.5	0.0	0.7
Lumber, sawmill, other wood products	4.9	106.8	-4.1	-0.6
Furniture and fixtures	1.7	118.5	0.0	1.4
Paper and paper products	8.1	108.6	-1.0	-9.9
Printing and publishing	2.7	125.2	-0.1	3.0
Primary metal products	7.7	103.3	-0.5	-11.6
Metal fabricated products	4.9	112.3	0.2	0.1
Machinery and equipment	4.2	115.4	-0.1	1.7
Autos, trucks, other transportation equipment	17.6	98.5	-0.1	2.9
Electrical and communication products	5.1	110.0	0.0	-0.8
Non-metallic mineral products	2.6	110.8	0.1	-0.9
Petroleum and coal products[3]	6.4	92.3	-0.3	-4.0
Chemical, chemical products	7.2	113.8	-0.3	1.1
Miscellaneous manufactured products	2.5	111.7	-0.2	1.9
Miscellaneous non-manufactured commodities	0.4	74.1	-1.1	-14.9

1 *Weights are derived from the "make" matrix of the 1986 Input/Output table.*
2 *Indexes are preliminary.*
3 *This index is estimated for the current month.*

■

Raw Materials Price Index

August 1991

Preliminary estimates for the Raw Materials Price Index (RMPI, 1986 = 100) show a 0.9% increase between July and August 1991 to reach 103.7. The change was mainly due to a 4.4% rise in prices of mineral fuels. The RMPI excluding mineral fuels fell 0.7% in August, the sixth consecutive monthly drop.

In August 1991, the RMPI was 5.1% lower than in August 1990. Though indexes for most groups fell, the decline was due largely to a 24.0% drop in non-ferrous metals prices and a 9.4% decline in the prices of vegetable products. The reduction was moderated somewhat by a 2.4% increase in the wood index. The RMPI excluding the mineral fuels component was down by 6.8%.

Highlights

The mineral fuels index went up 4.4% in August due to a 4.6% rise in the prices of crude mineral oil. Compared to August 1990, the mineral fuels index was down 1.6% as prices for crude mineral oil were down 2.0%. However, the index for coal was up 6.7%.

In August, the non-ferrous metal index reached its lowest level since 1989 with a 1.7% drop from last month. The main contributors to this decrease were precious metals prices which fell 3.8% during the month and prices for concentrates of copper (-1.0%). Over the last 12 months, the non-ferrous metal index has dropped 24.0%. The major decreases have been for prices of concentrates of zinc (-36.3%), lead (-34.2%), copper (-25.6%) and aluminum materials (-25.7%).

The vegetable products index recorded a 0.3% decline in August compared to July. This reflected the offsetting effects of a 13.9% drop in the unrefined sugar index and increases of 5.3% in wheat prices and 8.1% in corn prices. Over the last 12 months, the vegetable products index has dropped 9.4% mainly because of decreases of 13.6% in grain prices and 14.0% in oilseeds prices.

The animal and animal products index decreased by 0.8% in August, largely because of the fifth consecutive drop (-2.6%) in the cattle for slaughter index and the 3.9% decrease in the calves for slaughter index. On a year-to-year basis, the animal and animal products index decreased by 2.1%, mostly because of the 12.4% drop in hog prices and the 5.9% decline in the cattle for slaughter index. On the other hand, prices of fish were up 20.5% and the index for unprocessed milk showed an increase of 2.1%.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 2009.

For further information on this release, contact the Information and Current Analysis Section (613-951-9607), Prices Division.

Raw Materials Price Index
(1986 = 100)

	Relative Importance	Index August 1991[1]	August 1991/ July 1991	August 1991/ August 1990
			% change	
Raw Materials total	**100**	**103.7**	**0.9**	**-5.1**
Mineral fuels	32	104.7	4.4	-1.6
Vegetable products	10	88.2	-0.3	-9.4
Animal and animal products	25	105.2	-0.8	-2.1
Wood	13	124.0	-0.5	2.4
Ferrous materials	4	88.9	0.5	-3.6
Non-ferrous metals	13	93.8	-1.7	-24.0
Non-metallic minerals	3	105.5	-0.2	2.0
Total excluding mineral fuels	68	103.2	-0.7	-6.8

[1] *These indexes are preliminary.*

DATA AVAILABILITY ANNOUNCEMENTS

Railway Carloadings
Seven-day Period Ending September 14, 1991

Highlights

- Revenue freight loaded by railways in Canada during the week totalled 4.5 million tonnes, an increase of 9.4% over the same period last year.
- Piggyback traffic decreased 13.9% from the same period last year. The number of cars loaded also decreased 4.9% during the same period.
- The tonnage of revenue freight loaded to date this year was 0.1% higher than that loaded in the previous year.

Note: Piggyback traffic includes trailers and containers on flat cars. Piggyback traffic numbers are included in total carload traffic. All 1990 figures and 1991 cumulative data have been revised.

For more detailed information on this release, contact Angus MacLean (613-951-2484), Surface Transport Unit, Transportation Division. ■

Railway Carloadings
Seven-day Period Ending September 7, 1991

Highlights

- Revenue freight loaded by railways in Canada during the week totalled 4.4 million tonnes, an increase of 16.2% over the same period last year.
- Piggyback traffic decreased 7.1% from the same period last year. The number of cars loaded increased 3.8% during the same period.
- The tonnage of revenue freight loaded to date this year was 0.2% lower than that loaded in the previous year.

Note: Piggyback traffic includes trailers and containers on flat cars. Piggyback traffic numbers are included in total carload traffic. All 1990 figures and 1991 cumulative data have been revised.

For more detailed information on this release, contact Angus MacLean (613-951-2484), Surface Transport Unit, Transportation Division. ■

Production, Shipments and Stocks on Hand of Sawmills in British Columbia
July 1991

Sawmills in British Columbia produced 2 773 300 cubic metres of lumber and ties in July 1991, an increase of 6.6% from the 2 601 000 cubic metres produced in July 1990.

January-to-July 1991 production was 18 588 500 cubic metres, a decrease of 9.2% from the 20 476 100 cubic metres produced over the same period in 1990.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 53 (series 1.2, 2.2 and 3.2).

The July 1991 issue of *Production, Shipments and Stocks on Hand of Sawmills in British Columbia* (35-003, $7.10/$71) will be available at a later date. See "How to Order Publications".

For more detailed information on this release, contact Jock Dobie (604-666-2671), Pacific Region, Statistics Canada, Sinclair Centre, 757 West Hastings Street, Vancouver, B.C., V6C 3C9. ■

Construction Type Plywood
July 1991

Canadian firms produced 149 331 cubic metres of construction type plywood during July 1991, a decrease of 5.8% from the 158 540 cubic metres produced during July 1990.

January-to-July 1991 production totalled 971 682 cubic metres, a decrease of 22.2% from the 1 248 911 cubic metres produced during the same period in 1990.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 122 (level 1).

The July 1991 issue of *Construction Type Plywood* (35-001, $5/$50) will be available at a later date. See "How to Order Publications".

For more detailed information on this release, contact Jock Dobie (604-666-2671), Pacific Region, Statistics Canada, Sinclair Centre, 757 West Hastings Street, Vancouver, B.C., V6C 3C9. ■

Exports by Commodity (H.S. Based)
July 1991

Commodity-country export trade statistics based on the Harmonized System (H.S.) for July 1991 are now available on microfiche, computer printouts or magnetic tapes in advance of the monthly publication.

The July 1991 issue of *Exports by Commodity (H.S. Based)* (65-004, $55.10/$551) will be available the second week of October. See "How to Order Publications".

For more detailed information on this release, contact Gordon Blaney (613-951-9647), International Trade Division. ■

Electric Power Selling Price Indexes
May-August 1991

Electric Power Selling Price Indexes (1986 = 100) are now available for the period of May to August 1991.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 2020.

The August 1991 issue of *Industry Price Indexes* (62-011, $18.20/$182) will be available at the end of October. See "How to Order Publications".

For further information on this release, contact the Information and Current Analysis Unit (613-951-9607), Prices Division. ■

PUBLICATIONS RELEASED

Department Store Sales and Stocks, March 1991.
Catalogue number 63-002
(Canada: $14.40/$144.00; United States: US$17.30/US$173.00; Other Countries: US$20.20/US$202.00).

Touriscope – International Travel, April-June 1991.
Catalogue number 66-001
(Canada: $23.50/$154.00; United States: US$46.25/US$185.00; Other Countries: US$54.00/US$216.00).

Canadian Crime Statistics, 1990.
Catalogue number 85-205
(Canada: $39.00; United States: US$47.00; Other Countries: US$55.00).

The paper used in this publication meets the minimum requirements of American National Standard for Information Sciences – Permanence of Paper for Printed Library Materials, ANSI Z39.48 – 1984.

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Statistics Canada

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MAJOR RELEASE

DATA AVAILABILITY ANNOUNCEMENTS

MAJOR RELEASE

Employment, Earnings and Hours
(Unadjusted Data)
July 1991

Industrial Aggregate Summary

In July, the preliminary estimate of average weekly earnings for all employees in the industrial aggregate[1] was $543.70, up 0.1% from June. Earnings increased 5.5%[2] ($28.56) from July 1990.

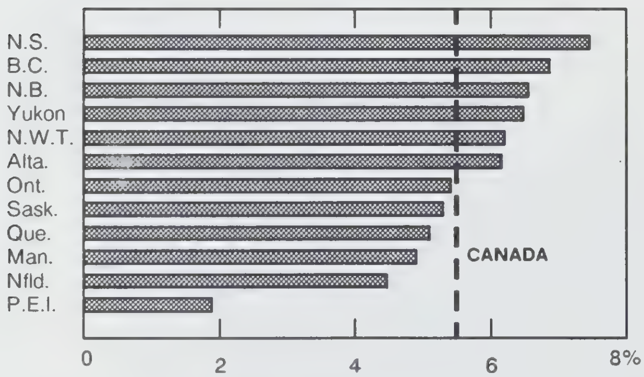
Canada industrial aggregate employment was estimated at 9,520,000, down 1.4% from the June 1991 level. On a year-over-year basis, employment decreased for the 19th consecutive month, and was down 6.8% from July 1990.

National Highlights

Average Weekly Earnings

- For the goods-producing industries, the average year-to-year growth in earnings for January to July 1991 was 5.1% compared to a growth of 5.8% over the same period in 1990. Mines, quarries and oil wells, manufacturing and construction all contributed to the slower growth in earnings.

Percent Change in Average Weekly Earnings July 1990 – July 1991

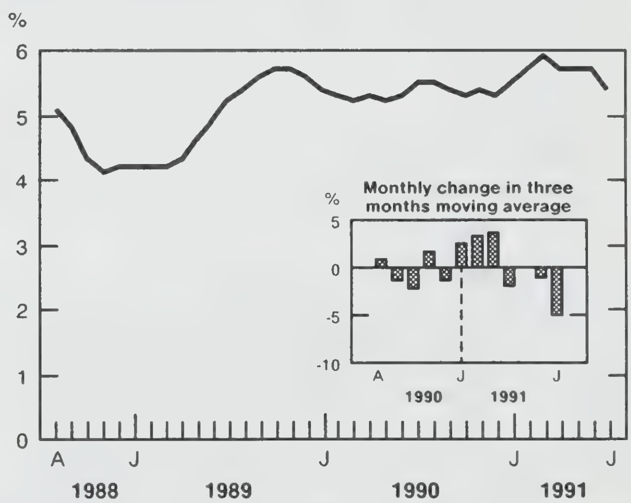


[1] *The industrial aggregate is the sum of all industries with the exception of agriculture, fishing and trapping, religious organizations, private households and military personnel.*
[2] *Not adjusted for inflation.*

> ***Note to Users***
>
> *Due to recent labour disputes, the response rates for the preliminary estimates for July 1991 were lower than usual and the period available for data validation was reduced. Users are advised to exercise caution in interpreting the preliminary estimates for July.*

- The year-over-year average increase in earnings in the service-producing industries from January to July 1991 was 6.6% compared to a growth of 5.5% over the same period in 1990. All service-producing industries except for trade, commercial services and public administration contributed to this strength.

Three-month Moving Average of the Year-over-year Percentage Change in Average Weekly Earnings
Industrial Aggregate – Canada



- Earnings in commercial services in July grew by 3.2% year-over-year compared to the annual average of 7.5% in 1990. Services to business management (+1.1%) and accommodation and food services (+2.3%) were primarily responsible for the slower growth in earnings.

- In July, trade had the lowest year-over-year growth in average weekly earnings (3.9%) in the service-producing industries.

- For the second consecutive month, the insurance and real estate industries (+2.4%) showed year-over-year increases in earnings. This growth was due in part to higher commission payments.

Number of Employees

- Employment in the goods-producing industries has declined for 20 consecutive months on a year-over-year basis, and was down 12.9% from July 1990. This decrease was led by declines in both durable goods and non-durable goods manufacturing.

- In construction, employment dropped 15.3% from July 1990, continuing a generally declining trend evident since the beginning of last year. All provinces except the Yukon had year-over-year declines in employment.

- On a year-over-year basis, the number of employees in the service-producing industries declined for the 13th consecutive month and was down 4.7% from July 1990.

- The yearly variation in wholesale trade employment (-8.9%) has declined for seven consecutive months, while retail trade employment (-10.7%) has decreased for 13 consecutive months.

- Services to business management (-8.5%) and accommodation and food services (-15.3%) were major contributors to the July employment decline in commercial services[3] (-10.8%). Commercial services has shown year-over-year employment declines since February of last year.

Hours and Hourly Earnings

- In July 1991, average weekly hours for employees paid by the hour[4] were estimated at 31.6, down from 32.1 a year ago. On a year-over-year basis, the average weekly hours have generally been declining since 1989.

- In the goods-producing industries, average weekly hours for hourly paid employees were estimated at 37.9, while in the service-producing industries the average was 28.8. This compares with average weekly hours of 38.1 in the goods-producing and 29.1 in the service-producing industries in July 1990.

- The drop in weekly hours observed in the goods-producing industries over the past year was led by declines in paid hours in the non-durable goods manufacturing and construction industries.

- Average hourly earnings for employees paid by the hour were estimated at $13.47 in July 1991, up 6.2% from a year earlier. Hourly earnings were estimated at $15.91 in the goods-producing and $11.97 in the service-producing industries.

Provincial and Territorial Highlights

- In July 1991, year-over-year declines in employment occurred in all provinces and territories except the Yukon (+6.2%) and the Northwest Territories (+0.4%). The largest decreases were noted in Ontario (-8.8%), Manitoba (-8.1%) and Quebec (-6.9%).

- In July, Nova Scotia (+7.4%), British Columbia (+6.9%) and New Brunswick (+6.6%) had the highest year-over-year growth in average weekly earnings, while Prince Edward Island (+1.9%) recorded the lowest year-over-year growth.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 8003-9000 and 9584-9638.

Data are available from *Employment, Earnings and Hours* (72-002, $38.50/$385) and by special tabulation.

For further information on this release or on the program, products and services, contact Sylvie Picard (613-951-4090), Labour Division (Fax: 613-951-4087). □

[3] *Commercial services comprise amusement and recreation services, services to business management, personal services, accommodation and food services and miscellaneous services. Non-commercial services include education and health and welfare.*

[4] *Employees paid by the hour account for approximately half of industrial aggregate employment.*

Employment, Earnings and Hours

July 1991 (Data Not Seasonally Adjusted)

Industry Group – Canada (1970 S.I.C.)	July 1991p	June 1991r	July 1990	July 1991/1990	Jan.-Dec. 1990/1989	Jan.-Dec. 1989/1988
	Number of employees *					
	Thousands			Year-over-year % change		
Industrial aggregate	**9,520.0**	**9,654.8**	**10,209.5**	**-6.8**	**-1.8**	**2.3**
Goods-producing industries	**2,265.5**	**2,270.7**	**2,599.8**	**-12.9**	**-7.0**	**1.6**
Forestry	58.4	57.3	62.1	-5.8	-11.7	-0.3
Mines, quarries & oil wells	150.6	148.7	151.2	-0.4	-2.4	-6.8
Manufacturing	1,589.4	1,610.6	1,835.0	-13.4	-7.3	0.8
Construction	467.0	454.1	551.5	-15.3	-6.4	6.6
Service-producing industries	**7,254.5**	**7,384.2**	**7,609.7**	**-4.7**	**-0.0**	**2.5**
Transportation, communication & other utilities	833.9	847.6	861.0	-3.2	0.8	3.4
Trade	1,676.5	1,671.6	1,866.1	-10.2	-0.3	1.3
Finance, insurance & real estate	658.1	651.8	650.7	1.1	0.6	0.4
Community, business & personal services	3,350.6	3,473.1	3,503.6	-4.4	-0.5	3.4
Public administration	735.5	740.0	728.3	1.0	1.3	2.7
Industrial aggregate – Provinces						
Newfoundland	147.2	144.4	157.4	-6.5	-1.1	2.9
Prince Edward Island	40.5	41.4	40.7	-0.4	1.9	1.2
Nova Scotia	287.4	287.7	304.4	-5.6	-0.8	4.9
New Brunswick	228.6	231.8	232.3	-1.6	-0.5	3.4
Quebec	2,314.7	2,374.0	2,486.3	-6.9	-3.0	1.0
Ontario	3,798.8	3,841.3	4,164.1	-8.8	-3.0	2.3
Manitoba	357.8	367.7	389.3	-8.1	-0.4	-0.1
Saskatchewan	285.9	290.2	296.5	-3.6	-0.4	0.8
Alberta	928.7	929.5	979.5	-5.2	0.7	3.6
British Columbia	1,098.3	1,115.8	1,127.8	-2.6	1.6	4.5
Yukon	11.5	11.2	10.9	6.2	-7.0	6.8
Northwest Territories	20.5	19.9	20.4	0.2	-2.6	2.1
	Average weekly earnings *					
	Dollars			Year-over-year % change		
Industrial aggregate	**543.70**	**543.17**	**515.14**	**5.5**	**5.3**	**5.0**
Goods-producing industries	**650.44**	**654.17**	**620.13**	**4.9**	**5.8**	**5.4**
Forestry	699.30	718.63	617.08	13.3	3.3	6.0
Mines, quarries & oil wells	892.28	897.21	847.68	5.3	5.4	6.5
Manufacturing	625.35	630.83	595.97	4.9	5.5	5.1
Construction	651.75	649.24	638.47	2.1	6.6	6.3
Service-producing industries	**510.37**	**509.04**	**479.27**	**6.5**	**5.8**	**4.8**
Transportation, communication & other utilities	691.53	681.14	659.53	4.9	4.2	4.1
Trade	392.27	391.78	377.48	3.9	4.8	5.6
Finance, insurance & real estate	571.09	570.68	543.01	5.2	1.5	4.2
Community, business & personal services	474.15	473.40	440.98	7.5	6.9	4.9
Public administration	684.85	689.76	654.25	4.7	7.5	4.6
Industrial aggregate – Provinces						
Newfoundland	510.20	512.50	488.29	4.5	4.0	4.9
Prince Edward Island	424.75	418.99	416.84	1.9	4.7	5.6
Nova Scotia	494.47	492.60	460.24	7.4	5.9	3.6
New Brunswick	493.56	487.62	463.15	6.6	4.7	5.1
Quebec	529.85	531.42	504.26	5.1	6.2	4.2
Ontario	569.51	568.69	540.19	5.4	5.3	5.5
Manitoba	484.72	485.13	462.05	4.9	4.0	5.5
Saskatchewan	471.00	475.45	447.29	5.3	4.7	3.5
Alberta	546.47	541.42	514.71	6.2	5.3	4.7
British Columbia	546.89	547.12	511.78	6.9	5.0	5.4
Yukon	634.52	639.44	596.05	6.5	4.6	5.2
Northwest Territories	748.23	745.18	704.67	6.2	6.3	6.9

p Preliminary estimates.
r Revised estimates.
* For all employees.

■

DATA AVAILABILITY ANNOUNCEMENTS

Steel Primary Forms
Week Ending September 21, 1991

Preliminary estimates indicate that Canadian steel primary forms production for the week ending September 21, 1991 totalled 257 267 tonnes, a decrease of 4.2% from the preceding week's total of 268 520 tonnes, but up 58.2% from the year-earlier level of 162 642 tonnes. The cumulative total in 1991 was 9 285 851 tonnes, a decrease of 2.7% from 9 543 029 tonnes for the same period in 1990.

For more detailed information on this release, contact Greg Milsom (613-951-9827), Industry Division. ■

Steel Primary Forms
Week Ending September 14, 1991

Preliminary estimates indicate that Canadian steel primary forms production for the week ending September 14, 1991 totalled 268 520 tonnes, an increase of 1.1% from the preceding week's total of 265 717 tonnes and up 68.6% from the year-earlier level of 159 248 tonnes. The cumulative total in 1991 was 9 028 584 tonnes, a decrease of 3.8% from 9 380 387 tonnes for the same period in 1990.

For more detailed information on this release, contact Greg Milsom (613-951-9827), Industry Division. ■

Steel Primary Forms
Week Ending September 7, 1991

Preliminary estimates indicate that Canadian steel primary forms production for the week ending September 7, 1991 totalled 265 717 tonnes, an increase of 1.7% from the preceding week's total of 261 240 tonnes and up 67.5% from the year-earlier level of 158 653 tonnes. The cumulative total in 1991 was 8 760 064 tonnes, a decrease of 5.0% from 9 221 139 tonnes for the same period in 1990.

For more detailed information on this release, contact Greg Milsom (613-951-9827), Industry Division. ■

Electric Power Statistics
July 1991

Highlights

- Net generation of electric energy in Canada in July 1991 increased to 36 941 gigawatt hours (GWh), up 3.8% from the corresponding month last year. Exports increased 16.1% to 2 545 GWh, while imports decreased from 1 146 GWh to 716 GWh.
- Year-to-date figures show net generation at 284 559 GWh, up 5.5% over last year's period. Exports (11 405 GWh) were up 35.6%, while imports (4 325 GWh) were down 65.9%.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 3987-3999.

The July 1991 issue of *Electric Power Statistics* (57-001, $9/$90) will be available shortly. See "How to Order Publications".

For more detailed information on this release, contact Dave Madsen (613-951-9823), Energy Section, Industry Division. ■

Stocks of Frozen Poultry Products
September 1, 1991

Preliminary data on cold storage of frozen poultry products as of September 1, 1991 and revised figures for August 1, 1991 are now available.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 5675-5677.

To order the statistical bulletin *Production and Stocks of Eggs and Poultry* ($115 a year), contact Guy Gervais (613-951-2453).

For more detailed information on this release, contact Benoît Lévesque (613-951-2550), Livestock and Animal Products Section, Agriculture Division. ■

Plastic Film and Sheeting Industry

1989 Annual Survey of Manufactures

In 1989, the value of shipments of goods of own manufacture for the plastic film and sheeting industry (SIC 1631) totalled $864.3 million, down 2.3% from $884.8 million in 1988.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 5416.

Data for this industry will be *Rubber and Plastic Products Industries* (33-250, $35).

For more detailed information on this release, contact T. Raj Sehdev (613-951-3513), Industry Division. ■

Man-made Fibre and Filament Yarn Industry

1989 Annual Survey of Manufactures

In 1989, the value of shipments of goods of own manufacture for the man-made fibre and filament yarn industry (SIC 1811) totalled $1,028.4 million, up 5.3% from $976.4 million in 1988.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 5425.

Data for this industry will be released in *Primary Textile Industry* (34-250, $35).

For more detailed information on this release, contact Andy Shinnan (613-951-3510), Industry Division. ■

Natural Fibres Processing and Felt Products Industry

1989 Annual Survey of Manufactures

In 1989, the value of shipments of goods of own manufacture for the natural fibres processing and felt products industry (SIC 1911) totalled $168.8 million, up 15.0% from $146.8 million in 1988.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 5430.

Data for this industry will be released in *Textile Products Industries* (34-251, $35).

For more detailed information on this release, contact Andy Shinnan (613-951-3510), Industry Division. ■

Canvas and Related Products Industry

1989 Annual Survey of Manufactures

In 1989, the value of shipments of goods of own manufacture for the canvas and related products industry (SIC 1931) totalled $145.5 million, up 10.0% from $132.2 million in 1988.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 5432.

Data for this industry will be released in *Textile Products Industries* (34-251, $35).

For more detailed information on this release, contact Andy Shinnan (613-951-3510), Industry Division. ■

Hygiene Products of Textile Materials Industry

1989 Annual Survey of Manufactures

In 1989, the value of shipments of goods of own manufacture for the hygiene products of textile materials industry (SIC 1994) totalled $333.5 million, down 3.5% from $345.8 million in 1988.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 5436.

Data for this industry will be released in *Textile Products Industries* (34-251, $35).

For more detailed information on this release, contact Andy Shinnan (613-951-3510), Industry Division. ■

Motor Vehicle Wiring Assemblies Industry

1989 Annual Survey of Manufactures

In 1989, the value of shipments of goods of own manufacture for the motor vehicle wiring assemblies industry (SIC 3252) totalled $486.3 million, up 32.2% from $368.0 million in 1988.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 5556.

Data for this industry will be released in *Transportation Equipment Industries* (42-251, $35).

For more detailed information on this release, contact G.W. Barrett (613-951-3515), Industry Division. ■

Other Office, Store and Business Machine Industries

1989 Annual Survey of Manufactures

In 1989, the value of shipments of goods of own manufacture for the other office, store and business machine industries (SIC 3368) totalled $371.1 million, down 9.1% from $408.4 million in 1988.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 5579.

Data for this industry will be released in *Electrical and Electronic Products Industries* (43-250, $35).

For more detailed information on this release, contact W.L. Vincent (613-951-3523), Industry Division. ■

PUBLICATIONS RELEASED

Oils and Fats, July 1991.
Catalogue number 32-006
(Canada: $5.00/$50.00; United States: US$6.00/US$60.00; Other Countries: US$7.00/US$70.00).

Corrugated Boxes and Wrappers, August 1991.
Catalogue number 36-004
(Canada: $5.00/$50.00; United States: US$6.00/US$60.00; Other Countries: US$7.00/US$70.00).

Mineral Wool Including Fibrous Glass Insulation, August 1991.
Catalogue number 44-004
(Canada: $5.00/$50.00; United States: US$6.00/US$60.00; Other Countries: US$7.00/US$70.00).

Industry Price Indexes, July 1991.
Catalogue number 62-011
(Canada: $18.20/$182.00; United States: US$21.80/US$218.00; Other Countries: US$25.50/US$255.00).

Science Statistics Service Bulletin: Software Research and Development in Canadian Industry, 1989, Vol. 15, No. 7.
Catalogue number 88-001
(Canada: $7.10/$71.00; United States: US$8.50/US$85.00; Other Countries: US$9.90/US$99.00).

The paper used in this publication meets the minimum requirements of American National Standard for Information Sciences – Permanence of Paper for Printed Library Materials, ANSI Z39.48 – 1984.

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The Daily

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Editor: Bruce Simpson (613-951-1103)

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MAJOR RELEASE DATES

Week of September 30 – October 4, 1991

(Release dates are subject to change)

Anticipated date(s) of release	Title	Reference period
September		
30	Real Gross Domestic Product at Factor Cost by Industry	July 1991
30	Building Permits	July 1991
October		
1	Sales of Refined Petroleum Products	August 1991
4	Canadian Composite Leading Indicator	July 1991

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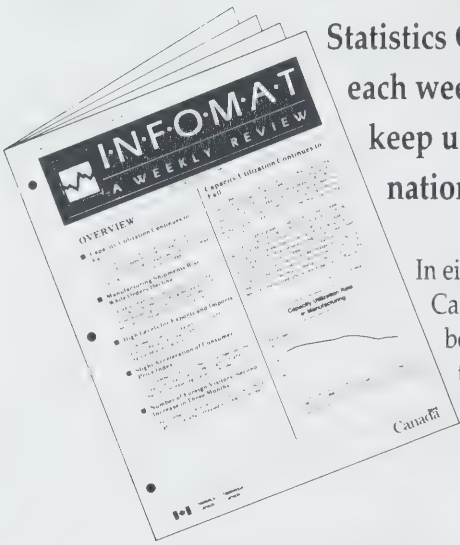

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Catalogue 11–001E (Français 11–001F) ISSN 0827–0465

The Daily

Statistics Canada

Monday, September 30, 1991 **For release at 8:30 a.m.**

MAJOR RELEASES

DATA AVAILABILITY ANNOUNCEMENTS

MAJOR RELEASES

Real Gross Domestic Product at Factor Cost by Industry

July 1991(Seasonally Adjusted Data)

Monthly Overview

Gross domestic product grew 0.2% in July, the same rate as in June. Goods producers boosted output 0.6% in July. This fourth consecutive increase raised goods production to a level 3.0% above its trough in March 1991. Services output was unchanged in July following a flat June and a 0.2% increase in May.

Goods-producing Industries

Manufacturing, construction and forestry continued to post the strongest growth in the goods sector. Fishing also posted a marginal gain. Mining (-1.6%) and agriculture (-1.4%) recorded the largest losses. Utility output fell 0.2%.

Manufacturing output rose 1.1% to a level 5.1% above its March 1991 trough. Since March, production of durables has increased 7.3% while non-durables output has advanced 2.8%. Although gains were widespread in July, producers of food, primary and fabricated metal products, and wood products accounted for most of them. Losses were narrowly-based and moderate, with producers of machinery, refined petroleum products and paper posting the largest declines.

Food production jumped 2.2% in July, the largest monthly increase since May 1985. Meat producers accounted for more than half the gain. Advances by other food producers were widespread but partly offset by lower output of fish and dairy products.

Following a 1.9% jump in June, primary metal producers boosted output 2.7% to a level 10.9% above the January 1991 trough. Producers of iron and steel led the advance, increasing output 6.4% in July to a level 21.5% above that in March 1991. Production increases by iron foundries and aluminum processors were partly offset by lower smelting and refining output.

Output of fabricated metal products increased 3.3%, the largest monthly gain since August 1985. Led by a 3.5% increase in metal stamping, the gains were widespread except for producers of boilers and heat exchange equipment.

Production of wood products increased 3.3% in July. This fourth consecutive advance raised output 13.4% above its March 1991 trough. Sawmill output jumped 4.2% to stand 23% above its January 1991 level. Led by producers of doors and windows, manufacturers of other wood products recorded marginal gains in July.

Elsewhere in manufacturing, advances in the tobacco and transportation equipment industries were offset by declines in petroleum refining, machinery, paper and chemicals.

Construction output rose 1.5% in July to a level 3.3% above its March 1991 trough. Higher activity on singles and apartments paced residential construction to gains of 6.4% in July and 21% since March 1991. Lower activity on industrial and commercial projects led non-residential construction to a 1.8% loss, its 13th consecutive decline, bringing it to a level 16.9% below that a year earlier.

Following marginal gains in the two previous months, mining output plunged 1.6% in July. Although a 1.7% drop in production of crude oil and natural gas accounted for most of the loss, declines elsewhere were widespread.

Services-producing Industries

Output of services was flat in June and July following an increase of 0.2% in May and an exceptional 1.2% jump in April. For the second consecutive month, transportation and storage, and wholesale and retail trade reported increases in production. These gains were largely offset by losses in finance, insurance, and real estate, and community, business and personal services. Communications output declined marginally.

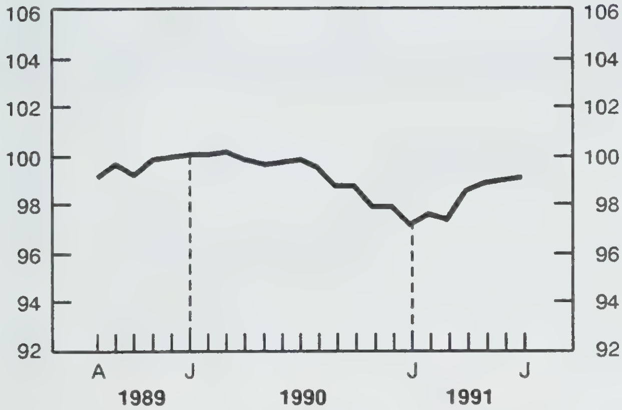
The 1.0% advance in wholesale trade followed gains averaging 1.4% in May and June and 2.8% in March and April. While output in July was only 2.5% above its year-earlier level, it was 12.0% higher than its January 1991 trough. Wholesalers of construction-related materials (machinery and equipment, lumber and hardware) have accounted for about half the gains since January. In July, seven of 11 categories recorded higher sales. Gains by wholesalers of household goods, lumber and grain were partly offset by losses led by farm machinery and motor vehicles.

Gross Domestic Product

Seasonally adjusted at annual rates at 1986 prices

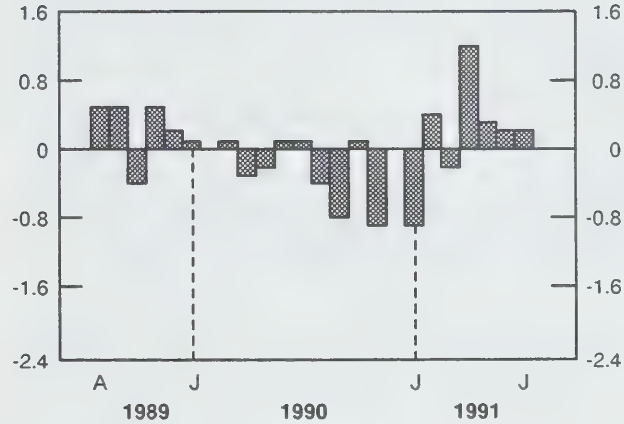
Total Economy

Index (January 1990 = 100)



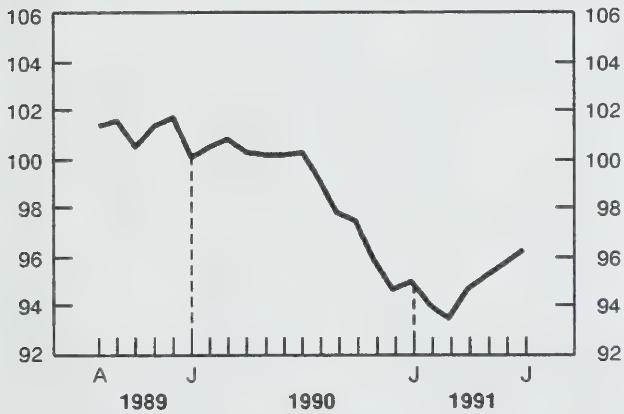
% change

Total economy



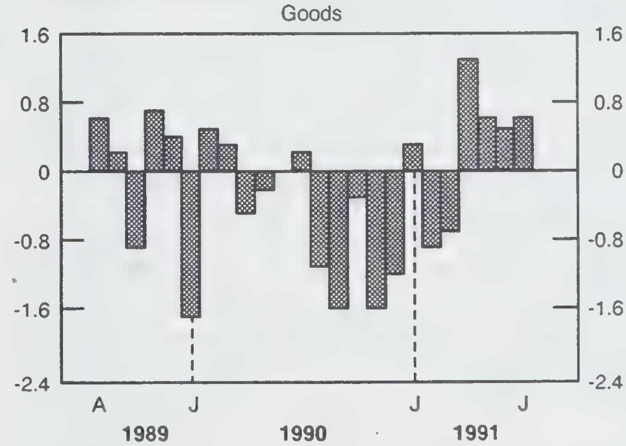
Goods

Index (January 1990 = 100)



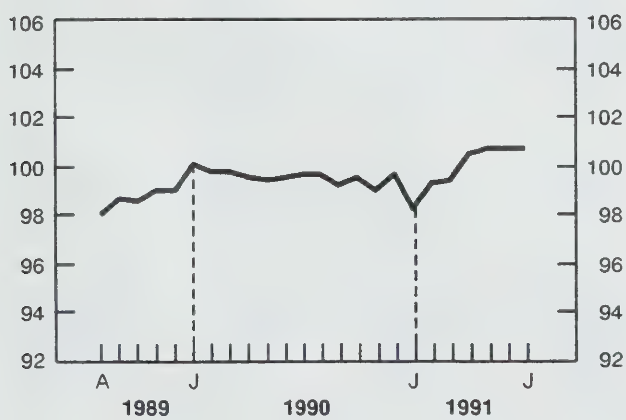
% change

Goods



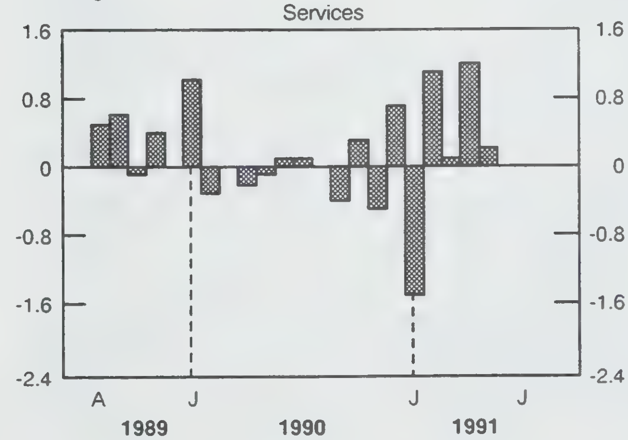
Services

Index (January 1990 = 100)



% change

Services



Following a 1.0% advance in June, transportation and storage output gained a further 0.5% in July. Transportation services rose 0.9%. Higher water, truck and urban transport services accounted for most of the gain, and were partly offset by marginal but widespread declines elsewhere. Lower throughput of natural gas paced pipeline output to a 3.7% decline. Higher activity by grain elevators raised storage output 10.6%.

Retail trade advanced 0.3% in July following a 0.8% decline in June. While 11 of 18 store-types recorded higher sales, retailers of motor vehicles, general merchandise and service station operators accounted for most of the gains.

Output by finance, insurance and real estate dropped 0.3%. The declines in housing and stock market activity that began in May continued into July as output by real estate agents and security brokers fell. These losses were partly offset by gains by banks and credit unions, insurance companies and investment companies.

Community, business and personal services declined 0.3% following a 0.3% gain in June and a flat May. Services to business fell 0.8% as declines in miscellaneous business and professional services were partly offset by increases by advertising agencies and computer service bureaus. Accommodation and food services dropped 0.5% as gains by hotels were more than offset by restaurant losses.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 4671-4674.

Order the July 1991 issue of *Gross Domestic Product by Industry* (15-001, $12.10/$121), scheduled for release in October.

For further information, contact Lyle Sager (613-951-9164), Industry Measures and Analysis Division.

Real Gross Domestic Product at Factor Cost by Industry, at 1986 Prices by Month

(Seasonally Adjusted at Annual Rates)
($ millions)

	1990	1991			
	July	April	May	June	July
Total Economy	**510,239.0**	**503,245.7**	**504,930.5**	**505,836.9**	**506,711.4**
Business Sector:	**419,833.7**	**411,950.9**	**413,332.1**	**414,377.7**	**415,374.6**
Goods:	**177,002.8**	**166,844.4**	**167,854.8**	**168,746.4**	**169,728.4**
Agriculture	11,703.4	11,542.8	11,515.2	11,494.8	11,336.4
Fishing and Trapping	917.3	883.2	882.0	871.2	878.4
Logging Industry	2,638.6	2,631.6	2,568.0	2,781.6	2,848.8
Mining Industries	20,132.8	19,732.8	19,820.4	19,900.8	19,590.4
Manufacturing Industries	92,699.0	84,956.4	85,678.8	86,116.8	87,055.2
Construction Industries	33,227.7	30,975.6	31,188.0	31,426.8	31,892.4
Other Utility Industries	15,684.0	16,122.0	16,202.4	16,154.4	16,126.8
Services:	**242,830.9**	**245,106.5**	**245,477.3**	**245,631.3**	**245,646.2**
Transportation and Storage	22,407.3	22,123.2	22,008.0	22,220.4	22,334.4
Communication Industries	18,617.4	19,402.8	19,207.2	19,120.8	19,074.0
Wholesale Trade	26,397.7	26,058.0	26,428.8	26,787.6	27,056.4
Retail Trade	30,629.9	29,416.8	29,755.2	29,511.6	29,610.0
Finance, Insurance and Real Estate	79,954.7	84,273.6	84,274.8	84,376.8	84,138.0
Community, Business and Personal Services	64,823.9	63,832.1	63,803.3	63,614.1	63,433.4
Non-business Sector:	**90,405.3**	**91,294.8**	**91,598.4**	**91,459.2**	**91,336.8**
Goods:	**916.6**	**948.0**	**954.0**	**944.4**	**930.0**
Services:	**89,488.7**	**90,346.8**	**90,644.4**	**90,514.8**	**90,406.8**
Government Service Industry	33,246.9	33,825.6	34,119.6	33,934.8	33,862.8
Community and Personal Services	52,854.4	53,186.4	53,203.2	53,282.4	53,272.8
Other Services	3,387.4	3,334.8	3,321.6	3,297.6	3,271.2
Other Aggregations:					
Goods-producing Industries	177,919.4	167,792.4	168,808.8	169,690.8	170,658.4
Services-producing Industries	332,319.6	335,453.3	336,121.7	336,146.1	336,053.0
Industrial Production	129,432.4	121,759.2	122,655.6	123,116.4	123,702.4
Non-durable Manufacturing	42,463.4	40,370.4	40,431.6	40,742.4	41,077.2
Durable Manufacturing	50,235.6	44,586.0	45,247.2	45,374.4	45,978.0

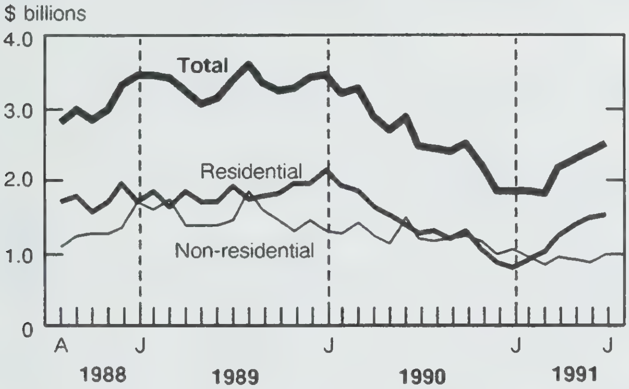
Building Permits

July 1991(Seasonally Adjusted Data)

Summary

The preliminary value of building permits issued in Canada jumped 4.7% in July to a level of $2,508 million, up from $2,396 million in June. This increase is mainly attributable to the non-residential construction sector.

Value of Building Permits Issued in Canada
Seasonally adjusted

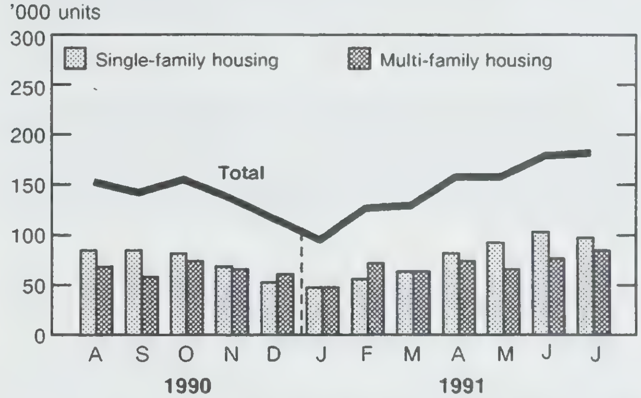


Note: Revised data for June, preliminary data for July.

Residential Sector

- The preliminary value of residential building permits increased 1.7% in July to $1,533 million, up from $1,507 million in June. The value of residential building permits has been increasing since January 1991.
- The value of building permits in the single-family dwelling sector declined by 2.2% to $1,075 million while the multi-family dwelling sector recorded a gain of 12.1% for a level of $458 million.
- Ontario (+9.4%) and the Prairies (+7.0%) were the only regions to report a gain in the value of residential building permits in July.
- The total number of dwelling units authorized in July rose 2.5% to 181,000 units at an annual rate (98,000 single-detached and 83,000 multiple dwellings).

Dwelling Units Authorized in Canada
Seasonally adjusted at annual rates

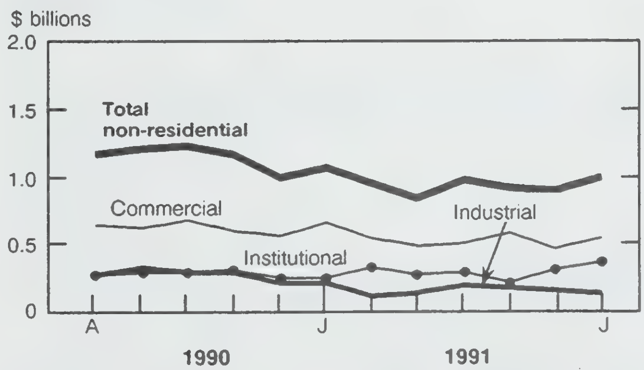


Note: Revised data for June, preliminary data for July.

Non-residential Sector

- The preliminary value of non-residential building permits grew by 9.8% in July to a level of $975 million, from $889 million in June.
- The value of building permits increased 13.7% in the commercial sector to $519 million and 22.1% in the institutional sector to $348 million, but dropped 26.3% in the industrial sector to a level of $108 million.

Value of Non-residential Permits Issued in Canada
Seasonally adjusted



Note: Revised data for June, preliminary data for July.

- The Atlantic region (-0.1%) and Quebec (-7.9%) were the only regions to report declines in the value of non-residential building permits in July.

Short-term Trend

- The short-term trend (excluding engineering projects) was up by 1.9% in May to a level of 97.0. This represents the fourth consecutive increase and was entirely due to the residential trend index.

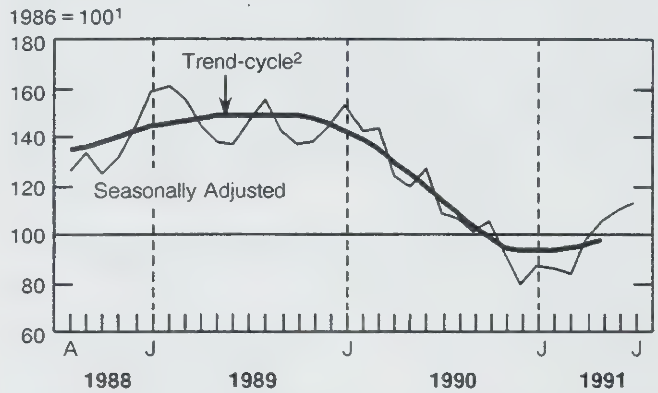
- The trend index of residential permits increased 4.9% in May to a level of 99.8 while the non-residential trend index dropped 2.3% to 93.2.

Advance Estimate of Residential Building Permits for August 1991

- The advance estimate for August indicated that the value of residential building permits issued in Canada declined to $1,417 million, down 7.3% from the revised value for July ($1,528 million).

- The advance estimate of dwelling units authorized in August showed a decrease of 8.3% to 166,000 units at an annual rate, from the level of 181,000 units reported in July.

Building Permits Indices



[1] *This series is deflated by using the construction input price index which includes cost of material and labor.*
[2] *The trend-cycle shows the seasonally-adjusted value of Building Permits without irregular influences which can obscure the short-term trend.*

Available on CANSIM: matrices 80 (levels 3-7, 16-22), 129, 137, 443, 989-992, 994, 995 and 4073.

The July 1991 issue of *Building Permits* (64-001, $22/$220) is scheduled for release the third week of October.

For further information on statistics, contact Pierre Pichette (613-951-2585) or Marcel Poirier (613-951-2026), and for analytical information, contact Paul Gratton (613-951-2025), Investment and Capital Stock Division. ■

DATA AVAILABILITY ANNOUNCEMENTS

Production and Sales of Major Appliances

August 1991

Domestic sales of major appliances by Canadian manufacturers decreased to 138,650 units in August 1991, down 27.9% from 192,381 units in July 1991 and down 10.6% from the 155,139 units sold in the same month of 1990.

Year-to-date domestic sales from January to August 1991 amounted to 1,134,044 units compared to 1,403,518 units for the same period of 1990, or a 19.2% decrease.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 65, 66 and 122 (series 30).

The August 1991 issue of *Production, Sales and Stocks of Major Appliances* (43-010, $5/$50) will be available at a later date. See "How to Order Publications".

For more detailed information on this release, contact J.P. Beauparlant (613-951-3526), Industry Division.

Rigid Insulating Board

August 1991

Shipments of rigid insulating board totalled 3 162 thousand square metres (12.7 mm basis) in August 1991, a decrease of 15.8% compared to 3 755^{r} (revised) thousand square metres (12.7 mm basis) in August 1990.

For January to August 1991, year-to-date shipments amounted to 24 296 thousand square metres (12.7 mm basis) compared to 25 000^{r} thousand square metres (12.7 mm basis) for the same period in 1990, a decrease of 2.8%.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 31 (series 1) and 122 (series 4-7).

The August 1991 issue of *Rigid Insulating Board* (36-002, $5/$50) will be available at a later date. See "How to Order Publications".

For more detailed information on this release, contact Sandra Bohatyretz (613-951-3531), Industry Division.

Deliveries of Major Grains

July 1991

Producer deliveries of major grains by prairie farmers showed an increase from July 1990, except in the case of rye and canola where marketings decreased. Deliveries for July 1990 and July 1991 were as follows (in thousand tonnes):

	1990	1991
• Wheat (excluding durum)	1 408.3	4 075.2
• Durum wheat	252.0	554.1
• **Total wheat**	**1 660.3**	**4 629.3**
• Oats	78.7	90.9
• Barley	633.3	725.5
• Rye	54.1	53.5
• Flaxseed	17.4	94.0
• Canola	283.1	243.3
• **Total**	**2 726.9**	**5 836.5**

Available on CANSIM: matrices 976-981.

The July 1991 issue of *Cereals and Oilseeds Review* (22-007, $13.80/$138) is scheduled for release in October. See "How to Order Publications".

For further detailed information on this release, contact Alain Y. Bertrand (613-951-3859), Agriculture Division.

Rail in Canada

1989

Financial and operating data, revenue freight traffic and commodity origin and destination statistics are now available.

Highlights

- Total operating revenues for Canada's railway transport industry dropped to $7.4 billion in 1989 from $8.0 billion in 1988, a decrease of 6.9%.
- Expenditures of the railways continued to increase, reaching $7.1 billion in 1989 compared to $7.0 billion in 1988, resulting in a deterioration in the operating ratio from 0.87 in 1988 to 0.95 in 1989.

- In 1989, the rail industry provided employment to some 75,000 employees, and transported about 247 million tonnes of freight and 31 million passengers.
- Data on commodity origin and destination provided by CN and CP show that 12.5% of their combined revenues were generated intra-provincially, 50.9% from interprovincial movements, 34.6% from international traffic and the remaining 2% movements of goods within the United States.

Rail in Canada, 1989 (52-216, $45) will be available at a later date.

For further information, contact Yasmin Sheikh (613-951-2518), Surface Transport Unit, Transportation Division. ■

The Daily

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PUBLICATIONS RELEASED

Livestock Report, July 1991.
Catalogue number 23-008
(Canada: $16.50/$66.00; United States: US$19.75/US$79.00; Other Countries: US$23.00/US$92.00).

Construction Type Plywood, July 1991.
Catalogue number 35-001
(Canada: $5.00/$50.00; United States: US$6.00/US$60.00; Other Countries: US$7.00/US$70.00).

Production, Shipments and Stocks on Hand of Sawmills East of the Rockies, July 1991.
Catalogue number 35-002
(Canada: $10.00/$100.00; United States: US$12.00/US$120.00; Other Countries: US$14.00/US$140.00).

Department Store Sales and Stocks, April 1991.
Catalogue number 63-002
(Canada: $14.40/$144.00; United States: US$17.30/US$173.00; Other Countries: US$20.20/US$202.00).

Department Store Monthly Sales by Province and Metropolitan Area, July 1991.
Catalogue number 63-004
(Canada: $2.70/$27.00; United States: US$3.20/US$32.00; Other Countries: US$3.80/US$38.00).

Summary of Canadian International Trade, July 1991.
Catalogue number 65-001
(Canada: $18.20/$182.00; United States: US$21.80/US$218.00; Other Countries: US$25.50/US$255.00).

The paper used in this publication meets the minimum requirements of American National Standard for Information Sciences – Permanence of Paper for Printed Library Materials, ANSI Z39.48 – 1984.

How to Order Publications

Statistics Canada publications may be purchased by mail order from Publication Sales, Room 1710, Main Building, Statistics Canada, Ottawa K1A 0T6 or phone 613-951-7277.

Please enclose cheque or money order payable to the Receiver General for Canada/Publications and provide full information on publications required (catalogue number, title, issue).

Publications may also be ordered through Statistics Canada's offices in St. John's, Halifax, Montreal, Ottawa, Toronto, Winnipeg, Regina, Edmonton, Calgary and Vancouver, or from authorized bookstore agents or other booksellers.

A national toll-free telephone order service is in operation at Statistics Canada. The toll-free line (1-800-267-6677) can be used by Canadian customers for the ordering of Statistics Canada products and services.

MAJOR RELEASE DATES: OCTOBER 1991

(Release dates are subject to change)

Anticipated date(s) of release	Title	Reference period
October		
1	Sales of Refined Petroleum Products	August 1991
4	Canadian Composite Leading Indicator	July 1991
9	Help-wanted Index	September 1991
9	New Motor Vehicle Sales	August 1991
9	New Housing Price Index	August 1991
9	Estimates of Labour Income	July 1991
10	Unemployment Insurance Statistics	July 1991
10	Department Store Sales by Province and Metropolitan Area	August 1991
11	Labour Force Survey	September 1991
11	Travel Between Canada and Other Countries	August 1991
11	Farm Product Price Index	August 1991
16	Monthly Survey of Manufacturing	August 1991
17	Preliminary Statement of Canadian International Merchandise Trade	August 1991
18	Consumer Price Index	September 1991
21	Retail Trade	August 1991
21	Sales of Natural Gas	August 1991
22	Department Store Sales and Stocks	August 1991
23	Wholesale Trade	August 1991
24	Canada's International Transactions in Securities	August 1991
29	Raw Materials Price Index	September 1991
29	Industrial Product Price Index	September 1991
29	Employment, Earnings and Hours	August 1991
30	Sales of Refined Petroleum Products	September 1991
30	Building Permits	August 1991
30	Unemployment Insurance Statistics	August 1991
31	Real Gross Domestic Product at Factor Cost by Industry	August 1991
31	Major Release Dates	November 1991

The November 1991 release schedule will be published on October 31, 1991. **Users note**: This schedule can be retrieved from **CANSIM** by the command **DATES**. Contact Greg Thomson (613-951-1116), Communications Division.

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